PROSPECTUS

MAY 1, 2011

Van Eck VIP Trust

Van Eck VIP Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund

(Initial Class Shares)

Van Eck® Global
SINCE 1955

These securities have not been approved or disapproved either by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) or by any State Securities Commission. Neither the SEC nor any State Commission has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any claim to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Van Eck VIP Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund seeks to achieve consistent absolute (positive) returns in various market cycles.

FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund. The table does not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy. Because these fees and expenses are not included, the fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the table.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses

(expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Initial Class
Management Fees	2.50%
Other Expenses:	
Dividends on Securities Sold Short	0.26%
Remainder of Other Expenses	1.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.80%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	**5.34%**
Fees/Expenses Waived or Reimbursed[1]	(2.13%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	**3.21%**

[1] Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser") has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, dividends on securities sold short, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 2.15% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until May 1, 2012. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

Expense Example

The following example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The example does not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy. Because these fees and expenses are not included, the fees and expenses that you will incur will be higher than the fees and expenses set forth in the example.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then either redeem all of your shares at the end of these periods or continue to hold them. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual expenses may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Share Status	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Initial Class	Sold or Held	$324	$1,407	$2,483	$5,142

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate that the Fund pays higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 334% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund pursues its objective by allocating its assets among (i) investment sub-advisers (the "Sub-Advisers", also referred to as "managers") with experience in managing alternative or non-traditional investment strategies, and (ii) affiliated and unaffiliated funds, including open end and closed end funds and exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), which employ a variety of investment strategies (collectively, the "Underlying Funds"). The Fund is considered to be "non-diversified" which means that it may invest in fewer securities than a "diversified" fund.

The main strategies that may be employed by the Sub-Advisers and the Underlying Funds include:

DIRECTIONAL AND TACTICAL STRATEGIES

Directional and tactical strategies seek to exploit broad market trends in equities, interest rates or commodity prices. These strategies may include:

Long/Short Equity: A long/short strategy seeks to invest in securities believed to be undervalued or offer high growth opportunities while also attempting to reduce overall market risk or take advantage of an anticipated decline in the price of an overvalued company or index by using short sales or options on common stocks or indexes to hedge risk. This strategy may also use derivatives, including options, financial futures and options on futures. Long and short positions may not be invested in equal dollars and, as such, may not seek to neutralize general market risks.

Long-Only: A long-only strategy seeks to invest in stocks that are believed to have appreciation potential. This strategy may concentrate in certain markets, industries or geographical areas. This strategy is primarily managed for absolute return and to assess risk and opportunity on an absolute, not an index-relative basis.

Short-Only: A short-only strategy seeks to identify securities that are expected to depreciate in value. In a short sale, the Fund borrows an equity security from a broker, and then sells it. If the value of the security goes down, the Fund can buy it back in the market and return it to the broker, making a profit. This strategy may be employed to hedge or offset long-only equity strategies of similar size in assets and volatility.

Long/Short Credit & Fixed Income: A long/short credit strategy combines long and short positions in debt securities of domestic and foreign governments, agencies, and companies of all maturities and qualities, including high yield (junk bonds) and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”), ETFs and emerging market debt. This strategy may invest in mortgage-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, asset-backed securities and other mortgage related securities. The strategy may focus on short positions by utilizing instruments to anticipate the decline in the price of an overvalued security or type of security. Such hedging instruments could include individual bonds or related stocks, futures contracts or other instruments.

Global Macro and Emerging Markets: A global macro and emerging markets strategy seek to profit from directional changes in currencies, stock markets, commodity prices and market volatility. This strategy may utilize positions held through individual securities, ETFs, derivative contracts, swaps or other financial instruments linked to major market, sector or country indices, fixed income securities, currencies and commodities. This strategy may invest in a limited number of securities, issuers, industries or countries which may result in higher volatility.

Managed Futures: A managed futures strategy seeks to preserve capital through capturing opportunities in various futures markets. This strategy typically includes long positions in the futures that are showing strong upward momentum and short positions in the futures that are in a downward trend. This strategy may provide different exposures to many markets and thus offer low correlations with traditional stock and bond markets.

EVENT-DRIVEN STRATEGIES

Event-driven strategies seek to benefit from price movements caused by anticipated corporate events, such as mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs or other special situations. These strategies may include:

Distressed Securities: Investing in the securities of issuers in financial distress based upon the expectations of the manager as to whether a turnaround may materialize.

Special Situations: Investing in the securities of issuers based upon the expectations of the manager as to whether the price of such securities may change in the short term due to a special situation, such as a stock buy-back, spin-off, bond upgrade or a positive earnings report.

Merger Arbitrage: Seeking to exploit price differentials in the shares of companies that are involved in announced corporate events, such as mergers, by assessing the likelihood that such events will be consummated as proposed.

ARBITRAGE STRATEGIES

Arbitrage strategies seek to exploit price differences in identical, related or similar securities on different markets or in different forms so as to minimize overall market risk. These strategies may include:

Fixed Income or Interest Rate Arbitrage: Buying and shorting different debt securities and/or futures contracts, including interest rate swap arbitrage, U.S. and non-U.S. bond arbitrage.

Convertible Arbitrage: Seeking to exploit price differentials in the convertible bond markets by buying the convertible bond, and shorting the common stock, of the same company.

Pairs Trading: Certain securities, often competitors in the same sector, are sometimes correlated in their day-to-day price movements. If the performance link breaks down, i.e., one stock trades up while the other traded down, a manager may sell the outperforming stock and buy the underperforming one, based on the assumption that the "spread" between the two would eventually converge. This may help to hedge against market and sector risk.

Equity Market Neutral: A market neutral strategy combines long and short equity positions to seek to keep its exposure to overall market risk very low. Such strategies take long positions in those securities believed to have attractive appreciation potential and short positions in those securities believed to have depreciation potential. This strategy is typically constructed to attempt to be beta-neutral and attempts to control one or more industry, sector, market capitalization or other potential market bias exposure.

ALLOCATION OF FUND ASSETS

The Adviser determines the allocation of the Fund's assets among the various Sub-Advisers and Underlying Funds. In selecting and weighting investment options, the Adviser seeks to identify Sub-Advisers and Underlying Funds which, based on their investment styles and historical performance, have the potential, in the opinion of the Adviser, to perform independently of each other and achieve positive risk-adjusted returns in various market cycles. This is referred to as "low correlation." The degree of correlation of any given investment strategy of a Sub-Adviser or an Underlying Fund will, with other investment strategies and the market as a whole, vary as a result of market conditions and other factors, and some Sub-Advisers and Underlying Funds will have a greater degree of correlation with each other and with the market than others.

By allocating its assets among a number of investment options, the Fund seeks to achieve diversification, less risk and lower volatility than if the Fund utilized a single manager or a single strategy approach. The Fund is not required to invest with any minimum number of Sub-Advisers or Underlying Funds, and does not have minimum or maximum limitations with respect to allocations of assets to any Sub-Adviser, investment strategy or market sector. The Adviser may change the allocation of the Fund's assets among the available investment options, and may add or remove Sub-Advisers, at any time. For a variety of reasons, including capacity and regulatory limitations, not all the Sub-Advisers may be available to the Fund if it chooses to use them in the future.

Each Sub-Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of its allocated portion of Fund assets. The Adviser has ultimate responsibility, subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, to oversee the Sub-Advisers, and to recommend their hiring, termination and replacement.

The Adviser may hire and terminate Sub-Advisers in accordance with the terms of an exemptive order obtained by the Fund and the Adviser from the SEC, under which the Adviser is permitted, subject to supervision and approval of the Board of Trustees, to enter into and materially amend sub-advisory agreements without seeking shareholder approval. The Adviser will furnish shareholders of the Fund with information regarding a new Sub-Adviser within 90 days of the hiring of the new Sub-Adviser.

Currently, the Adviser has entered into sub-advisory agreements with the following six Sub-Advisers with respect to the Fund. Below is a description of each Sub-Adviser's investment style. The Fund may select a variation of these strategies or another strategy offered by the Sub-Advisers.

- Dix Hills Partners, LLC employs a long/short fixed income strategy focusing on Treasury bonds of various maturities.
- Lazard Asset Management LLC employs a global asset allocation strategy.
- Martingale Asset Management, L.P. employs a long/short equity strategy.
- Medley Credit Strategies, LLC employs a fundamental long/short fixed income strategy.
- PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. employs a quantitative fixed income long/short strategy.
- Primary Funds, LLC employs a long/short low volatility equity strategy.

As of the date of this Prospectus, the Fund's assets which have been allocated to Sub-Advisers are allocated among Dix Hills Partners, LLC, Medley Credit Strategies, LLC and Primary Funds, LLC.

