



Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

**DYNAMIC SECTOR INCOME TRUST,
SERIES 36**

**PREFERRED PLUS TRUST,
SERIES 22**

(SMARTTRUST 620)

**The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved
these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus.
Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.**

PROSPECTUS DATED: JULY 27, 2023

HENNION & WALSH

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No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to your trust not contained in this prospectus. Your trust is registered as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Such registration does not imply that your trust or any of its units have been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended or approved by the United States or any state or any agency or officer thereof. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, securities in any state to any person to whom it is not lawful to make such offer in such state.

DYNAMIC SECTOR INCOME TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to provide investors with the possibility of current dividend income, with capital appreciation as a secondary objective. There is no guarantee that the investment objectives of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to achieve its objective through investment in equity securities of operating companies and closed-end investment companies (“closed-end funds”) and/or exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”). The closed-end funds and ETFs are collectively referred to as the “funds”. The sponsor selects the equity securities of companies and funds in industries that it believes are best positioned to provide current income for investors in addition to the opportunity to provide for total return potential over the term of the trust. In selecting equity securities of operating companies for the trust, the sponsor selected from domestic and/or foreign issuers as well as small-cap, mid-cap and/or large-cap issuers. The sponsor used no market capitalization policy in selecting the equity securities for the trust. The funds may have policies to invest in securities with specific market capitalization levels. The sponsor did not require specific market capitalization policies for the funds. In addition, the trust and certain funds may invest in securities of companies located in “emerging markets.”

In selecting the equity securities of individual operating companies, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

- Current dividend yield;
- Historical dividend growth rates;
- Free cash flow balances; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history.

In selecting equity securities of operating companies for the trust, the sponsor sought to select securities of individual companies involved in industries the sponsor believes are best positioned to achieve the trust’s investment objective over the life of the trust. For this particular trust, the sponsor focused primarily on operating companies involved in aspects of the consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care, industrials and information technology sectors. As part of the trust’s strategy of dynamic securities selection, future series of the trust, if any, may not be comprised of securities of companies in these same sectors. The trust “concentrates” in a sector when securities in a particular sector make up 25% or more of the portfolio. As of the trust’s inception, the trust is concentrated in securities issued by companies in the consumer discretionary sector.

In selecting the funds for the trust, the sponsor sought to select funds that invest with a focus on income-related investment strategies that the sponsor believes will help achieve the investment objective of the trust. The sponsor considers funds with a range of income-related investment strategies and focuses on current distribution yields of each fund to help provide income potential to the overall trust strategy. The sponsor focused primarily on funds with strategies to invest primarily in dividend paying stocks, high yield debt obligations (“junk securities”), senior loans, preferred securities, convertible securities and/or business development companies (“BDCs”). In selecting the funds, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

- Current distribution yield;
- Premium or discount to net asset value;

- Undistributed net investment income balances; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history.

The funds may have policies related to security maturity levels. The sponsor did not require specific security maturity policies for the funds.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market. The complete economic impacts of the novel form of coronavirus disease first detected in 2019 ("COVID-19") are not fully known. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, is impossible to predict and could result in adverse market conditions which may negatively impact the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust.
- ***The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units.*** This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- ***The value of bonds or other fixed income securities held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise.*** No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- ***An issuer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future.*** The trust invests in funds that invest in fixed income securities. Market conditions may impact the ability of such securities to make interest and/or principal payments, which would impact the ability of such funds to make income payments. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, may adversely impact the ability of borrowers to make principal or interest payments on securities, when due.
- ***An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.*** The trust invests in equity securities and funds that seek to produce dividend income consistent with its investment objective. Market conditions may impact the amount of dividends declared by an issuer selected by the trust or selected by a fund in which the trust invests. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.

- ***The trust invests in shares of closed-end funds.*** Shares of closed-end funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager’s ability to achieve a closed-end fund’s objective and market conditions affecting a closed-end fund’s investments. The trust and closed-end funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust’s expenses, but also the expenses of the closed-end funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the underlying investments of the closed-end funds.
- ***The trust invests in shares of ETFs.*** Shares of these ETFs may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. If ETF shares are sold at a discount, then the trust will receive less than their net asset value. Alternatively, if ETF shares are purchased at a premium, then the trust will pay more than their net asset value. These ETFs are also subject to risks related to factors such as the manager’s ability to achieve an ETF’s objective and market conditions affecting an ETF’s investments. The trust and ETFs have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust’s expenses, but also the expenses of the ETFs. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the underlying investments of the ETFs.
- ***The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the consumer discretionary sector.*** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the consumer discretionary sector include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences.
- ***The portfolio includes equity securities issued by operating companies in the consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care, industrials and information technology sectors.*** Negative developments in these sectors may affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.
 - General risks of companies in the consumer discretionary sector include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences.
 - General risks of companies in the consumer staples sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends.
 - General risks of companies in the health care sector include the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, increasing competition from new products or services, loss of patent and other intellectual property protection and substantial research and development costs.
 - General risks of companies in the industrials sector include the general state of the economy, worldwide competition the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending, and consumer spending trends.
 - General risks of companies in the information technology sector include rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, frequent introduction of new or enhanced products, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, and the loss of patent and other intellectual property protections.

- ***The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets.*** These risks may include market and political factors related to the company’s foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies. Emerging market companies are also subject to greater risk of market closure or manipulation, limited reliable access to capital, exchange delistings and lower quality or less available financial information. The rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. The limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the trust’s ability to achieve its investment objective.
- ***The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities of small and mid-size companies.*** These securities are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than securities of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- ***Certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be “junk” securities.*** These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- ***Certain funds held by the trust may invest in convertible securities.*** Convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality due to the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security’s market value also tends to reflect the market price of common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security’s “conversion price.” Convertible securities generally fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.
- ***Certain funds held by the trust may invest in senior loans.*** Although senior loans in which the funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment. Senior loans may not fall within the definition of “securities,” and are generally not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and therefore an investor in senior loans may not receive the protection of the federal securities laws. Senior loans are also generally not registered with any state securities commission and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets. Additionally, senior loans generally have floating interest rates that may have been tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). As of June 30, 2023, all LIBOR publications ceased. The U.S. Federal Reserve is now publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), which was intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR.

Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have begun publication. However, not all instruments that contemplated LIBOR have a replacement rate, and the effectiveness of any such replacement rate remains uncertain.

- ***Certain funds held by the trust may invest in shares of BDCs.*** The share prices of common stock of BDCs are often more volatile than other investments. BDCs generally employ leverage, which magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested but reduces aggregate returns. Leverage limits applicable to BDCs under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are higher than the leverage limits applicable to other investment companies. BDCs also typically charge higher fees than other investment companies. BDCs generally depend on the ability to access capital markets, acquire suitable investments and monitor and administer those investments in order to maintain their status as BDCs and ultimately achieve their investment objectives. Negative developments in the capital markets may adversely affect BDCs' ability to finance investments. BDCs often invest in securities that are not publicly traded, which may adversely affect the valuation and liquidity of those securities.
- ***Certain funds held by the trust may invest in preferred securities.*** Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both stocks and bonds. Like bonds, preferred securities generally pay a fixed rate of income and are sold on the basis of yield. However, like common stocks, they are traded on major exchanges. Preferred securities are "senior securities" which have preference over common stocks, but not debt, of an issuer.
- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: \$10.00

Initial Date of Deposit: July 27, 2023

Mandatory Termination Date: July 23, 2025

Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing August 2023

Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing August 2023

Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83193L783

Reinvestment: 83193L791

Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83193L809

Reinvestment: 83193L817

Ticker Symbol: STDSKX

Minimum Investment: \$1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)

Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	As a % of Initial Unit Price	Amounts per 100 Units
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	2.25	22.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	2.75%	\$ 27.50
Estimated Organization Costs	0.687%	\$ 6.87
Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	As a % of Net Assets	Amounts per 100 Units
Trustee Fee	0.109%	\$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.117	1.13
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [#]	0.232	2.24
Total	0.494%	\$ 4.77
Example	Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:	
	1 year	2 years (life of trust)
	\$391	\$440

This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the trust

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.225 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on December 20, 2023. The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to \$10, you will not pay an initial sales charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than \$10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 2.75% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

Although not an actual trust operating expense, the trust, and therefore the unitholders, will indirectly bear similar operating expenses of the funds in which the trust invests in the estimated amount set forth in the table. These expenses are based on the actual expenses charged in the funds' most recent fiscal year but are subject to change in the future. An investor in the trust will therefore indirectly pay higher expenses than if the funds were held directly.