Each Underlying Fund invests its assets in accordance with its investment strategy. The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds in excess of the limitations under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), pursuant to either an exemptive order obtained by the Fund and the Adviser from the SEC or an exemptive order obtained by an Underlying Fund from the SEC and consistent with the conditions specified in such order.

Investments in the securities of Underlying Funds involve duplication of advisory fees and certain other expenses. By investing in an Underlying Fund, the Fund becomes a shareholder of that Underlying Fund. As a result, the Fund's shareholders will indirectly bear the Fund's proportionate share of the fees and expenses paid by shareholders of the Underlying Fund, in addition to the fees and expenses the Fund's shareholders directly bear in connection with the Fund's own operations.

In addition to Sub-Advisers and Underlying Funds, the Fund may invest indirectly in strategies or managers through securities, funds, notes, certificates, options, swaps or other derivative instruments, including instruments indexed to baskets of underlying funds.

The Fund's assets will be primarily invested in common stock, convertible or non-convertible preferred stock, and fixed-income securities of U.S. and foreign governments, semi-government, their agencies and instrumentalities, non-governmental organizations, supra-national organizations and companies, including those in or that have operations in emerging markets.

The Fund may invest in foreign securities, depositary receipts and shares relating to foreign securities. The Fund may also invest in rights, warrants, forward, futures and options contracts and other derivative securities; and enter into equity, interest rate, index and currency rate swap agreements.

In addition, the Fund may invest in funds that seek to track investable hedge fund indices; directly and indirectly in commodities; make direct investments in equity interests in trusts, partnerships, joint ventures and other unincorporated entities or enterprises; and invest in securities of companies in initial public offerings.

A portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in cash, cash equivalents, or in money market funds.

PRINCIPAL RISKS

There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's share price and return will fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities. Accordingly, an investment in the Fund involves the risk of losing money.

The Fund uses one or more investment strategies in seeking to achieve its investment objective. Such strategies may involve investing in a variety of different instruments and using certain techniques that are subject to the risks set forth below.

Arbitrage Trading. The underlying relationships between securities in which the Fund takes investment positions may change in an adverse manner, in which case the Fund may realize losses.

Below Investment Grade Securities. Below investment grade securities (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds") are more speculative than higher-rated securities. These securities have a much greater risk of default and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. These securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than higher-rated securities.

Convertible Securities. Convertible securities are subject to the usual risks associated with debt securities, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. Convertible securities also react to changes in the value of the common stock into which they convert, and are thus subject to market risk. The Fund may be forced to convert a convertible security before it otherwise would choose to do so, which may decrease the Fund's return.

Debt Securities. Debt securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to make interest payments or repay principal when it becomes due. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates.

Derivatives. The use of derivatives, such as swap agreements, options, warrants, futures contracts, currency forwards and structured notes, presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying security, asset, index or reference rate. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security. Also, a liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund's derivative positions at times when the Fund might wish to terminate or sell such positions and over the counter instruments may be illiquid.

Directional and Tactical Trading. Directional and tactical trading involves the risk that the investment decisions made by the Sub-Adviser in using this strategy may prove to be incorrect, may not produce the returns expected by the Sub-Adviser and may cause the Fund's shares to lose value.

Emerging Markets Securities. Emerging markets securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under "Foreign Securities" and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. Emerging markets securities are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade.

Event-Driven Trading. Event-driven trading involves the risk that the special situation may not occur as anticipated and that this has a negative impact upon the market price of a stock.

Foreign Securities. Foreign investments are subject to greater risks than U.S. domestic investments. These additional risks may include exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less publicly available information; more volatile or less liquid securities markets; and the possibility of arbitrary action by foreign governments, or political, economic or social instability. Foreign companies also may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies.

Investments in Underlying Funds. The Fund's investment in an Underlying Fund may subject the Fund indirectly to the underlying risks of the investment company. The Fund also will bear its share of the Underlying Fund's fees and expenses, which are in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses.

Market. Market risk refers to the risk that the market prices of securities that the Fund holds will rise or fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. In general, equity securities tend to have greater price volatility than debt securities.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities. The value of the Fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes in: interest rates, the creditworthiness of the entities that provide credit enhancements, or the market's assessment of the quality of underlying assets. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the possibility that the underlying debt may be refinanced or prepaid prior to maturity. In addition, rising or high interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage- and asset-backed securities, making them more volatile and more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Multiple Investment Sub-Advisers. The Sub-Advisers make their trading decisions independently, and, as a result, it is possible that one or more Sub-Advisers may take positions in the same security or purchase/sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses to the Fund. Each Sub-Adviser uses a particular style or set of styles to select investments for the Fund. Those styles may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over the investment time periods.

Non-Diversification. A non-diversified fund's greater investment in a single issuer makes the fund more susceptible to financial, economic or market events impacting such issuer. A decline in the value of or default by a single security in the non-diversified fund's portfolio may have a greater negative effect than a similar decline or default by a single security in a diversified portfolio.

Preferred Stocks. Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividend payments on a preferred stock typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. In addition, in the event an issuer of preferred stock experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred stock may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred stock may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer.

Repurchase Agreement. A repurchase agreement exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the security may default on its obligation to repurchase it. The Fund may lose money if it cannot sell the security at the agreed-upon time and price or the security loses value before it can be sold.

Short Sales. If the Fund sells a stock short and subsequently has to buy the security back at a higher price, the Fund will lose money on the transaction. Any loss will be increased by the amount of compensation, interest or dividends and transaction costs the Fund must pay to a lender of the security. The amount the Fund could lose on a short sale is theoretically unlimited (as compared to a long position, where the maximum loss is the amount invested). The use of short sales, which has the effect of leveraging the Fund, could increase the exposure of the Fund to the market, increase losses and increase the volatility of returns.

The Fund may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. A lender may request that borrowed securities be returned to it on short notice, and the Fund may have to buy the borrowed securities at an unfavorable price. If this occurs at a time that other short sellers of the same security also want to close out their positions, it is more likely that the Fund will have to cover its short sale at an unfavorable price and potentially reduce or eliminate any gain, or cause a loss, as a result of the short sale.

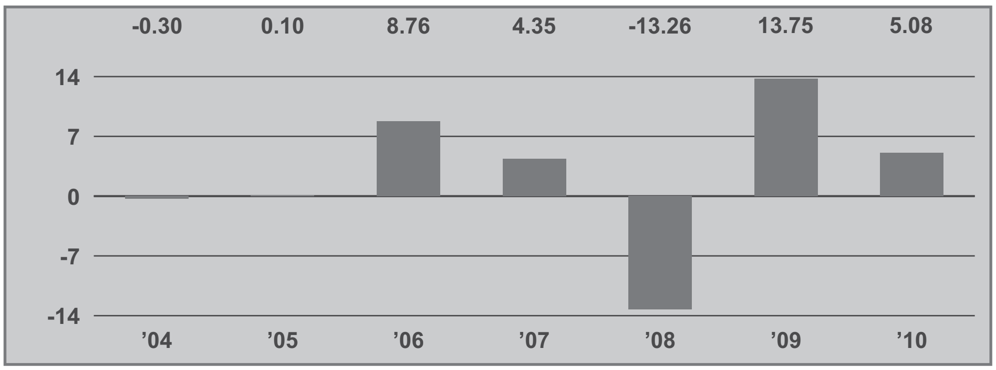
Sub-Adviser Allocation. The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends, among other things, on both the Adviser's skill in selecting Sub-Advisers and allocating assets to those Sub-Advisers and on a Sub-Adviser's skill in executing the relevant strategy and selecting investments for the Fund.

PERFORMANCE

The following chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance from year to year and by showing how the Fund's average annual total returns compare with those of a broad measure of market performance and one or more other performance measures. For instance, the HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index is designed to be representative of the overall composition of the hedge fund universe and is comprised of eight strategies: convertible arbitrage, distressed securities, equity hedge, equity market neutral, event driven, macro, merger arbitrage, and relative value arbitrage. The strategies are asset weighted in the index based on the distribution of assets in the hedge fund industry. The Fund's past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future.

Fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or variable life insurance policy are not reflected; if these amounts were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown. Additionally, large purchases and/or redemptions of shares of a class, relative to the amount of assets represented by the class, may cause the annual returns for each class to differ. Updated performance information for the Fund is available on the Van Eck website at vaneck.com.

INITIAL CLASS: Annual Total Returns (%) as of 12/31



Best Quarter	+9.14%	2Q '09
Worst Quarter	-7.60%	3Q '08

Average Annual Total Returns as of 12/31/10

	1 Year	5 Years	Life of Fund
Initial Class Shares (5/1/03)	5.08%	3.29%	2.13%
HFRX Global Hedge Fund Index (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes)	5.19%	0.84%	2.35%
S&P® 500 Index (reflects no deduction for expenses or taxes)	15.06%	2.29%	6.31%

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser. Van Eck Associates Corporation
Stephen H. Scott, Co-Portfolio Manager, Investment Team Co-Chair, 2009
Jan F. van Eck, Co-Portfolio Manager, Investment Team Co-Chair, 1985

Investment Sub-Advisers.
Dix Hills Partners, LLC
Joseph Baggett, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Managing Member, 2003

Lazard Asset Management, LLC
David Cleary, CFA, Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, 1994
Christopher Komosa, CFA, Senior Vice President, Portfolio Manager/Analyst, 2006

Martingale Asset Management, L.P.
William E. Jacques, CFA, Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, 1987
Samuel Nathans, CFA, Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, 1999
James M. Eysenbach, CFA, Senior Vice President and Director of Research, 2004

Medley Credit Strategies, LLC
Robert Comizio, Partner and Chief Investment Officer, 2006
Robert Goodman, Portfolio Manager, 2010
Frank Wang, CFA, Research Analyst, 2007

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.
Bryan D. Belton, CFA, Director, Macro-Strategies, 2005
Jonathan Beaulieu, CFA, Portfolio Manager, Macro-Strategies, 2010
Edward Qian, Ph.D., CFT, Chief Investment Officer and Head of Research, Macro-Strategies, 2005

Primary Funds, LLC
Christopher J. Moshy, Co-Founder and Portfolio Manager, Managing Member, 2002
Timothy F. Madey, Co-Founder and Portfolio Manager, Managing Member, 2002

PURCHASE AND SALE OF FUND SHARES

The Fund is available for purchase only through variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies offered by the separate accounts of participating insurance companies. Shares of the Fund may not be purchased or sold directly by individual owners of variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. If you are a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy holder, please refer to the prospectus that describes your annuity contract or life insurance policy for information about minimum investment requirements and how to purchase and redeem shares of the Fund.

TAX INFORMATION

The Fund normally distributes its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to its shareholders, the participating insurance companies investing in the Fund through separate accounts. These distributions may not be taxable to you as a holder of a variable annuity contract or variable life insurance policy; please consult the prospectus or other information provided to you by your participating insurance company regarding the federal income taxation of your contract or policy.

PAYMENTS TO BROKER-DEALERS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as an insurance company), the Fund and/or its affiliates may pay intermediaries for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your financial professional to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your financial professional or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

This section states the Fund's investment objective and describes certain strategies and policies that the Fund may utilize in pursuit of its investment objective. This section also provides additional information about the principal risks associated with investing in the Fund.

1. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

The Van Eck VIP Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund seeks to achieve consistent absolute (positive) returns in various market cycles.

The Fund's investment objective is fundamental and may only be changed with shareholder approval.

2. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES AND RISKS

ARBITRAGE TRADING

Definition The Sub-Advisers may engage in transactions that attempt to exploit price differences of identical, related or similar securities on different markets or in different forms.

Risk The underlying relationships between securities in which the Fund takes investment positions may change in an adverse manner, in which case the Fund may realize losses. For example, a merger arbitrage strategy generally involves purchasing the shares of an announced acquisition target company at a discount to its expected value upon completion of the acquisition and selling short the acquirer's securities. If an acquisition is called off or otherwise not completed, the Fund may realize losses on the shares of the target company it acquired and on its short position in the acquirer's securities.

BELOW INVESTMENT GRADE SECURITIES

Definition Debt securities that are below investment grade (*e.g.,* BB or below by Standard & Poor's) (sometimes referred to as "junk bonds").

Risk Below investment grade securities are more speculative than higher-rated securities. These securities have a much greater risk of default (or in the case of bonds currently in default, of not returning principal) and may be more volatile than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The value of these securities can be affected by overall economic conditions, interest rates, and the creditworthiness of the individual issuers. Additionally, these securities may be less liquid and more difficult to value than higher-rated securities.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES

Definition A convertible security is a security that can be exchanged for a specified amount of another, generally related security, at the option of the issuer and/or the holder.

Risk Convertible securities are subject to the usual risks associated with debt securities, such as interest rate risk and credit risk. Convertible securities also react to changes in the value of the common stock into which they convert, and are thus subject to market risk. Because the value of a convertible security can be influenced by both interest rates and market movements, a convertible security generally is not as sensitive to interest rates as a similar debt security, and generally will not vary in value in response to other factors to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would typically be paid before the company's common stockholders but after holders of any senior debt obligations of the company. The Fund may be forced to convert a convertible security before it otherwise would choose to do so, which may decrease the Fund's return.

DEBT SECURITIES

Definition Debt securities may include bonds and other forms of debentures or obligations. When an issuer sells debt securities, it sells them for a certain price, and for a certain term. Over the term of the security, the issuer promises to pay the buyer a certain rate of interest, then to repay the principal at maturity. Debt securities are also bought and sold in the a “secondary market”—that is, they are traded by people other than their original issuers.

Risk Debt securities are subject to credit risk and interest rate risk. Credit risk refers to the possibility that the issuer of a debt security will be unable to make interest payments or repay principal when it becomes due. Various factors could affect the issuer’s ability to make timely interest or principal payments, including changes in the issuer’s financial condition or in general economic conditions. Interest rate risk refers to fluctuations in the value of a debt security resulting from changes in the general level of interest rates. When the general level of interest rates rise, the value of debt securities will tend to fall, and if interest rates fall, the values of debt securities will tend to rise. Changes in the value of a debt security usually will not affect the amount of income the Fund receives from it but may affect the value of the Fund’s shares.

DERIVATIVES

Definition The term “derivatives” covers a broad range of financial instruments, including swap agreements, options, warrants, futures contracts, currency forwards and structured notes, whose values are derived, at least in part, from the value of one or more indicators, such as a security, asset, index or reference rate.

Risk The use of derivatives presents risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in traditional securities. The use of derivatives can lead to losses because of adverse movements in the price or value of the underlying security, asset, index or reference rate, which may be magnified by certain features of the derivatives. Derivative strategies often involve leverage, which may exaggerate a loss, potentially causing the Fund to lose more money than it would have lost had it invested in the underlying security. The values of derivatives may move in unexpected ways, especially in unusual market conditions, and may result in increased volatility, among other consequences. The use of derivatives may also increase the amount of taxes payable by shareholders. Other risks arise from the Fund’s potential inability to terminate or sell derivative positions. A liquid secondary market may not always exist for the Fund’s derivative positions at times when the Fund might wish to terminate or sell such positions. Over the counter instruments (investments not traded on an exchange) may be illiquid, and transactions in derivatives traded in the over-the counter market are subject to the risk that the other party will not meet its obligations. The use of derivatives also involves the risk of mispricing or improper valuation and that changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying security, asset, index or reference rate.

DIRECTIONAL AND TACTICAL TRADING

Definition The Sub-Advisers may engage in transactions that attempt to exploit broad market trends in equities, interest rates or commodity prices.

Risk Directional and tactical trading involves the risk that the investment decisions made by the Sub-Adviser in using this strategy may prove to be incorrect, may not produce the returns expected by the Sub-Adviser and may cause the Fund’s shares to lose value.

EMERGING MARKETS SECURITIES

Definition Securities of companies that are primarily located in developing countries.

Risk Emerging markets securities typically present even greater exposure to the risks described under "Foreign Securities" and may be particularly sensitive to certain economic changes. Emerging markets securities are exposed to a number of risks that may make these investments volatile in price or difficult to trade. Political risks may include unstable governments, nationalization, restrictions on foreign ownership, laws that prevent investors from getting their money out of a country and legal systems that do not protect property rights as well as the laws of the U.S. Market risks may include economies that concentrate in only a few industries, securities issued that are held by only a few investors, limited trading capacity in local exchanges and the possibility that markets or issues may be manipulated by foreign nationals who have inside information.

EVENT-DRIVEN TRADING

Definition The Sub-Advisers may engage in transactions that attempt to benefit from price movements caused by anticipated corporate events, such as mergers, acquisitions, spin-offs or other special situations.

Risk Event-driven trading involves the risk that the special situation may not occur as anticipated and that this has a negative impact upon the market price of a stock.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Definition Securities issued by foreign companies, traded in foreign currencies or issued by companies with most of their business interests in foreign countries.