**DYNAMIC SECTOR INCOME TRUST,
SERIES 36
(SMARTTRUST 620)**

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF JULY 27, 2023

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
EQUITY SECURITIES — 69.95%					
<i>Consumer Discretionary — 23.87%</i>					
153	B&M European Value Retail S.A. (4)	BMRRY	4.00%	\$28.83	\$4,411
25	Brunswick Corporation	BC	2.01	88.64	2,216
17	Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.	DKS	2.04	132.15	2,247
284	Escalade, Inc.	ESCA	3.84	14.91	4,235
33	LCI Industries	LCII	4.05	135.22	4,462
9	Lowe's Companies, Inc.	LOW	1.91	234.07	2,107
127	Upbound Group, Inc.	UPBD	4.02	34.86	4,427
32	Winnebago Industries, Inc	WGO	2.00	68.87	2,204
<i>Consumer Staples — 8.00%</i>					
45	The Andersons, Inc.	ANDE	2.00	48.88	2,200
34	Coca-Cola European Partners plc (4)	CCEP	1.99	64.54	2,194
45	Philip Morris International Inc.	PM	4.01	98.23	4,420
<i>Health Care — 7.00%</i>					
31	Merck & Co., Inc.	MRK	3.02	107.14	3,321
82	Sanofi S.A. (4)	SNY	3.98	53.51	4,388
<i>Industrials — 23.00%</i>					
32	AGCO Corporation	AGCO	3.97	136.82	4,378
87	Deutsche Post AG (4)	DHLGY	4.00	50.70	4,411
8	Grupo Aeroportuario del Sureste, S.A.B. de C.V. (4)	ASR	1.97	271.43	2,171
43	Hillenbrand, Inc.	HI	2.01	51.44	2,212
156	Komatsu Ltd (4)	KMTUY	4.01	28.33	4,420
14	Union Pacific Corporation	UNP	3.02	238.00	3,332
24	United Parcel Service, Inc.	UPS	4.02	184.39	4,425
<i>Information Technology — 8.08%</i>					
12	Analog Devices, Inc.	ADI	2.09	191.52	2,298
83	Cisco Systems, Inc.	CSCO	4.01	53.22	4,417
94	The Hackett Group, Inc.	HCKT	1.98	23.19	2,180

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (3)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (3)
INVESTMENT COMPANIES — 30.05%					
<i>Closed-End Funds — 10.01%</i>					
570	Abrdn Global Dynamic Dividend Fund	AGD	5.01%	\$9.69	\$5,523
468	Eaton Vance Floating-Rate Income Trust	EFT	5.00	11.76	5,504
<i>Exchange-Traded Funds — 20.04%</i>					
226	Global X U.S. Preferred ETF	PFFD	4.01	19.48	4,403
98	iShares High Yield Bond Factor ETF	HYDB	4.01	45.13	4,423
100	iShares Investment Grade Bond Factor ETF	IGEB	4.02	44.29	4,429
87	JPMorgan Municipal ETF	JMUB	3.99	50.48	4,391
244	VanEck Long Muni ETF	MLN	4.01	18.10	4,416
			<u>100.00%</u>		<u>\$ 110,165</u>

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

- (1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on July 26, 2023. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be July 31, 2023.
- (2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.
- (3) Accounting Standards Codification 820, “Fair Value Measurements” establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust’s own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities. Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment’s assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust’s investments as of the trust’s inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Equity Securities	\$ 77,076	\$ —	\$ —
Investment Companies	33,089	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 110,165</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor’s profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are \$110,165 and \$(0), respectively.

- (4) This is a security issued by a foreign company. Equity securities comprise approximately 69.95% of the investments in the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

France	3.98%
Germany	4.00%
Japan	4.01%
Luxembourg	4.00%
Mexico	1.97%
United Kingdom	1.99%
United States	50.00%

- (5) This is a non-income producing security.

PREFERREDS PLUS TRUST

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE. The trust seeks to provide investors with current income and the possibility of capital appreciation. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGY. The trust seeks to provide investors with current income and the possibility of capital appreciation by investing in an unmanaged, diversified portfolio of preferred securities plus common stock of target-maturity exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) with each ETF investing substantially all of its assets in foreign and domestic corporate bonds.

The trust’s portfolio is divided into two asset segments as of the trust’s inception: at least 90% of the trust’s net assets invested in preferred securities; and up to 10% of the trust’s net assets invested in common stock of ETFs. Preferred securities are defined for this purpose as preferred stocks, trust preferred securities and subordinated or junior notes and debentures.

Preferred Securities. The sponsor selected the preferred securities beginning by identifying an initial universe of all preferred securities that trade on at least one North American securities exchange as of the time of selection. From this initial universe, all preferred securities that have a call date or a scheduled maturity date within the life of the trust are eliminated. After this, the sponsor considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following to select the trust’s portfolio of preferred securities:

- coupon;
- current price;
- current dividend yield;
- composite credit rating;
- volume;
- market value outstanding; and
- dividend rights (e.g., cumulative dividends).

ETFs. For the ETF segment of the portfolio, the sponsor selected a basket of “laddered” target-maturity, fixed-income ETFs that it believes has the potential to meet the trust’s investment objective. No more than 5% of the overall trust portfolio will consist of ETFs that invest primarily in high yield (“junk”) corporate bonds as of the time of selection. Each ETF held by the trust invests substantially all of its assets in corporate bonds and seeks investment results that generally correspond to a certain index designed to represent the performance of a held-to-maturity portfolio of corporate bonds with an effective maturity date in a particular calendar year. Each ETF held by the trust includes in its name a designated year of maturity (from 2026 through 2027, respectively) and will terminate on or about the end of such calendar year (subject to change at the determination of the ETF’s board of trustees). The effective maturity date of a bond is its actual maturity or, in the case of callable securities, the effective maturity of the security is determined by the rule-based methodology developed by the associated index provider. In the final six months of the ETFs’ operations, they will transition to cash and cash equivalents to ultimately liquidate and

distribute cash to investors. The trust will terminate prior to the scheduled termination of any ETF held by the trust, but certain ETFs may be in their winding down stage during the trust's life.

As a result of the strategy selection process, the trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the financials sector. In addition, the trust and certain funds may invest in securities of companies located in "emerging markets." It is a fundamental policy of the trust that under normal market conditions, at least 80% of the trust's net assets will be invested in preferred securities.

PRINCIPAL RISK CONSIDERATIONS. Unitholders can lose money by investing in this trust. An investment in units of the trust should be made with an understanding of the risks related to the trust, such as the following:

- ***Security prices will fluctuate.*** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market values of securities held by the trust may fluctuate in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, adverse events impacting a particular industry or sector and/or significant events impacting the entire securities market. The complete economic impacts of the novel form of coronavirus disease first detected in 2019 ("COVID-19") are not fully known. Although vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, is impossible to predict and could result in adverse market conditions which may negatively impact the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust.
- ***The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units.*** This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- ***The value of preferred securities held by the trust and corporate bonds held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise.*** No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- ***The issuer of a security may be unwilling or unable to make income and/or principal payments in the future.*** The trust invests in ETFs that invest in fixed income securities. Market conditions may impact the ability of such securities to make interest and/or principal payments, which could impact the ability of such ETFs to make income payments. This may reduce the level of distributions the trust or the funds pay which could reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, may adversely impact the ability of borrowers to make principal or interest payments on securities, when due.
- ***The trust invests in shares of ETFs.*** Shares of these funds may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. If fund shares are sold at a discount, then the trust will receive less than their net asset value. Alternatively, if fund shares are purchased at a premium, then the trust will pay more than their net asset value. These funds are also subject to risks related to factors such as the manager's ability to achieve a fund's objective and market conditions affecting a fund's investments. The trust and funds have management and

operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the underlying investments of the funds.