Risk Foreign investments are subject to greater risks than U.S. domestic investments. These additional risks may include exchange rate fluctuations and exchange controls; less publicly available information; more volatile or less liquid securities markets; and the possibility of arbitrary action by foreign governments, including the takeover of property without adequate compensation or imposition of prohibitive taxation, or political, economic or social instability. Foreign companies also may be subject to significantly higher levels of taxation than U.S. companies, including potentially confiscatory levels of taxation, thereby reducing the earnings potential of such foreign companies.

Some of the risks of investing in foreign securities may be reduced when the Fund invests indirectly in foreign securities through American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs), American Depositary Shares (ADSs), Global Depositary Shares (GDSs), and other securities which are traded on larger, recognized exchanges and in stronger, more recognized currencies.

INVESTMENTS IN UNDERLYING FUNDS

Definition The Fund may invest in Underlying Funds, which include open end and closed end funds, ETFs and money market funds, subject to the limitations under the 1940 Act.

Risk The Fund's investment in an Underlying Fund may subject the Fund indirectly to the underlying risks of the investment company. The Fund also will bear its share of the Underlying Fund's fees and expenses, which are in addition to the Fund's own fees and expenses. Shares of closed-end funds and ETFs may trade at prices that reflect a premium above or a discount below the investment company's net asset value, which may be substantial in the case of closed-end funds. If investment company securities are purchased at a premium to net asset value, the premium may not exist when those securities are sold and the Fund could incur a loss.

MARKET

Definition An investment in the Fund involves "market risk"—the risk that securities prices will rise or fall.

Risk Market risk refers to the risk that the market prices of securities that the Fund holds will rise or fall, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Security prices may decline over short or even extended periods not only because of company-specific developments but also due to an economic downturn, a change in interest or currency rates or a change in investor sentiment. In general, equity securities tend to have greater price volatility than debt securities.

MORTGAGE- AND ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES

Definition	Mortgage- and asset-backed securities represent interests in "pools" of mortgages or other assets, including receivables. Mortgage-backed securities represent interests in, or are backed by, pools of mortgages from which payments of interest and principal (net of fees paid to the issuer or guarantor of the securities) are distributed to the holders of the mortgage-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities can have a fixed or an adjustable rate. Asset-backed securities represent interests in, or are backed by, pools of receivables such as credit card, auto, student and home equity loans. They may also be backed, in turn, by securities backed by these types of loans and others, such as mortgage loans. Mortgage- and asset backed securities can have a fixed or an adjustable rate.
Risk	The value of the Fund's mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be affected by, among other things, changes in: interest rates, factors concerning the interests in and structure of the issuer or the originator of the mortgages or receivables, the creditworthiness of the entities that provide any supporting letters of credit, surety bonds or other credit enhancements, or the market's assessment of the quality of underlying assets. Mortgage- and asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment risk, which is the possibility that the underlying debt may be refinanced or prepaid prior to maturity during periods of declining or low interest rates, causing the Fund to have to reinvest the money received in securities that have lower yields. In addition, the impact of prepayments on the value of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be difficult to predict and may result in greater volatility. Rising or high interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage- and asset-backed securities, making them more volatile and more sensitive to changes in interest rates.

MULTIPLE INVESTMENT SUB-ADVISERS

Definition	The Fund pursues its objective by, among other things, allocating its assets among investment sub-advisers.
Risk	The Sub-Advisers make their trading decisions independently, and, as a result, it is possible that one or more Sub-Advisers may take positions in the same security or purchase/sell the same security at the same time without aggregating their transactions. This may cause unnecessary brokerage and other expenses to the Fund. Each Sub-Adviser uses a particular style or set of styles to select investments for the Fund. Those styles may be out of favor or may not produce the best results over the investment time periods. In addition, Sub-Advisers may base their investment decisions on analyses of historic relationships, correlations, assumptions, relative values or the occurrence of certain events that may be disrupted, fail to exist or materialize or are affected by factors or events that the Sub-Adviser failed to consider or anticipate. Investment strategies and Sub-Advisers whose performance has historically been non-correlated or demonstrated low correlations to one another or to major world financial market indices may become correlated at certain times, such as during a liquidity crisis in global financial markets. Under these circumstances, absolute return and hedging strategies may cease to function as anticipated.

NON-DIVERSIFICATION

Definition	A non-diversified fund may invest a larger portion of its assets in a single issuer. A "diversified" fund is required by the 1940 Act, generally, with respect to 75% of its total assets, to invest not more than 5% of such assets in the securities of a single issuer.
Risk	A non-diversified fund's greater investment in a single issuer makes the fund more susceptible to financial, economic or market events impacting such issuer. A decline in the value of or default by a single security in the non-diversified fund's portfolio may have a greater negative effect than a similar decline or default by a single security in a diversified portfolio.

PREFERRED STOCKS

Definition In general, preferred stock is a class of equity security that pays a specified dividend that must be paid before any dividends can be paid to common stockholders, and which takes precedence over common stock in the event of the company's liquidation. Although preferred stocks represent a partial ownership interest in a company, preferred stocks generally do not carry voting rights and have economic characteristics similar to fixed-income securities. Preferred stocks generally are issued with a fixed par value and pay dividends based on a percentage of that par value at a fixed or variable rate. Additionally, preferred stocks often have a liquidation value that generally equals the original purchase price of the preferred stock at the date of issuance.

Risk Unlike interest payments on debt securities, dividend payments on a preferred stock typically must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. An issuer's board of directors is generally not under any obligation to pay a dividend (even if such dividends have accrued), and may suspend payment of dividends on preferred stock at any time. If the Fund owns a preferred stock that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving income from that stock. In the event an issuer of preferred stock experiences economic difficulties, the issuer's preferred stock may lose substantial value due to the reduced likelihood that the issuer's board of directors will declare a dividend and the fact that the preferred stock may be subordinated to other securities of the same issuer. For instance, preferred stocks are subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments.

REPURCHASE AGREEMENT

Definition In a repurchase agreement, the Fund acquires a security for a short time while agreeing to sell it back at a designated price and time. The agreement creates a fixed rate of return not subject to market fluctuations. The Fund enters into these agreements generally with member banks of the Federal Reserve System or certain non-bank dealers; these counterparties collateralize the transaction.

Risk A repurchase agreement exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the security may default on its obligation to repurchase it. The Fund may lose money if it cannot sell the security at the agreed-upon time and price or the security loses value before it can be sold.

SHORT SALES

Definition In a short sale, the Fund borrows an equity security from a broker, and then sells it.

Risk If the Fund sells a stock short and subsequently has to buy the security back at a higher price, the Fund will lose money on the transaction. Any loss will be increased by the amount of compensation, interest or dividends and transaction costs the Fund must pay to a lender of the security. The amount the Fund could lose on a short sale is theoretically unlimited (as compared to a long position, where the maximum loss is the amount invested). The use of short sales, which has the effect of leveraging the Fund, could increase the exposure of the Fund to the market, increase losses and increase the volatility of returns.

The Fund may not always be able to close out a short position at a particular time or at an acceptable price. A lender may request that borrowed securities be returned to it on short notice, and the Fund may have to buy the borrowed securities at an unfavorable price. If this occurs at a time that other short sellers of the same security also want to close out their positions, it is more likely that the Fund will have to cover its short sale at an unfavorable price and potentially reduce or eliminate any gain, or cause a loss, as a result of the short sale. The Fund is required to "cover" its short sales with collateral by depositing cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid high-quality securities in a segregated account. The total value of the assets deposited as collateral will not exceed 50% of the Fund's net assets.

SUB-ADVISER ALLOCATION

Definition	The Fund pursues its objective, in part, by allocating its assets among the Sub-Advisers. The Adviser determines the allocation of the Fund's assets among the various Sub-Advisers.
Risk	The success of the Fund's investment strategy depends, among other things, on both the Adviser's skill in selecting Sub-Advisers and allocating assets to those Sub-Advisers and on a Sub-Adviser's skill in executing the relevant strategy and selecting investments for the Fund.

3. ADDITIONAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

INVESTING DEFENSIVELY

Strategy	The Fund may take temporary defensive positions in anticipation of or in an attempt to respond to adverse market, economic, political or other conditions. Such a position could have the effect of reducing any benefit the Fund may receive from a market increase.

SECURITIES LENDING

Strategy	The Fund may lend its securities as permitted under the 1940 Act, including by participating in securities lending programs managed by broker-dealers or other institutions. Securities lending allows the Fund to retain ownership of the securities loaned and, at the same time, earn additional income. The borrowings must be collateralized in full with cash, U.S. government securities or high-quality letters of credit. The Fund could experience delays and costs in recovering the securities loaned or in gaining access to the securities lending collateral. If the Fund is not able to recover the securities loaned, the Fund may sell the collateral and purchase a replacement investment in the market. The value of the collateral could decrease below the value of the replacement investment by the time the replacement investment is purchased. Cash received as collateral and which is invested is subject to market appreciation and depreciation.

4. OTHER INFORMATION AND POLICIES

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS INFORMATION

Generally, it is the Fund's and Adviser's policy that no current or potential investor, including any Fund shareholder, shall be provided information about the Fund's portfolio on a preferential basis in advance of the provision of that information to other investors. A complete description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio securities is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information ("SAI").

Limited portfolio holdings information for the Fund is available to all investors on the Van Eck website at vaneck.com. This information regarding the Fund's top holdings and country and sector weightings, updated as of each month-end, is located on this website. Generally, this information is posted to the website within 30 days of the end of the applicable month. This information generally remains available on the website until new information is posted. The Fund reserves the right to exclude any portion of these portfolio holdings from publication when deemed in the best interest of the Fund, and to discontinue the posting of portfolio holdings information at any time, without prior notice.

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

The percentage limitations relating to the composition of the Fund's portfolio apply at the time the Fund acquires an investment. A subsequent increase or decrease in percentage resulting from a change in the value of portfolio securities or the total or net assets of the Fund will not be considered a violation of the restriction.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING DIVIDENDS PAID ON SECURITIES SOLD SHORT AND ACQUIRED FUND FEES AND EXPENSES

Dividends on securities sold short occur when the Fund sells an equity security short to gain the inverse exposure necessary to meet its investment objective. When the Fund sells a security short, the Fund borrows the security from a lender and then sells the security in the general market. The Fund is obligated to pay any dividend declared during the duration of the short to the lender from which the Fund borrowed the security and the Fund is obligated to record the payment of the dividend as an expense. Thus, for tax purposes, any such dividend on a security sold short generally reduces the basis of the shorted security—thereby increasing the Fund's unrealized gain or reducing the Fund's unrealized loss on its short sale transaction. Also, the dividends on securities sold short are typically offset, in their entirety or in part, by the income derived from earnings on the cash proceeds of the securities sold short.

Acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE) reflect the estimated amount of fees and expenses the Fund expects to incur indirectly through its investments in Underlying Funds.

The table below illustrates the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for all classes (i) including the effect of expenses attributable to dividends on securities sold short as well as acquired fund fees and expenses and (ii) excluding the effect of expenses attributable to dividends on securities sold short as well as acquired fund fees and expenses. The Fund's Total Annual Operating Expenses (expenses that are deducted from Fund assets) were:

	Initial Class
Management Fee	2.50%
Other Expenses:	
Dividend on Securities Sold Short	0.26%
Remainder of Other Expenses	1.78%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses (AFFE)	0.80%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Including Dividends on Securities Sold Short and AFFE	**5.34%**
Less Dividends on Securities Sold Short and AFFE	**(1.06)%**
Less Expenses Waived or Reimbursed by the Adviser	**(2.13)%**
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Excluding Dividends on Securities Sold Short and AFFE	**2.15%**

[1] The Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, dividends on securities sold short, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 2.15% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until May 1, 2012. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation.

1. MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

INVESTMENT ADVISER

Van Eck Associates Corporation (the "Adviser"), 335 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017, has been an investment adviser since 1955 and also acts as adviser or sub-adviser to other mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, other pooled investment vehicles and separate accounts. The Adviser performs accounting and administrative services for the Fund.

John C. van Eck and members of his immediate family own 100% of the voting stock of the Adviser. As of December 31, 2010, the Adviser's assets under management were approximately $31.3 billion.

THE ADVISER, THE FUND, AND INSURANCE COMPANY SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

The Fund sells shares to various insurance company variable annuity and variable life insurance separate accounts as a funding vehicle for those accounts. The Fund does not foresee any disadvantages to shareholders from offering the Fund to various insurance companies. However, the Board of Trustees will monitor any potential conflicts of interest. If conflicts arise, the Board may require an insurance company to withdraw its investments in one Fund, and place them in another. This might force the Fund to sell securities at a disadvantageous price. The Board of Trustees may refuse to sell shares of the Fund to any separate account. It may also suspend or terminate the offering of shares of the Fund if required to do so by law or regulatory authority, or if such an action is in the best interests of Fund shareholders. The Adviser and its affiliates act as investment manager of several hedge funds and other investment companies and/or accounts (the "Other Clients"), which trade in the same securities as the Fund. These Other Clients may have investment objectives and/or investment strategies similar to or completely opposite of those of the Fund. From time to time such Other Clients may enter contemporaneous trades with those of the Fund, which implement strategies that are similar to or directly opposite those of the Fund. The Adviser will maintain procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the Fund is not unduly disadvantaged by such trades, yet still permit the Other Clients to pursue their own investment objectives and strategies.

FEES PAID TO THE ADVISER

Pursuant to the Advisory Agreement, the Fund pays the Adviser a monthly fee at an annual rate of 2.50% of the Fund's average daily net assets. This includes fees paid to the Adviser for accounting and administrative services and the fees of the Sub-Advisers. The Adviser has agreed to waive fees and/or pay Fund expenses to the extent necessary to prevent the operating expenses of the Fund (excluding acquired fund fees and expenses, interest expense, trading expenses, dividends on securities sold short, taxes and extraordinary expenses) from exceeding 2.15% of the Fund's average daily net assets per year until May 1, 2012. During such time, the expense limitation is expected to continue until the Board of Trustees acts to discontinue all or a portion of such expense limitation. Currently, the Adviser has agreed to waive its management fee with respect to any portion of the Fund's assets invested directly by the Adviser (*i.e.*, not by one of the Sub-Advisers) in an Underlying Fund (excluding money market funds). In addition, the Adviser will offset the management fee it charges to the Fund by the amount it collects as a management fee from an Underlying Fund managed by the Adviser, as a result of an investment of the Fund's assets by a Sub-Adviser in such Underlying Fund.

The fee the Fund pays the Adviser is higher than fees typically paid by other mutual funds. This higher fee is attributable in part to the higher expenses and the specialized skills associated with managing alternative investment strategies associated with absolute return target objectives.

For the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the advisory fee paid to the Adviser was as follows:

Van Eck VIP Trust	As a % of average daily net assets
Van Eck VIP Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund	2.50%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees' approval of the Advisory Agreement and sub-advisory agreements is available in the Fund's semi-annual and annual report to shareholders for the periods ended June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2010, respectively.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS AND INVESTMENT TEAM MEMBERS

VAN ECK VIP MULTI-MANAGER ALTERNATIVES FUND

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers are responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund and oversee all investment research and decisions related to fund portfolio strategy and allocations.

Stephen H. Scott
Co-Portfolio Manager/Investment Team Co-Chair

Stephen H. Scott has been employed at the Adviser since 2009. As a member of the Fund's investment team, he is responsible for management, research, due diligence, manager selection and asset allocation for the Fund and for the Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund, a series of Van Eck Funds. Mr. Scott was a founding member and principal of Explorer Alternative Management LLC, a hedge fund manager search and selection firm. He was also a founding member and the general partner of the Pinnacle Fund, a multi-manager investment limited partnership. Subsequent to the acquisition of Pinnacle, he formed Highlander Partners LLC in 1998 and served as the managing general partner of The Highlander Fund and the Highlander Opportunity Fund LP. Mr. Scott entered the securities industry with member firm trading partnerships on the American Stock Exchange. In 1992, he joined Merrill Lynch & Co., as a registered investment adviser. Mr. Scott earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Administration from the University of Florida.

Jan F. van Eck
Co-Portfolio Manager/Investment Team Co-Chair

Jan F. van Eck has been the President of the Adviser since October 2010, Director and Owner of the Adviser since July 1993 (and of its predecessor since January 1985) and Executive Vice President from January 1985 to October 2010; Director since November 1985 and President since October 2010 of Van Eck Securities Corporation; Executive Vice President of Van Eck Securities Corporation from June 1991 to October 2010 and additionally Chief Compliance Officer from April 2005 to August 2008; Trustee of Market Vectors ETF Trust since May 2006, President and Chief Executive Officer since March 2009; President and Director of Van Eck Absolute Return Advisers Corporation since May 1997; President and Chief Executive Officer of Van Eck Funds and Van Eck VIP Trust since October 2010. Mr. van Eck has been registered as a principal with the NFA since August 21, 1997. He has created a variety of international and hard assets investment funds and strategies and initiated Van Eck's ETF business in 2006. He is also Co-Portfolio Manager and Investment Team Co-Chair of the Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund, a series of Van Eck Funds. Mr. van Eck has a J.D. from Stanford University and he graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Williams College with a major in Economics.