- ***The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets.*** These risks may include market and political factors related to the company's foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, limited reliable access to capital, exchange delistings and lower quality or less available financial information. The rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. The limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact the trust's ability to achieve its investment objective.
- ***Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both stocks and bonds.*** Like bonds, the preferred securities selected for the portfolio pay a fixed rate of income and are sold on the basis of yield. However, like common stocks, they are traded on major exchanges. Preferred securities are "senior securities" which have preference over common stocks, but not debt, of an issuer.
- ***Preferred securities held by the trust and corporate bonds held by the funds held by the trust are fixed-rate obligations and will decline in value with increases in interest rates, an issuer's worsening financial condition or a drop in bond ratings.*** The longer the maturity of a security, the greater the risk of a decline in value with increases in interest rates. The effective maturity of longer term securities may be dramatically different than shorter term obligations. Investors may receive early returns of principal when securities are called or sold before they mature. Investors may not be able to reinvest the proceeds they receive at as high a yield. The default of an issuer in making its payment obligations could result in the loss of interest income and/or principal to investors.
- ***The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be "junk" securities.*** These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- ***The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the financials sector.*** Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. Companies in the financial sector include banks and their holding companies, investment managers, broker-dealers, insurance and reinsurance companies and mortgage real estate investment trusts ("REITs"). Financial sector companies are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession, decreases in the availability of capital, changes in interest rates, changes in regulations or rules, tax law changes, loan losses, volatility in equity markets, and competition from new entrants in their fields of business.

- ***The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities of small and mid-size companies.*** These securities are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than securities of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- ***The trust is not actively managed.*** Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

Unit Price on Initial Date of Deposit: \$10.00

Initial Date of Deposit: July 27, 2023

Mandatory Termination Date: July 23, 2025

Record Dates: 10th day of each month, commencing August 2023

Distribution Dates: 25th day of each month, commencing August 2023

Standard CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83193L825

Reinvestment: 83193L833

Fee Based CUSIP Numbers: Cash: 83193L841

Reinvestment: 83193L858

Ticker Symbol: SMPPVX

Minimum Investment: \$1,000/100 units (may vary by selling firm)

Tax Status: Regulated Investment Company

FEE TABLE

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 unit price. Actual expenses may vary.

Unitholder Transaction Expenses (fees paid directly from your investment)*	As a % of Initial Unit Price	Amounts per 100 Units
Initial Sales Charge	0.00%	\$ 0.00
Deferred Sales Charge	2.25	22.50
Creation & Development Fee	0.50	5.00
Maximum Sales Charge	2.75%	\$ 27.50
Estimated Organization Costs	0.434%	\$ 4.34
Estimated Annual Operating Expenses (expenses deducted from trust assets)	As a % of Net Assets	Amounts per 100 Units
Trustee Fee	0.108%	\$ 1.05
Supervisor Fee	0.036	0.35
Other Operating Expenses	0.064	0.62
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses [#]	0.024	0.23
Total	0.232%	\$ 2.25

Example

Cumulative Expenses Paid for Period:

This example helps you compare the cost of this trust with other unit investment trusts and mutual funds. The example assumes that the expenses do not change and that the trust's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay these expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the trust . . .

<u>1 year</u>	<u>2 years (life of trust)</u>
\$341	\$364

* The sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component. The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0% of the public offering price per unit depending on the public offering price per unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.225 per unit and is paid in three monthly installments beginning on December 20, 2023. The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. The creation and development fee is only assessed to units outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to \$10, you will not pay an initial charge. When the public offering price per unit is greater than \$10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales charge. If you redeem or sell your units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of your units. If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 2.75% of the public offering price per unit and does not include deferred payments.

Although not an actual trust operating expense, the trust, and therefore the unitholders, will indirectly bear similar operating expenses of the funds in which the trust invests in the estimated amount set forth in the table. These expenses are based on the actual expenses charged in the funds most recent fiscal year but are subject to change in the future. An investor in the trust will therefore indirectly pay higher expenses than if the funds were held directly.

**PREFERRED PLUS TRUST,
SERIES 22
(SMARTTRUST 620)**

PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

AS OF JULY 27, 2023

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Redemption Provisions (3)	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (4)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (4)
PREFERRED SECURITIES — 90.00%						
<i>Financials — 66.54%</i>						
170	Arch Capital Group Ltd., Series G, 4.550% (5)	ACGLN	6/11/2026 @ 25	3.00%	\$19.47	\$3,310
262	Athene Holding Ltd., Series A, 6.350% (5)	ATH A	6/30/2029 @ 25	5.03	21.14	5,539
330	Athene Holding Ltd., Series D, 4.875% (5)	ATH D	12/30/2025 @ 25	5.02	16.75	5,527
87	Bank of America Corporation, Series NN, 4.375%	BAC O	11/3/2025 @ 25	1.49	18.86	1,641
89	Bank of America Corporation, Series QQ, 4.250%	BAC Q	11/17/2026 @ 25	1.50	18.63	1,658
70	Bank of Hawaii Corporation, Series A, 4.375%	BOH A	8/1/2026 @ 25	1.00	15.75	1,102
210	Brighthouse Financial, Inc., Series C, 5.375%	BHFAN	12/25/2025 @ 25	3.61	18.92	3,973
61	Capital One Financial Corporation, Series K, 4.625%	COF K	12/1/2025 @ 25	1.01	18.14	1,107
66	Capital One Financial Corporation, Series L, 4.375%	COF L	9/1/2026 @ 25	1.01	16.83	1,111
167	The Charles Schwab Corporation, Series J, 4.450%	SCHW J	6/1/2026 @ 25	2.98	19.63	3,278
59	Cullen/Frost Bankers, Inc., Series B, 4.450%	CFR B	12/15/2025 @ 25	0.99	18.58	1,096
138	Enstar Group Ltd., Series D, 7.000% (5) (6)	ESGRP	9/1/2028 @ 25	3.01	24.05	3,319
197	Equitable Holdings, Inc., Series C, 4.300%	EQH C	3/15/2026 @ 25	2.99	16.75	3,300
61	Huntington Bancshares Incorporated, Series H, 4.500%	HBANP	4/15/2026 @ 25	0.99	17.95	1,095
80	JPMorgan Chase & Co., Series JJ, 4.550%	JPM K	6/1/2026 @ 25	1.49	20.50	1,640
79	JPMorgan Chase & Co., Series LL, 4.625%	JPM L	6/1/2026 @ 25	1.50	20.87	1,649

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Redemption Provisions (3)	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (4)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (4)
PREFERRED SECURITIES — (continued)						
<i>Financials — (continued)</i>						
98	KeyCorp, Series E, 6.125%	KEY I	12/15/2026 @ 25	1.99%	\$22.32	\$2,187
138	Morgan Stanley, Series K, 5.850%	MS K	4/15/2027 @ 25	2.99	23.90	3,298
173	PartnerRe Ltd., Series J, 4.875% (5)	PRE J	3/15/2026 @ 25	3.00	19.09	3,303
77	Regions Financial Corporation, Series C, 5.700%	RF C	5/15/2029 @ 25	1.50	21.44	1,651
97	Regions Financial Corporation, Series E, 4.450%	RF E	6/15/2026 @ 25	1.50	17.01	1,650
245	RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd., Series G, 4.200% (5)	RNR G	7/15/2026 @ 25	3.99	17.95	4,398
65	Selective Insurance Group, Inc., Series B, 4.600%	SIGIP	12/15/2025 @ 25	1.00	16.98	1,104
143	State Street Corporation, Series G, 5.350%	STT G	3/15/2026 @ 25	2.99	23.02	3,292
111	Truist Financial Corporation, Series R, 4.750%	TFC R	9/1/2025 @ 25	1.99	19.73	2,190
98	U.S. Bancorp, Series M, 4.000%	USB R	4/15/2026 @ 25	1.50	16.86	1,652
86	U.S. Bancorp, Series O, 4.500%	USB S	4/15/2027 @ 25	1.50	19.21	1,652
148	Voya Financial, Inc., Series B, 5.350%	VOYA B	9/15/2029 @ 25	2.97	22.10	3,271
179	Wells Fargo & Company, Series AA, 4.700%	WFC A	12/15/2025 @ 25	3.00	18.46	3,304
<i>Real Estate — 19.97%</i>						
170	Public Storage, Series M, 4.125%	PSA M	8/14/2025 @ 25	3.00	19.46	3,308
61	Public Storage, Series N, 3.875%	PSA N	10/6/2025 @ 25	1.01	18.14	1,107
298	Public Storage, Series O, 3.900%	PSA O	11/17/2025 @ 25	5.00	18.49	5,510
233	Public Storage, Series P, 4.000%	PSA P	6/16/2026 @ 25	3.98	18.80	4,380
60	Public Storage, Series Q, 3.950%	PSA Q	8/17/2026 @ 25	0.99	18.20	1,092
178	Public Storage, Series R, 4.000%	PSA R	11/19/2026 @ 25	3.00	18.57	3,305
172	Public Storage, Series S, 4.100%	PSA S	1/13/2027 @ 25	2.99	19.13	3,290

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Ticker Symbol	Redemption Provisions (3)	Percentage of the Trust (2)	Market Value per Share (4)	Cost of Securities to the Trust (4)
PREFERRED SECURITIES — (continued)						
<i>Utilities — 3.49%</i>						
211	CMS Energy Corporation, Series C, 4.200%	CMS C	7/15/2026 @ 25	3.49%	\$18.20	\$3,840
INVESTMENT COMPANIES — 10.00%						
<i>Exchange-Traded Funds — 10.00%</i>						
174	Invesco BulletShares 2026 Corporate Bond ETF	BSCQ		3.00	18.98	3,303
96	Invesco BulletShares 2026 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF	BSJQ		2.00	22.91	2,199
173	Invesco BulletShares 2027 Corporate Bond ETF	BSCR		3.00	19.09	3,303
101	Invesco BulletShares 2027 High Yield Corporate Bond ETF	BSJR		2.00	21.79	2,201
				<u>100.00%</u>		<u>\$ 110,135</u>

See Notes to Portfolio of Investments.