Investment Team Member

The Fund's investment team member conducts ongoing investment research and analysis.

Michael F. Mazier
Investment Team Member

Michael F. Mazier has been employed by the Adviser since 2007. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Mazier served as a bond analyst in the Fixed Income Research department of Morgan Stanley. He was also Vice President at Merrill Lynch Global Research Department, where he covered closed-end funds. Mr. Mazier serves as the portfolio manager of various portfolios of the Market Vectors ETF Trust and as an investment team member of the Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund, a series of the Van Eck Funds. Mr. Mazier graduated from Syracuse University in 1983 with a Bachelor of Science majoring in Electrical Engineering; graduated from Villanova University in 1986 with a Master of Science in Computer Engineering; and graduated from Columbia Business School in 1990 with a Master of Business Administration.

SUB-ADVISERS

Currently, the Fund has agreements with six Sub-Advisers.

The Adviser has entered into sub-advisory agreements with respect to the Fund with the following Sub-Advisers, one or more of which may be selected from time to time by the Adviser, to manage a portion of the Fund's assets.

Dix Hills Partners, LLC ("Dix Hills"), 50 Jericho Quadrangle, Suite 117, Jericho, New York 11753, has a variety of interest rate anticipation strategies driven from its proprietary forecasting frameworks. As of December 31, 2010, assets under management were approximately $1 billion.

Lazard Asset Management LLC ("LAM"), 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, is a subsidiary of Lazard Frères & Co., LLC, a global investment bank. As of December 31, 2010, assets under management were approximately $140 billion.

Martingale Asset Management, L.P. ("Martingale"), 222 Berkeley Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116, formed in 1987, is owned by 12 employee-partners and Martingale Asset Management Corporation (which owns more than 25% of the partnership and serves as general partner). As of December 31, 2010, assets under management were approximately $1.9 billion.

Medley Credit Strategies, LLC ("Medley"), 375 Park Avenue, Suite 3304, New York, NY 10152, is a registered investment adviser and subsidiary of Medley Capital Holdings LLC. As of January 31, 2011, assets under management were approximately $55.5 million.

PanAgora Asset Management, Inc. ("PanAgora"), 470 Atlantic Avenue, 8th Floor, Boston, Massachusetts 02110, formed in 1989, is owned by key employees, Nippon Life Insurance Company (Japan), and Great West Life/Putnam Investments. As of December 31, 2010, assets under management were approximately $20 billion.

Primary Funds, LLC ("Primary"), 300 Drakes Landing Road, Suite 205, Greenbrae, CA 94904, is a registered investment manager. As of December 31, 2010, assets under management were approximately $41.9 million.

The Sub-Advisers will be engaged to manage the investments of the Fund according to the Fund's investment objective, policies and limitations and any investment guidelines established by the Adviser and the Board of Trustees. The Adviser will pay the Sub-Advisers out of the advisory fee paid to the Adviser pursuant to the Advisory Agreement. The Fund is not responsible for the payment of the Sub-Advisory fee.

Sub-Advisers for the Fund are selected by reviewing a wide range of factors in evaluating each Sub-Adviser including, but not limited to, past investment performance during various market conditions, investment strategies and processes used, structures of portfolios and risk management procedures, reputation, experience and training of key personnel, correlation of performance results with other Sub-Advisers, assets under management and number of clients. The Adviser may, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, change Sub-Advisers engaged by the Adviser to conduct the investment programs of the Fund without shareholder approval, pursuant to an exemptive order granted by the SEC.

SUB-ADVISERS' PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Dix Hills

Joseph Baggett, CFA
Portfolio Manager and Managing Member, *Dix Hills Partners, LLC*
Joseph Baggett is a founder and Senior Portfolio Manager for Dix Hills Partners, LLC and its affiliate management company, Dix Hills Associates, LLC, which he joined in 2003. Mr. Baggett holds a B.A. in Economics from Columbia University (1989 *summa cum laude*, Phi Beta Kappa). He also attended the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business, completing the first year of a two year M.B.A. program with a 4.0 GPA (He did not complete his second year as he accepted a position at PaineWebber's Asset Management division during his summer internship).

LAM

David Cleary, CFA
Managing Director, Portfolio Manager, *Lazard Asset Management LLC (New York)*
David R. Cleary joined Lazard in 1994 and is currently a Managing Director of LAM and is currently responsible for the management of the Lazard Capital Allocator Series ("LCAS"). The LCAS is a global tactical asset allocation investment product, which implements portfolio themes primarily through index and index-like investment vehicles, such as ETFs. Mr. Cleary works on asset allocation modeling and total portfolio risk management and sits on the LCAS Investment Advisory Board. He has a B.S. from Cornell University. Mr. Cleary is a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts (NYSSA) as well as the CFA Institute.

Christopher Komosa, CFA
Senior Vice President, Portfolio Manager/Analyst, *Lazard Asset Management LLC (New York)*
Christopher Komosa is a Senior Vice President of LAM and a Portfolio Manager/Analyst on the LCAS team and a member of the LCAS Investment Advisory Board. He began working in the investment field in 1986. Prior to joining Lazard in 2006, Mr. Komosa held positions as a portfolio manager at Permal Asset Management and Pinnacle International Management. Mr. Komosa has an M.B.A. from the Darden School at the University of Virginia and a B.A. in Economics from Washington and Lee University. He is a member of the CFA Institute.

Martingale

William E. Jacques, CFA
Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer, *Martingale Asset Management, L.P.*
William Jacques joined Martingale in 1987 and is currently a Partner, Executive Vice President and Chief Investment Officer of Martingale, where he oversees portfolio management, investment research, valuation model and trading. Mr. Jacques graduated from Lafayette College with a B.A. in both mathematics and economics. He earned his M.B.A. in finance at the Wharton School. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the New York Society of Security Analysts.

Samuel Nathans, CFA
Senior Vice President and Senior Portfolio Manager, *Martingale Asset Management, L.P.*
Samuel Nathans joined Martingale in 1999 and is currently a Partner of Martingale, and a member of the Management Committee. Mr. Nathans is responsible for creating and monitoring client portfolios. Mr. Nathans holds a J.D. from Emory University and a B.S. in public policy studies from Duke University. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the Boston Security Analysts Society.

James M. Eysenbach, CFA
Senior Vice President and Director of Research, *Martingale Asset Management, L.P.*
James M. Eysenbach joined Martingale in 2004 and is currently a Partner, Senior Vice President, Director of Research and a member of the Management Committee. In addition to daily portfolio management responsibilities, Mr. Eysenbach is involved in research to enhance Martingale's proprietary equity valuation approach and portfolio construction process. Mr. Eysenbach earned an A.B. in economics from Bowdoin College and an M.B.A. in finance and accounting from the Anderson School at the University of California at Los Angeles. He is a CFA charterholder and a member of the Boston Security Analysts Society.

Medley

Robert Comizio
Partner and Chief Investment Officer, *Medley Credit Strategies, LLC*
Robert Comizio is a Partner and Chief Investment Officer of Medley Credit Strategies, LLC, the successor to Viathon Capital, L.P. Prior to joining Medley in 2011, Mr. Comizio was the founder and the Chief Investment Officer of Viathon and its predecessor, Viathon Capital Management LLC. Prior to founding Viathon in 2006, he was a Managing Director at Marathon Asset Management, LLC based in New York City where he was a Senior Portfolio Manager for the $2.5 billion Special Opportunity Fund and focused on high yield and crossover corporate bonds, as well as special situations and fallen angels in the U.S. and Europe. Mr. Comizio graduated from the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania in 1989, and earned his M.B.A. from the University of Chicago in 1993.

Robert Goodman
Portfolio Manager, *Medley Credit Strategies, LLC*
Robert Goodman joined Medley Credit Strategies, LLC (the successor to Viathon Capital, L.P.) in 2011 and is currently a Portfolio Manager. Prior to joining Medley, Mr. Goodman was a trader for Viathon. Prior to joining Viathon in 2010, Mr. Goodman was a Senior Vice President in the London office of Marathon Asset Management, LLC from 2006 until 2010. In London, he assisted in managing the European book for the Special Opportunity Fund, which specialized in European High Yield, Distressed Debt and Special Situations. Prior to moving to London in 2006, Mr. Goodman was a Senior Loan Trader (which included managing $2 billion in CLO's) for Marathon in New York City. Since joining Marathon in 2001, he was also responsible for trading investment grade, crossover and high yield US corporate bonds and derivatives. Mr. Goodman graduated from Columbia University School of Engineering and Applied Science in 2001 with a B.S. in Operations Research and a minor in Economics.