NOTES TO PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

- (1) All securities are represented by contracts to purchase such securities. Contracts to purchase the securities were entered into on July 26, 2023. All such contracts are expected to be settled on or about the first settlement date of the trust, which is expected to be July 31, 2023. Shown under this heading is the stated dividend or income distribution rate of each of the preferred securities, expressed as an annual dollar amount or as a percentage of par or stated value. Each preferred security was originally issued with a par or stated value per share equal to \$25.
- (2) Based on the cost of the securities to the trust.
- (3) The preferred securities are first redeemable on such date and at such price as listed above. Optional redemption provisions, which may be exercised in whole or in part, are at prices of par or stated value. Optional redemption provisions generally will occur at times when the redeemed securities have an offering side evaluation which represents a premium over par or stated value. To the extent that the preferred securities were acquired at a price higher than the redemption price, this will represent a loss of capital when compared with the public offering price of the units when acquired. Distributions to unitholders will generally be reduced by the amount of the income which otherwise would have been paid with respect to redeemed securities, and any principal amount received on such redemption after satisfying any redemption requests for units received by the trust will be distributed to unitholders. Certain of the preferred securities have provisions which would allow for their redemption prior to the earliest stated call date pursuant to the occurrence of certain extraordinary events.
- (4) Accounting Standards Codification 820, "Fair Value Measurements" establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about fair value measurements in financial statements for the trust. The framework under the standard is comprised of a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that the trust has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2: Significant observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, and other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs that reflect the trust's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability.

The inputs or methodologies used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing those securities. Changes in valuation techniques may result in transfers in or out of an investment's assigned level as described above.

The following table summarizes the trust’s investments as of the trust’s inception, based on inputs used to value them:

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>
Preferred Securities	\$ 99,129	\$ —	\$ —
Investment Companies	<u>11,006</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$110,135</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The cost of the securities to the sponsor and the sponsor’s profit or (loss) (which is the difference between the cost of the securities to the sponsor and the cost of the securities to the trust) are \$110,135 and \$(0), respectively.

- (5) This is a security issued by a foreign company. Preferred securities comprise 90.00% of investments in the trust, broken down by country of organization as set forth below:

Bermuda	23.05%
United States	66.95%

- (6) The security has a “make whole” call option and may be redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the issuer at a redemption price generally equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the aggregate principal amount of the security or (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon, discounted to the date of redemption on a periodic basis at a set premium to the then current applicable Treasury Rate plus accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount being redeemed to the date of redemption.

SMARTTRUST 620
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AS OF JULY 27, 2023

	Dynamic Sector Income Trust	Preferreds Plus Trust
<i>Investment in securities</i>		
Contracts to purchase securities (1)(2)	\$ 110,165	\$ 110,135
Total	\$ 110,165	\$ 110,135
<i>Liabilities and interest of investors</i>		
Liabilities:		
Organization costs (3)	\$ 757	\$ 478
Deferred sales charge (4)(5)	2,479	2,478
Creation & development fee (4)(5)	551	551
Total liabilities	3,787	3,507
Interest of investors:		
Cost to investors (5)	110,165	110,135
Less: initial sales charge (4)(5)	0	0
Less: deferred sales charge and creation & development fee (4)(5)	3,030	3,029
Less: organization costs (3)	757	478
Net interest of investors	106,378	106,628
Total	\$ 110,165	\$ 110,135
Number of units	11,017	11,013
Net asset value per unit	\$ 9.656	\$ 9.682

- (1) Aggregate cost of the securities is based on the evaluations determined by the trustee at the evaluation time on the most recent business day prior to the initial date of deposit.
- (2) Cash or an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the trustee covering the funds (aggregating \$400,000 with \$200,000 allocated to each trust) necessary for the purchase of securities in the trust represented by purchase contracts.
- (3) A portion of the public offering price represents an amount sufficient to pay for all or a portion of the costs incurred in establishing the trust. These costs have been estimated at \$0.069 per unit for the Dynamic Sector Income Trust and \$0.043 per unit for the Preferreds Plus Trust. A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period or six months following the trust's inception date to an account maintained by the trustee from which this obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent the actual organization costs are greater than the estimated amount, only the estimated organization costs added to the public offering price will be reimbursed to the sponsor and deducted from the assets of the trust.
- (4) The total sales charge consists of an initial sales charge, a deferred sales charge and a creation and development fee. The initial sales charge is equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The maximum total sales charge is 2.75% of the public offering price per unit.
- (5) The aggregate cost to investors includes the applicable sales charge assuming no reduction of sales charges.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

SPONSOR AND UNITHOLDERS
SMARTTRUST 620

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial condition, including the trust portfolio on pages A-9 through A-11 and A-17 through A-21 of SmartTrust 620 (the “Trust”) as of July 27, 2023, the initial date of deposit, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as of July 27, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of Hennion & Walsh, Inc., the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. Our procedures included confirmation of cash or irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statements of financial condition as of July 27, 2023 by correspondence with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the auditor of one or more of the unit investment trusts, sponsored by Hennion & Walsh, Inc. since 2009.

Chicago, Illinois
July 27, 2023



Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

YOUR TRUST

Your trust is a unit investment trust registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Your trust was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a trust agreement among Hennion & Walsh, Inc., The Bank of New York Mellon and Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc. Hennion & Walsh, Inc. is the sponsor and principal underwriter of your trust. The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of your trust. Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc. is the portfolio supervisor of your trust. The sponsor created your trust on the initial date of deposit and your trust will terminate on the mandatory termination date unless terminated earlier as described in this prospectus. The initial date of deposit and mandatory termination date are set forth under “Essential Information” for your trust.

Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Traditional methods of investment management for a managed fund often involve frequent changes in a portfolio of securities on the basis of economic, financial and market analysis. The portfolio of your trust, however, will not be actively managed and therefore the adverse financial condition of an issuer will not necessarily require the sale of its securities from the portfolio.

To create your trust, the sponsor deposited the initial portfolio securities (or contracts to purchase the securities along with an irrevocable letter of credit, cash or other consideration to pay for the securities) with the trustee on the initial date of deposit. In exchange for the deposited securities, the trustee registered the sponsor’s ownership of the initial units of your trust on the registration books of your trust. A unit represents an undivided fractional interest in your trust. As the sponsor sells units, the sponsor will create additional units of your trust by depositing additional portfolio securities (or contracts to purchase securities and/or cash or a letter of credit with instructions for your trust to purchase securities) with the trustee. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed or until your trust terminates. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the initial date of deposit (or on the first day units are sold to the public, if later) the number of units may be adjusted so that the public offering price per unit equals \$10. The number of units and fractional interest of each unit in your trust will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment.

RISK CONSIDERATIONS

All investments involve risk. This section describes various risks that can impact the value of the securities in your trust. You should understand these risks before you invest. Refer to the “Principal Risk Considerations” in Part A for your trust in this prospectus for a list of the principal risk considerations related to an investment in your trust. If the value of the securities falls, the value of the units will also fall. No one can guarantee that your trust will achieve its objective or that your investment return will be positive over any period.

MARKET RISK. Market risk is the risk that the value of the securities in your trust will fluctuate. This could cause the value of your units to fall below your original purchase price. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of a security's issuer, perceptions of the issuer, or ratings on a security. Even though the portfolio is supervised, you should remember that the portfolio is not managed. Your trust will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund. Public health crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, may adversely affect commercial activities, disrupt supply chains, increase market volatility, decrease consumer demand, disrupt healthcare services, and result in prolonged quarantines, travel restrictions, and business closures. Although COVID-19 vaccines have been developed and approved for use by various governments, there is no guarantee that vaccines will be effective against emerging variants of the disease. The potential economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, is impossible to predict and could result in adverse market conditions which may negatively impact the performance of the securities in the portfolio and your trust.