Frank Wang, CFA
Research Analyst, *Medley Credit Strategies, LLC*
Frank Wang joined Medley Credit Strategies, LLC (the successor to Viathon Capital, L.P.) in 2011 and is currently a Research Analyst. Prior to joining Medley, Mr. Wang was the head of operations at Viathon. Prior to joining Viathon in 2007, he was an Operations Analyst in the Global Trade Support group at Marathon Asset Management, LLC. At Marathon, he was dedicated to providing onshore and offshore back office and settlement support to the High Yield Trading Desk and the Special Opportunities Fund. His responsibilities included daily trade confirmations, reconciliation of settlement, position, and cash breaks, month-end NAV calculations, and assisting in the year-end audit process. Mr. Wang graduated from New York University Stern School of Business in 2005 with a B.S. in Business Administration.

PanAgora

Bryan D. Belton, CFA
Director, Macro-Strategies, *PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.*
Bryan D. Belton joined PanAgora in 2005 and is currently a Director within the Macro-Strategies group. Mr. Belton is responsible for the daily management of the firm's global fixed income and currency portfolios. Prior to joining PanAgora, Mr. Belton was the Investment Portfolio Officer at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. In that role, he was responsible for actively managing and hedging all of the Bank's long-term investment portfolios. Mr. Belton is a CFA charterholder and has 12 years of investment industry experience. He received an M.S.F. from Northeastern University and an A.B. from Boston College.

Jonathan Beaulieu, CFA
Portfolio Manager, Macro-Strategies, *PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.*
Jonathan Beaulieu joined PanAgora in 2010 and is currently Portfolio Manager within the Macro-Strategies group. Mr. Beaulieu is responsible for the daily management of the firm's risk parity portfolios. He also assists with the management of the firm's domestic and global fixed income portfolios. Prior to joining PanAgora, Mr. Beaulieu was responsible for actively managing and hedging fixed income portfolios at the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. Before joining Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, Mr. Beaulieu was a quantitative analyst at MFS Investment Management. Mr. Beaulieu is a CFA charterholder with 15 years of investment industry experience. He received an M.B.A. from Northeastern University and an A.B. from Boston College.

Edward Qian, Ph.D., CFA
Chief Investment Officer and Head of Research, Macro-Strategies, *PanAgora Asset Management, Inc.*
Edward Qian joined PanAgora in 2005 and is currently Chief Investment Officer and Head of Research, Macro-Strategies. His primary responsibilities include investment research and portfolio management in PanAgora's Macro-Strategies group. Dr. Qian is also a member of PanAgora's Investment, Operating and Management committees. Prior to joining PanAgora, Dr. Qian was a Senior Analyst in Putnam Investment's Global Asset Allocation Group. Dr. Qian has extensive research experience in the areas of asset allocation and quantitative equity investing. His research has been published in several leading financial industry journals. Dr. Qian is a CFA charterholder with 14 years of investment industry experience. He graduated from Florida State University with a Ph.D., from The Chinese Science Academy with an M.S. and from Peking University with a B.S.

Primary

Christopher J. Moshy
Co-Founder and Portfolio Manager, *Primary Funds, LLC*
Christopher J. Moshy co-founded Primary Funds, LLC in 2002 and currently serves as a Managing Member of Primary, where he is responsible for research, strategy, portfolio construction and risk management. Mr. Moshy has an M.B.A. from Cornell University and a B.A. in Economics from the University of California, San Diego.

Timothy F. Madey
Co-Founder and Portfolio Manager, *Primary Funds, LLC*
Timothy F. Madey co-founded Primary Funds, LLC in 2002 and currently serves as a Managing Member of Primary, where he is responsible for research, strategy, portfolio construction, and risk management. Mr. Madey earned his MBA from the Johnson Graduate School of Management at Cornell University and his B.A. in history from Loyola College in Maryland.

The SAI provides additional information about the above Portfolio Managers, their compensation, other accounts they manage and their securities ownership in the Fund.

THE DISTRIBUTOR

Van Eck Securities Corporation, 335 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (the "Distributor"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, has entered into a Distribution Agreement with the Van Eck VIP Trust for distributing shares of the Fund.

The Distributor generally sells and markets shares of the Fund through intermediaries, including insurance companies or their affiliates.

The Distributor may pay certain intermediaries, out of its own resources and not as an expense of the Fund, additional cash or non-cash compensation as an incentive to intermediaries to promote and sell shares of the Fund and other mutual funds distributed by the Distributor. These payments are commonly known as "revenue sharing". The benefits that the Distributor may receive when it makes these payments include, among other things, placing the Fund on the intermediary's sales system and/or preferred or recommended fund list, offering the Fund through the intermediary's advisory or other specialized programs, and/or access (in some cases on a preferential basis over other competitors) to individual members of the intermediary's sales force. Such payments may also be used to compensate intermediaries for a variety of administrative and shareholders services relating to investments by their customers in the Fund.

The fees paid by the Distributor to intermediaries may be calculated based on the gross sales price of shares sold by an intermediary, the net asset value of shares held by the customers of the intermediary, or otherwise. These fees, may, but are not normally expected to, exceed in the aggregate 0.50% of the average net assets of the Fund attributable to a particular intermediary on an annual basis.

The Distributor may also provide intermediaries with additional cash and non-cash compensation, which may include financial assistance to intermediaries in connection with conferences, sales or training programs for their employees, seminars for the public and advertising campaigns, technical and systems support, attendance at sales meetings and reimbursement of ticket charges. In some instances, these incentives may be made available only to intermediaries whose representatives have sold or may sell a significant number of shares.

Intermediaries may receive different payments, based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, reputation in the industry, sales and asset retention rates, target markets, and customer relationships and quality of service. No one factor is determinative of the type or amount of additional compensation to be provided. Financial intermediaries that sell Fund's shares may also act as a broker or dealer in connection with execution of transactions for the Fund's portfolios. The Fund and the Adviser have adopted procedures to ensure that the sales of the Fund's shares by an intermediary will not affect the selection of brokers for execution of portfolio transactions.

Not all intermediaries are paid the same to sell mutual funds. Differences in compensation to intermediaries may create a financial interest for an intermediary to sell shares of a particular mutual fund, or the mutual funds of a particular family of mutual funds. Before purchasing shares of the Fund, you should ask your intermediary or its representative about the compensation in connection with the purchase of such shares, including any revenue sharing payments it receives from the Distributor.

THE CUSTODIAN
State Street Bank & Trust Company
One Lincoln Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02111

THE TRANSFER AGENT
DST Systems, Inc.
210 West 10th Street, 8th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64105

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
Ernst & Young LLP
Five Times Square
New York, New York 10036

COUNSEL
Goodwin Procter LLP
One Exchange Place
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

2. TAXES

The Fund intends to qualify as a "regulated investment company" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). As such, the Fund generally will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent that it distributes its net income and net capital gains.

The Code requires funds used by insurance company variable annuity and life insurance contracts to comply with special diversification requirements for such contracts to qualify for tax deferral privileges. The Fund intends to invest so as to comply with these Code requirements.

For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to holders of the underlying variable annuity or variable life insurance contracts, see the accompanying prospectus for the applicable contract.

3. HOW THE FUND SHARES ARE PRICED

The Fund buys or sells its shares at its net asset value, or NAV, per share next determined after receipt of a purchase or redemption plus applicable sales charge. The Fund calculates its NAV every day the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open, as of the close of regular trading on the NYSE, which is normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. You may enter a buy or sell order when the NYSE is closed for weekends or holidays. If that happens, your price will be the NAV calculated as of the close of the next regular trading session of the NYSE.

The Fund may invest in certain securities which are listed on foreign exchanges that trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or redeem shares.

The Fund's investments are generally valued based on market quotations. When market quotations are not readily available for a portfolio security, or in the opinion of the Adviser do not reflect the security's fair value, the Fund will use the security's "fair value" as determined in good faith in accordance with the Fund's Fair Value Pricing Procedures, which have been approved by the Board of Trustees. As a general principle, the current fair value of a security is the amount which the Fund might reasonably expect to receive for the security upon its current sale. The Fund's Pricing Committee, whose members are selected by the senior management of the Adviser, is responsible for recommending fair value procedures to the Board of Trustees and for administering the process used to arrive at fair value prices.