ADDITIONAL MARKET DISRUPTION RISK. In February 2022, Russia commenced a military attack on Ukraine. In response, various countries, including the U.S., issued broad-ranging sanctions on Russia and certain Russian companies and individuals. The hostilities between the two countries may escalate and any existing or future sanctions could have a severe adverse effect on Russia's economy, currency, companies and region as well as negatively impact other regional and global economic markets of the world (including Europe and the United States), companies in such countries and various sectors, industries and markets for securities and commodities globally, such as oil and natural gas. Accordingly, the hostilities and sanctions may have a negative effect on your trust's investments and performance beyond any direct exposure to Russian companies or those of adjoining geographic regions. The sanctions and compliance with these sanctions may impair the ability of your trust to buy, sell, hold or deliver securities of Russian companies and/or other assets. Russia may also take retaliatory actions or countermeasures, such as cyberattacks and espionage, which may negatively impact the countries and companies in which your trust may invest. Accordingly, there may be a heightened risk of cyberattacks by Russia in response to the sanctions. The extent and duration of the military action or future escalation of such hostilities; the extent and impact of existing and any future sanctions, market disruptions and volatility; and the result of any diplomatic negotiations cannot be predicted. These and any related events could have a significant negative impact on certain trust's investments as well as your trust's performance, and the value or liquidity of certain securities held by your trust may decline significantly.

EQUITY SECURITIES. Your trust and certain funds held by your trust invests in securities representing equity ownership of a company. Investments in such securities are exposed to risks associated with the companies issuing the securities, the sectors and geographic locations they are involved in and the markets that such securities are traded on, among other risks as described in greater detail below.

PREFERRED SECURITIES. The Preferreds Plus Trust invests in, and certain funds held by your trust may invest in, preferred securities including preferred stocks, trust preferred securities, subordinated or junior notes and debentures and other similarly structured securities. Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of common stocks and bonds. Preferred securities generally pay fixed or adjustable rate income in the form of dividends or interest to investors. Preferred securities generally have preference over common stock in the payment of income and the liquidation of a company's assets. However, preferred securities are typically subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Because of their subordinated position in the capital structure of an issuer, the ability to defer dividend or interest payments for extended periods of time without triggering an event of default for the issuer, and certain other features, preferred securities are often treated as equity-like instruments by both issuers and investors, as their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability and cash flows of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets. Most retail-available preferred securities have a \$25 par (or "face") value but can also have par values of \$50 or \$1,000. Preferred securities are often callable at their par value at some point in time after their original issuance date. Income payments on preferred securities are generally stated as a percentage of these par values although certain preferred securities provide for variable or additional participation payments.

While some preferred securities are issued with a final maturity date, others are perpetual in nature. In certain instances, a final maturity date may be extended and/or the final payment of principal may be deferred at the issuer's option for a specified time without triggering an event of default for the issuer. Preferred securities generally may be subject to provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip ("non-cumulative" preferred securities) or defer ("cumulative" preferred securities) distributions. The issuer of a non-cumulative preferred security does not have an obligation to make up any arrearages to holders of such securities and non-cumulative preferred securities can defer distributions indefinitely. Cumulative preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, at its discretion, to defer distributions payments for up to 10 years. If a preferred security is deferring its distribution, investors may be required to recognize income for tax purposes while they are not receiving any income. In certain circumstances, an issuer of preferred securities may redeem the securities during their life. For certain types of preferred securities, a redemption may be triggered by a change in federal income tax or securities laws. As with call provisions, a redemption by the issuer may negatively impact the return of the security. Preferred security holders generally have no voting rights with respect to the issuing company except in very limited situations, such as if the issuer fails to make income payments for a specified period of time or if a declaration of default occurs and is continuing. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. government securities or common stock. The federal income tax treatment of preferred securities may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the Internal Revenue Service. Issuers of preferred securities may be in industries that are heavily regulated and that may receive government funding. The value of preferred securities issued by these companies may be affected by changes in government policy, such as increased regulation, ownership restrictions, deregulation or reduced government funding.

Preferred stocks are a category of preferred securities that are typically considered equity securities and make income payments from an issuer's after-tax profits that are treated as dividends for tax purposes. While they generally provide for specified income payments as a percentage of their par value, these payments generally do not carry the same set of guarantees afforded to bondholders and have higher risks of non-payment or deferral.

Certain preferred securities may be issued by trusts or other special purpose entities established by operating companies, and are therefore not direct obligations of operating companies. At the time a trust or special purpose entity sells its preferred securities to investors, the trust or special purpose entity generally purchases debt of the operating company with terms comparable to those of the trust or special purpose entity securities. The trust or special purpose entity, as the holder of the operating company's debt, has priority with respect to the operating company's earnings and profits over the operating company's common shareholders, but is typically subordinated to other classes of the operating company's debt. Distribution payments of trust preferred securities generally coincide with interest payments on the underlying obligations. Distributions from trust preferred securities are typically treated as interest rather than dividends for federal income tax purposes and therefore, are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction or the lower federal tax rates applicable to qualified dividends. Trust preferred securities generally involve the same risks as traditional preferred stocks but are also subject to unique risks, including risks associated with income payments only being made if payments on the underlying obligations are made. Typically, a trust preferred security will have a rating that is below that of its corresponding operating company's senior debt securities due to its subordinated nature.

Subordinated or junior notes or debentures are securities that generally have priority to common stock and other preferred securities in a company's capital structure but are subordinated to other bonds and debt instruments in a company's capital structure. As a result, these securities will be subject to greater credit risk than those senior debt instruments and will not receive income payments or return of principal in the event of insolvency until all obligations on senior debt instruments have been made. Distributions from these securities are typically treated as interest rather than dividends for federal income tax purposes and therefore, are not eligible for the dividends-received deduction or the lower federal tax rates applicable to qualified dividends. Investments in subordinated or junior notes or debentures also generally involve risks similar to risks of other preferred securities described above.

DIVIDEND PAYMENT RISK. Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a security is unwilling or unable to pay income on a security. Stocks represent ownership interests in the issuers and are not obligations of the issuers. Common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only after the company has provided for payment of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. Common stocks do not assure dividend payments. Dividends are paid only when declared by an issuer's board of directors and the amount of any dividend may vary over time. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, may adversely impact a company's willingness or ability to pay dividends in the future or may reduce the level of dividends declared.

EXCHANGE-TRADED FUNDS. Your trust invests in shares of ETFs. ETFs are investment pools that hold other securities. The ETFs that may be included in your trust are generally open-end funds or unit investment trusts ("UITs") registered under

the Investment Company Act of 1940 that issue shares that are approved for listing and trading on a national securities exchange. Unlike typical open-end funds or UITs, ETFs generally do not sell or redeem their individual shares at net asset value. ETFs generally sell and redeem shares in large blocks (often known as Creation Units) however, the sponsor does not intend to sell or redeem ETF shares in this manner. In addition, securities exchanges list ETF shares for trading, which allows investors to purchase and sell individual ETF shares among themselves at market prices throughout the day. Your trust will purchase and sell ETF shares on these securities exchanges. ETFs therefore possess characteristics of traditional open-end funds and UITs, which issue redeemable shares, and of corporate common stocks, which generally issue shares that trade at negotiated prices on securities exchanges and are not redeemable.

ETFs can provide exposure to broad-based indices, growth and value styles, market cap segments, sectors and industries, and specific countries or regions of the world. The securities comprising ETFs may be common equity securities or fixed income securities. In general, ETFs contain anywhere from fewer than 20 securities to more than 1000 securities. As a result, investors in ETFs (and investors in your trust) obtain exposure to a much greater number of securities than an individual investor would typically be able to obtain on their own. The performance of ETFs is generally highly correlated with the indices or sectors which they are designed to track.

Shares of ETFs may trade at a discount or premium from their net asset value. If shares of an ETF are sold at a discount, then your trust will receive less than their net asset value. Alternatively, if shares of an ETF are purchased at a premium, then your trust will pay more than their net asset value. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value of ETF shares may decrease. The amount of such discount or premium from net asset value is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors. Shares of ETFs also trade at a premium to their net asset value. If ETF shares are purchased at a premium, then your trust will pay more than their net asset value which subjects your trust to the risk of the loss of this premium to the ETF shares, corresponding decline in share price and loss of value to units of your trust. ETFs are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the ETF's investment objective, and to manage the ETF's portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during the periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding ETFs or their underlying investment change. Your trust and the ETFs have operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of your trust's expenses, but also the expenses of the ETFs. By investing in the other ETFs, your trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the ETFs.

ETFs also face index correlation risk which is the risk that the performance of an ETF will vary from the actual performance of the ETF's target index, known as "tracking error." This can happen due to transaction costs, market impact, corporate actions (such as mergers and spin-offs) and timing variances. Some ETFs use a technique called "representative sampling," which means that the ETF invests in a representative sample of securities in its target index rather than all of the index securities. This could increase the risk of tracking error.

Only the trustee may vote the shares of the ETFs held in your trust. The trustee will vote the shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of each ETF. Your trust may be required, however, to reject any offer for securities or other property in exchange for portfolio securities as described under "Trust Administration—Portfolio Administration".

CLOSED-END FUNDS. The Dynamic Sector Income Trust invests in shares of closed-end funds. Closed-end funds are a type of investment company that holds an actively managed portfolio of securities. Closed-end funds issue shares in “closed-end” offerings which generally trade on a stock exchange (although some closed-end fund shares are not listed on a securities exchange). Since closed-end funds maintain a relatively fixed pool of investment capital, portfolio managers may be better able to adhere to their investment philosophies through greater flexibility and control. In addition, closed-end funds don’t have to manage fund liquidity to meet potentially large redemptions. Closed-end funds are subject to various risks, including management’s ability to meet the closed-end fund’s investment objective, and to manage the closed-end fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors’ perceptions regarding closed-end funds or their underlying investments change.

Shares of closed-end funds frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value in the secondary market. This risk is separate and distinct from the risk that the net asset value of closed-end fund shares may decrease. The amount of such discount from net asset value is subject to change from time to time in response to various factors.

Certain of the closed-end funds included in your trust may employ the use of leverage in their portfolios through the issuance of preferred stock. While leverage often serves to increase the yield of a closed-end fund, this leverage also subjects the closed-end fund to increased risks. These risks may include the likelihood of increased volatility and the possibility that the closed-end fund’s common share income will fall if the dividend rate on the preferred shares or the interest rate on any borrowings rises. The use of leverage may cause a closed-end fund to liquidate portfolio positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations or to meet any required asset segregation requirements.

Certain closed-end funds held by your trust may engage in borrowing. Borrowing may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of a closed-end fund’s shares and in the return on a closed-end fund’s portfolio. Borrowing will cost a closed-end fund interest expense and other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce a closed-end fund’s return. Borrowing may cause a closed-end fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.

Certain closed-end funds held by your trust may engage in securities lending. Securities lending involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. As a result, a closed-end fund could lose money and there may be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. A closed-end fund could also lose money if it does not recover the securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral. These events could trigger adverse tax consequences for a closed-end fund.

Only the trustee may vote the shares of the closed-end funds held in your trust. The trustee will vote the shares in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders of each closed-end fund. Your trust may be required, however, to reject any offer for securities or other property in exchange for portfolio securities as described under “Trust Administration—Portfolio Administration”.

FIXED INCOME SECURITIES. Certain funds held by your trust may invest in fixed income securities and similar securities. Fixed income securities involve certain unique risks such as credit risk and interest rate risk, among other things as described in greater detail below.

CREDIT RISK. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on a security. This could cause the value of your units to fall and may reduce the level of dividends a fund pays which would reduce your income. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, may adversely impact the ability of borrowers to make principal or interest payments on securities, when due.

INTEREST RATE RISK. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of fixed income securities and similar securities will fall if interest rates increase. Bonds and other fixed income securities typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. Securities with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes.

CONCENTRATION RISK. Concentration risk is the risk that the value of your trust is more susceptible to fluctuations based on factors that impact a particular sector because the portfolio concentrates in securities issued by companies within that sector. A portfolio “concentrates” in a sector when securities in a particular sector make up 25% or more of the portfolio. Refer to the “Principal Risk Considerations” in Part A for your trust in this prospectus for sector concentrations.

Consumer Discretionary Sector. The Dynamic Sector Income Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the consumer discretionary sector. These companies, which include retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services directly to consumers. General risks of these companies include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences. Success of these companies may depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and a decline in the economy which results in a reduction of consumers’ disposable income can negatively impact spending habits, thereby negatively impacting companies in this sector. Competitiveness in the retail industry will require large capital outlays for the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, track the sale of items and gauge the success of sales campaigns. Companies in this sector may be subject to severe competition which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and the success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Financials Sector. The Preferreds Plus Trust invests significantly in securities of companies in the financials sector. Companies in the financials sector may include banks, thrifts and their holding companies, finance companies, investment managers, broker-dealers, insurance and reinsurance companies and mortgage real estate investment trusts (“REITs”). Financial companies are subject to extensive governmental regulation which may limit their permitted activities and affect their ability to earn a profit. These government actions include, but are not limited to, restrictions on investment activities; increased oversight, regulation and involvement in financial services company practices; adjustments to capital requirements; the acquisition of interests in and the extension of credit to private entities; and increased investigation efforts into the actions of companies and individuals in the financial service industry. There can be no assurance as to the actual impact these laws and their implementing regulations, or any other governmental program, will have on any individual financial company or on the financial markets as a whole.

In addition, deterioration in general economic conditions can have an adverse impact on financial companies. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular financial institutions, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen and reduce bank balance sheets. Financial difficulties of borrowers, limited access to capital, deterioration of credit markets and unstable interest rates can have a disproportionate effect on the financials sector. Financial companies may be highly dependent upon access to capital markets, and any impediments to such access, such as adverse overall economic conditions or a negative perception in the capital markets of a company's financial condition or prospects, could adversely affect its business. For example, any failure of a bank can result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. Financial markets are becoming increasingly intertwined on a global scale and adverse economic conditions in one country or region may impact financial companies around the world. Companies in the financials sector may also be the targets of hacking and potential theft of proprietary or customer information or disruptions in service, which could have a material adverse effect on their businesses. Financial companies are also subject to intense competition, which could adversely affect the profitability or viability of such companies.

Under certain circumstances, financial companies may be required to accept or borrow significant amounts of capital from government sources. There is no guarantee that governments will provide any such relief in the future and no certainty that such relief will mitigate the effects of any failure of a financial institution on the economy or otherwise strengthen public confidence in financial institutions. These actions may cause the securities of many companies in the financials sector to decline in value.

Banks, thrifts and their holding companies are especially subject to the adverse effects of economic recession; currency exchange rates; volatile interest rates; portfolio concentrations in geographic markets, in commercial and residential real estate loans or any particular segment or industry; and competition from new entrants in their fields of business. Bank failures could result in disruption to the broader banking industry or markets generally and reduce confidence in financial institutions and the economy as a whole, which may also heighten market volatility and reduce liquidity. Banks, thrifts and their holding companies are extensively regulated at both the federal and state level and may be adversely affected by increased regulations which impose strict capital requirements and limitations on the permissible activities that banks and thrifts may pursue. In addition, these companies face increased competition from nontraditional lending sources as regulatory changes permit new entrants to offer various financial products. Technological advances allow these nontraditional lending sources to cut overhead and permit the more efficient use of customer data. Banks, thrifts and their holding companies are already facing tremendous pressure from mutual funds, brokerage firms and other providers in the competition to furnish services that were traditionally offered by banks and thrifts.

Companies engaged in investment management and broker-dealer activities are subject to volatility in their earnings and share prices that often exceeds the volatility of the equity market in general. Adverse changes in the direction of the stock market, investor confidence, equity transaction volume, the level and direction of interest rates and the outlook of emerging markets could adversely affect the financial stability, as well as the stock prices, of these companies. Additionally, competitive pressures, including increased competition with new and existing competitors, the ongoing commoditization

of traditional businesses and the need for increased capital expenditures on new technology could adversely impact the profit margins of companies in the investment management and brokerage industries. Companies involved in investment management and broker-dealer activities are also subject to extensive regulation by government agencies and self-regulatory organizations, and changes in laws, regulations or rules, or in the interpretation of such laws, regulations and rules could adversely affect the stock prices of such companies.