Factors that may cause the Fund to use the fair value of a portfolio security to calculate the Fund's NAV include, but are not limited to: (1) market quotations are not readily available because a portfolio security is not traded in a public market or the principal market in which the security trades is closed, (2) trading in a portfolio security is limited or suspended and not resumed prior to the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV, (3) the market for the relevant security is thin, or "stale" because its price doesn't change in 5 consecutive business days, (4) the Adviser determines that a market quotation is inaccurate, for example, because price movements are highly volatile and cannot be verified by a reliable alternative pricing source, or (5) where a significant event affecting the value of a portfolio security is determined to have occurred between the time of the market quotation provided for a portfolio security and the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV.

In determining the fair value of securities, the Pricing Committee will consider, among other factors, the fundamental analytical data relating to the security, the nature and duration of any restrictions on the disposition of the security, and the forces influencing the market in which the security is traded.

Foreign securities in which the Fund invests may be traded in markets that close before the time that the Fund calculates its NAV. Foreign securities are normally priced based upon the market quotation of such securities as of the close of their respective principal markets, as adjusted to reflect the Adviser's determination of the impact of events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. markets occurring subsequent to the close of such markets but prior to the time at which the Fund calculates its NAV. In such cases, the Pricing Committee will apply a fair valuation formula to all foreign securities based on the Committee's determination of the effect of the U.S. significant event with respect to each local market.

There can be no assurance that the Fund could purchase or sell a portfolio security at the price used to calculate the Fund's NAV. Because of the inherent uncertainty in fair valuations, and the various factors considered in determining value pursuant to the Fund's fair value procedures, there can be significant deviations between a fair value price at which a portfolio security is being carried and the price at which it is purchased or sold. Furthermore, changes in the fair valuation of portfolio securities may be less frequent, and of greater magnitude, than changes in the price of portfolio securities valued by an independent pricing service, or based on market quotations.

4. SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

FREQUENT TRADING POLICY

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to deter frequent trading in shares of the Fund, commonly referred to as "market timing," because such activities may be disruptive to the management of the Fund's portfolio and may increase Fund expenses and negatively impact the Fund's performance. As such, the Fund may reject a purchase or exchange transaction or restrict an insurance company's contract holder from investing in the Fund for any reason if the Adviser, in its sole discretion, believes that such contract holder is engaging in market timing activities that may be harmful to the Fund. The Fund discourages and does not accommodate frequent trading of shares by contract holders.

The Fund invests portions of its assets in securities of foreign issuers, and consequently may be subject to an increased risk of frequent trading activities because frequent traders may attempt to take advantage of time zone differences between the foreign markets in which the Fund's portfolio securities trade and the time as of which the Fund's net asset value is calculated ("time-zone arbitrage"). The Fund's investments in other types of securities may also be susceptible to frequent trading strategies. These investments include securities that are, among other things, thinly traded, traded infrequently, or relatively illiquid, which have the risk that the current market price for the securities may not accurately reflect current market values. The Fund has adopted fair valuation policies and procedures intended to reduce the Fund's exposure to potential price arbitrage. However, there is no guarantee that the Fund's net asset value will immediately reflect changes in market conditions.

Shares of the Fund are sold exclusively through institutional omnibus account arrangements registered to insurance companies and used by them as investment options for variable contracts issued by insurance companies. Such omnibus accounts allow for the aggregation of holdings of multiple contract holders and do not identify the underlying contract holders or their activity on an individual basis. Certain insurance companies have adopted policies and procedures to deter frequent short-term trading by their contract holders. The Fund may rely on an insurance company's policies and procedures, in addition to the Fund's techniques, to monitor for and detect abusive trading practices. The Fund reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to allow insurance companies to apply their own policies and procedures which may be more or less restrictive than those of the Fund. Contract holders are advised to contact their insurance company for further information as it relates to their specific contracts.

In addition to the foregoing, the Fund requires all insurance companies to agree to cooperate in identifying and restricting market timers in accordance with the Fund's policies and will periodically request contract holder trading activity based on certain criteria established by the Fund. The Fund may make inquiries regarding contract holder purchases, redemptions, and exchanges that meet certain criteria established by the Fund. There is no assurance that the Fund will request such information with sufficient frequency to detect or deter excessive trading or that review of such information will be sufficient to detect or deter excessive trading effectively. Furthermore, an insurance company may be limited by the terms of an underlying insurance contract regarding frequent trading from restricting short-term trading of mutual fund shares by contract owners, thereby limiting the ability of such insurance company to implement remedial steps to deter market timing activity in the Fund.

If the Fund identifies market timing activity, the insurance company will be contacted and asked to take steps to prevent further market timing activity (*e.g.*, sending warning letters, placing trade restrictions on the contract holder's account in question, or closing the account). If the insurance company refuses or is unable to take such remedial action, a determination will be made whether additional steps should be taken, including, if appropriate, terminating the relationship with such insurance company.

Although the Fund will use reasonable efforts to prevent market timing activities in the Fund's shares, there can be no assurances that these efforts will be successful. As some insurance companies' contract holders may use various strategies to disguise their trading practices, the Fund's ability to detect frequent trading activities by insurance companies' contract holders may be limited by the ability and/or willingness of the insurance companies to monitor for these activities.

For further information about the Fund, please call or write your insurance company, or call 800-826-2333, or write to the Fund at the address on the cover page.

The financial highlights table that follows is intended to help you understand the Fund's Initial Class of shares financial performance for the past five years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned or lost on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). The information has been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Trust's independent registered public accounting firm, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements are included in the Fund's annual report, which is available upon request. Total returns do not include fees and expenses imposed under your variable annuity contract and/or life insurance policy. If these amounts were reflected, the returns would be lower than those shown.

VAN ECK VIP MULTI-MANAGER ALTERNATIVES FUND

(formerly known as Van Eck Worldwide Multi-Manager Alternatives Fund and Van Eck Worldwide Absolute Return Fund)

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

For a share outstanding throughout each year:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	2010	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2006**
Net asset value, beginning of year	$ 9.64	$ 9.01	$ 10.73	$10.63	$ 9.85
Income from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.10)	(0.01)	—(b)	(0.06)	0.08
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	0.59	1.19	(1.39)	0.52	0.77
Total from investment operations	0.49	1.18	(1.39)	0.46	0.85
Less distributions from:					
Net investment income	—	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.08)	—
Net realized gains	—	(0.53)	(0.32)	(0.28)	(0.07)
Total distributions	—	(0.55)	(0.33)	(0.36)	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of year	$10.13	$ 9.64	$ 9.01	$10.73	$10.63
Total return (a)	5.08%	13.75%	(13.26)%	4.35%	8.76%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA					
Net assets, end of year (000's)	$7,642	$7,631	$ 6,179	$7,468	$7,226
Ratio of gross expenses to average net assets (c)	4.54%	4.64%	4.73%	5.32%	3.72%
Ratio of net expenses to average net assets (c)	2.46%	2.56%	3.24%	4.13%	3.16%
Ratio of net expenses, excluding dividends on securities sold short and interest expense, to average net assets (c)	2.15%	2.09%	2.14%	2.50%	2.48%
Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average net assets (c)	(1.04)%	(0.14)%	0.02%	(0.50)%	0.72%
Portfolio turnover rate	334%	220%	240%	207%	182%

(a) Total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the year, reinvestment of any dividends and distributions at net asset value on the dividend/distributions payment date and a redemption on the last day of the year. The return does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund dividends/distributions or the redemption of Fund shares.

(b) Amount represents less than $0.005 per share.

(c) The ratios presented do not reflect the Fund's proportionate share of income and expenses from the Fund's investments in underlying Funds.

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For more detailed information, see the Statement of Additional Information (SAI), which is legally a part of and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments is available in the annual and semi-annual reports to shareholders. In the Fund's annual report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year.

- Call Van Eck at 800.826.2333, or visit the Van Eck Web site at vaneck.com to request, free of charge, the annual or semi-annual reports, the SAI, or other information about the Fund.
- Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can also be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information about the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 202.551.8090.
- Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov, or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-1520.

Shares of the Fund are offered only to separate accounts of various insurance companies to fund the benefits of variable life policies and variable annuity policies. This Prospectus sets forth concise information about the Van Eck VIP Trust and Fund that you should know before investing. It should be read in conjunction with the prospectus for the Contract which accompanies this Prospectus and should be retained for future reference. The Contract involves certain expenses not described in this Prospectus and also may involve certain restrictions or limitations on the allocation of purchase payments or Contract values to the Fund. In particular, the Fund may not be available in connection with a particular Contract or in a particular state. See the applicable Contract prospectus for information regarding expenses of the Contract and any applicable restrictions or limitations with respect to the Fund.

Van Eck Global®
SINCE 1955

Van Eck VIP Trust
335 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017

vaneck.com

REGISTRATION NUMBER 811-05083