Companies involved in the insurance, reinsurance and risk management industry underwrite, sell or distribute property, casualty and business insurance. Many factors affect insurance, reinsurance and risk management company profits, including interest rate movements, the imposition of premium rate caps, a misapprehension of the risks involved in given underwritings, competition and pressure to compete globally, weather catastrophes or other disasters and the effects of client mergers. Already extensively regulated, insurance companies' profits may be adversely affected by increased government regulations or tax law changes.

Mortgage REITs engage in financing real estate, purchasing or originating mortgages and mortgage-backed securities and earning income from the interest on these investments. Such REITs face risks similar to those of other financial firms, such as changes in interest rates, general market conditions and credit risk, in addition to risks associated with an investment in real estate. Risk associated with real estate investments include, among other factors, changes in general U.S., global and local economic conditions, declines in real estate values, changes in the financial health of tenants, overbuilding and increased competition for tenants, oversupply of properties for sale, changing demographics, changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses, changes in government regulations, faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements, regulatory and judicial requirements including relating to liability for environmental hazards, changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

SECTOR RISK. The Dynamic Sector Income Trust invests in equity securities of operating companies in the consumer discretionary, consumer staples, health care, industrials and information technology sectors. The value of the Dynamic Sector Income Trust may be more susceptible to fluctuations based on factors that impact these sectors more than would be the case in a more diversified investment.

Consumer Discretionary Sector. Consumer discretionary companies, which include retailers, media companies and consumer services companies, provide non-essential goods and services directly to consumers. General risks of these companies include the general state of the economy, interest rates, intense competition, and consumer confidence and preferences. Success of these companies may depend heavily on disposable household income and consumer spending, and a decline in the economy which results in a reduction of consumers' disposable income can negatively impact spending habits, thereby negatively impacting companies in this sector. Competitiveness in the retail industry will require large capital outlays for the installation of automated checkout equipment to control inventory, track the sale of items and gauge the success of sales campaigns. Companies in this sector may be subject to severe competition which may have an adverse impact on their profitability. Changes in demographics and consumer tastes can also affect the demand for, and the success of, consumer discretionary products in the marketplace.

Consumer Staples Sector. Consumer staples companies provide products directly to the consumer, which are typically considered to be non-discretionary items. General risks of these companies include the general state of the economy, consumer spending trends and production costs. Additionally, companies providing these products may be affected by regulation or legislation of various products and production techniques, litigation, marketing campaigns, competitive pricing, consumer confidence, materials costs and other factors impacting consumer demand. Price competition among suppliers may present additional challenges and impact the profitability of companies in this sector.

Health Care Sector. Health care companies involved in advanced medical devices and instruments, drugs and biotech, managed care, hospital management/health services and medical supplies have potential risks unique to their sector of the healthcare field. These companies are subject to governmental regulation of their products and services, a factor which could have a significant and possibly unfavorable effect on the price and availability of such products or services. Furthermore, such companies face the risk of increasing competition from new products or services, generic drug sales, termination of patent protection for drug or medical supply products and the risk that technological advances will render their products obsolete. The research and development costs of bringing a drug to market are substantial and include lengthy governmental review processes with no guarantee that the product will ever come to market. Many of these companies may have losses and not offer certain products for several years. Such companies may also have persistent losses during a new product's transition from development to production, and revenue patterns may be erratic. In addition, healthcare facility operators may be affected by events and conditions including, among other things, demand for services, the ability of the facility to provide the services required, physicians' confidence in the facility, management capabilities, competition with other hospitals, efforts by insurers and governmental agencies to limit rates, legislation establishing state rate-setting agencies, expenses, government regulation, the cost and possible unavailability of malpractice insurance and the termination or restriction of governmental financial assistance, including that associated with Medicare, Medicaid and other similar third-party payor programs.

Industrials Sector. The industrials sector includes manufacturers and distributors of capital goods, such as aerospace and defense, building products, electrical equipment and machinery as well as companies that offer construction and engineering services. This sector also includes providers of commercial and professional services as well as transportation services. General risks of industrials companies include the general state of the economy, intense competition, consolidation, domestic and international politics, excess capacity and consumer spending trends. Capital goods companies may also be significantly affected by overall capital spending levels, economic cycles, technical obsolescence, delays in modernization, limitations on supply of key materials, labor relations, government regulations, government contracts and ecommerce initiatives. Industrials companies may also be affected by factors more specific to their individual industries. Industrial machinery manufacturers may be subject to declines in commercial and consumer demand and the need for modernization. Aerospace and defense companies may be influenced by decreased demand for new equipment, aircraft order cancellations, disputes over or ability to obtain or retain government contracts, or changes in government budget priorities, changes in aircraft-leasing contracts and cutbacks in profitable business travel. The number of housing starts, levels of public and nonresidential construction including weakening demand for new office and retail

space, and overall construction spending may adversely affect construction materials and equipment manufacturers.

Information Technology Sector. Information technology companies are generally subject to the risks of rapidly changing technologies; short product life cycles; fierce competition; aggressive pricing; frequent introduction of new or enhanced products; the loss of patent, copyright and trademark protections; cyclical market patterns; evolving industry standards; and frequent new product introductions. Information technology companies may be smaller and less experienced companies, with limited product lines, markets or financial resources. Information technology company stocks may experience extreme price and volume fluctuations that are often unrelated to their operating performance, and may experience significant declines in their share values.

FOREIGN ISSUER RISK. An investment in securities of foreign issuers involves certain risks that are different in some respects from an investment in securities of domestic issuers. These include risks associated with future political and economic developments, international trade conditions, foreign withholding taxes, liquidity concerns, currency fluctuations, volatility, restrictions on foreign investments and exchange of securities, potential for expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment, potential inability to collect when a company goes bankrupt and economic, political or social instability. Moreover, individual foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy for reasons including differences in growth of gross domestic product, rates of inflation, capital reinvestment, resources, self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions. There may be less publicly available information about a foreign issuer than is available from a domestic issuer as a result of different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards. Some foreign markets are less liquid than U.S. markets which could cause securities to be bought at a higher price or sold at a lower price than would be the case in a highly liquid market.

Securities of certain foreign issuers may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Foreign issuers also pay dividends and conduct business in foreign currencies. Many foreign currencies have fluctuated widely in value against the U.S. dollar for various economic and political reasons. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates may affect the value of foreign securities and dividend payments. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. The U.S. dollar value of dividend payments on foreign securities will fluctuate similarly with changes in foreign currency values.

Brokerage and other transaction costs on foreign exchanges are often higher than in the U.S. and there is generally less governmental supervision of exchanges, brokers and issuers in foreign countries. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets may reduce the amount an investor can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio than investments in only domestic securities. Custody of certain securities may be maintained by a global custody and clearing institution. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the U.S. Foreign settlement and clearance procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically associated with the settlement of domestic securities. Round lot trading

requirements exist in certain foreign securities markets which could cause the proportional composition and diversification of the portfolio to vary when your trust buys or sells securities.

Certain foreign securities may be held in the form of American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), or other similar receipts. Depositary receipts represent receipts for foreign securities deposited with a custodian (which may include the trustee of your trust). Depositary receipts may not be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be converted. ADRs typically trade in the U.S. in U.S. dollars and are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. GDRs are similar to ADRs, but GDRs typically trade outside of the U.S. and outside of the country of the issuer in the currency of the country where the GDR trades. Depositary receipts generally involve most of the same types of risks as foreign securities held directly but typically also involve additional expenses associated with the cost of the custodian’s services. Some depositary receipts may experience less liquidity than the underlying securities traded in their home market. Certain depositary receipts are unsponsored (i.e. issued without the participation or involvement of the issuer of the underlying security). The issuers of unsponsored depositary receipts are not obligated to disclose information that may be considered material in the U.S. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers which can impact the relationship between certain information impacting a security and the market value of the depositary receipts.

EMERGING MARKETS. Your trust and certain funds held by your trust may invest in certain securities issued by entities located in emerging markets. Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial states of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. The markets of emerging markets countries are generally more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. Emerging market companies are also subject to a greater risk of market closure or manipulation, less liquidity, limited reliable access to capital and exchange delistings. Differences in applicable regulatory, accounting, auditing and financial reporting and recordkeeping standards create difficulties in evaluating emerging market companies due to lower quality or less available financial information. Additionally, the rights and remedies available to investors in emerging market securities may be more limited than those available for investments in more developed markets. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities described above are heightened by investing in emerging markets countries. The limitations associated with investments in emerging market companies could impact your trust’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

SMALL AND MID-SIZE COMPANIES. Your trust and certain funds held by your trust may invest in securities issued by small and mid-size companies. The share prices of these companies are often more volatile than those of larger companies as a result of several factors common to many such issuers, including limited trading volumes, products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.

BOND QUALITY RISK. Bond quality risk is the risk that a bond will fall in value if a rating agency decreases or withdraws the bond’s rating.

CALL/PREPAYMENT RISK. Your trust and/or certain funds held by your trust may invest in securities that include call provisions which expose your trust or funds to call risk. Call risk is the risk that the issuer prepays or “calls” a security before its stated

maturity. An issuer might call a security if interest rates, in general fall and the security pays a higher interest rate or if it no longer needs the money for the original purpose. If an issuer calls a security, the investor holding such security will receive principal but future interest distributions will fall. Investors might not be able to reinvest this principal at as high a yield. A security's call price could be less than the price paid for the security and could be below the security's par value. Certain securities may also be subject to extraordinary optional or mandatory redemptions if certain events occur, such as certain changes in tax laws, the substantial damage or destruction by fire or other casualty of the project for which the proceeds of the securities were used, and various other events.

SENIOR LOANS. Certain funds held by your trust may invest in senior loans. Senior loans are issued by banks, other financial institutions and other investors to corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies and other entities to finance leveraged buyouts, recapitalizations, mergers, acquisitions, stock repurchases, debt refinancings and, to a lesser extent, for general operating and other purposes. An investment by the funds in senior loans and similar transactions involves risk that the borrowers under such transactions may default on their obligations to pay principal or interest when due. Although senior loans may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower's obligation in the event of non-payment or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans are typically structured as floating rate instruments in which the interest rate payable on the obligation fluctuates with interest rate changes. As a result, the yield on funds investing in senior loans will generally decline in a falling interest rate environment and increase in a rising interest rate environment. Additionally, senior loans generally have floating interest rates that may have been tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). In 2017, the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, which regulated LIBOR, announced that it intended to phase out LIBOR by the end of 2021. In March 2021, the administrator of LIBOR announced a delay in the phase out of the majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR publications until June 30, 2023. As of June 30, 2023, LIBOR publications ceased. The U.S. Federal Reserve is now publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") which was intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have begun publication. However, not all instruments that contemplated LIBOR have a replacement rate, and the effectiveness of any such replacement rate remains uncertain. Senior loans are generally below investment grade quality and may be unrated at the time of investment. Senior loans may not fall within the definition of "securities," and are generally not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and therefore an investor in senior loans may not receive the protection of the federal securities laws. Senior loans are also generally not registered with state securities commissions; and are generally not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans is generally less extensive than that available for other types of securities.

COVENANT-LITE LOANS. Certain funds held by your trust may invest in "covenant-lite" loans, which are loans made with minimal protections for the lender. Because covenant-lite loans are less restrictive on borrowers and provide less protection for lenders than typical corporate loans, the risk of default may be significantly higher. Covenant-lite loans contain fewer maintenance covenants, or no maintenance covenants at all, than traditional loans and may not include terms that allow the lender to monitor

the financial performance of the borrower and declare a default if certain criteria are breached. This may hinder the funds' ability to reprice credit risk associated with the borrower and reduce the funds' ability to restructure a problematic loan and mitigate potential loss. As a result, the funds' exposure to losses on such investments is increased, especially during a downturn in the credit cycle. Risks associated with investments in covenant-lite loans may be significant in current market conditions.

CONVERTIBLE SECURITIES. Certain funds held by your trust may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower interest or dividend yields than non-convertible fixed income securities of similar credit quality because of the potential for capital appreciation. The market values of convertible securities tend to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, to increase as interest rates decline. However, a convertible security's market value also tends to reflect the market price of common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security's "conversion price." The conversion price is defined as the predetermined price or exchange ratio at which the convertible security can be converted or exchanged for the underlying common stock. As the market price of the underlying common stock declines below the conversion price, the price of the convertible security tends to be increasingly influenced more by the yield of the convertible security. Thus, it may not decline in price to the same extent as the underlying common stock. In the event of a liquidation of the issuing company, holders of convertible securities would be paid before that company's common stockholders. Consequently, an issuer's convertible securities generally entail less risk than its common stock. However, convertible securities fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.

Mandatory convertible securities are distinguished as a subset of convertible securities because the conversion is not optional and the conversion price at maturity is based solely upon the market price of the underlying common stock, which may be significantly less than par or the price (above or below par) paid. For these reasons, the risks associated with investing in mandatory convertible securities most closely resemble the risks inherent in common stocks. Mandatory convertible securities customarily pay a higher coupon yield to compensate for the potential risk of additional price volatility and loss upon conversion. Because the market price of a mandatory convertible security increasingly corresponds to the market price of its underlying common stock, as the convertible security approaches its conversion date, there can be no assurance that the higher coupon will compensate for a potential loss.

Contingent convertible securities ("CoCos") have unique equity conversion or principal write-down features that are tailored to the issuing banking institution and its regulatory requirements. Contingent convertibles may have fully discretionary coupons. This means coupons can potentially be cancelled at the banking institution's discretion or at the request of the relevant regulatory authority in order to help the bank absorb losses. In the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of an issuer prior to a conversion, the rights and claims of the holders of the contingent convertibles against the issuer will generally rank junior to the claims of all holders of unsubordinated obligations of the issuer. In addition, if contingent convertibles are converted into the issuer's underlying equity securities following a conversion event, each holder will be subordinated due to their conversion from being the holder of a debt instrument to being the holder of an equity instrument.

DERIVATIVES RISK. Certain funds held by your trust may engage in transactions in derivatives. Derivatives are subject to counterparty risk which is the risk that the other party in a transaction may be unable or unwilling to meet obligations when due. Use of derivatives may increase volatility of a fund and your trust and reduce returns. Fluctuations in the value of derivatives may not correspond with fluctuations of underlying exposures. Unanticipated market movements could result in significant losses on derivative positions including greater losses than amounts originally invested and potentially unlimited losses in the case of certain derivatives. There are no assurances that there will be a secondary market available in any derivative position which could result in illiquidity and the inability of a fund to liquidate or terminate positions as valued. Valuation of derivative positions may be difficult and increase during times of market turmoil. Certain derivatives may be used as a hedge against other securities positions however hedging can be subject to the risk of imperfect alignment and there are no assurances that a hedge will be achieved as intended which can pose significant loss to a fund and your trust. Regulatory changes and rulemaking impacting derivatives is ongoing and the full impact may not be known for some time. This increased regulation may make derivatives more costly, limit the availability of derivatives or otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Examples of increased regulation include, but are not limited to the imposition of clearing and reporting requirements on transactions that fall within the definition of “swap” and “security-based swap”, increased recordkeeping and reporting requirements, changing definitional and registration requirements, and changes to the way that investment company use of derivatives is regulated. We cannot predict the effects of any new governmental regulation that may be implemented on the ability of a fund to use any financial derivative product, and there can be no assurance that any new governmental regulation will not adversely affect a fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective. The federal income tax treatment of a derivative may not be as favorable as a direct investment in the asset that a derivative provides exposure to which may adversely impact the timing, character and amount of income a fund realizes from its investment. The tax treatment of certain derivatives is unsettled and may be subject to future legislation, regulation or administrative pronouncements.

HIGH YIELD OR “JUNK” SECURITIES. Your trust and/or certain funds held by your trust may invest in high yield securities or unrated securities. High yield, high risk securities are subject to greater market fluctuations and risk of loss than securities with higher investment ratings. The value of these securities will decline significantly with increases in interest rates, not only because increases in rates generally decrease values, but also because increased rates may indicate an economic slowdown. An economic slowdown, or a reduction in an issuer’s creditworthiness, may result in the issuer being unable to maintain earnings at a level sufficient to maintain interest and principal payments. High yield or “junk” securities, the generic names for securities rated below “BBB” by Standard & Poor’s or “Baa” by Moody’s, are frequently issued by corporations in the growth stage of their development or by established companies who are highly leveraged or whose operations or industries are depressed. Securities rated below BBB or Baa are considered speculative as these ratings indicate a quality of less than investment grade. Because high yield securities are generally subordinated obligations and are perceived by investors to be riskier than higher rated securities, their prices tend to fluctuate more than higher rated securities and are affected by short-term credit developments to a greater degree. The market for high yield securities is smaller and less liquid than that for investment grade securities. High yield securities are

generally not listed on a national securities exchange but trade in the over-the-counter markets. Due to the smaller, less liquid market for high yield securities, the bid-offer spread on such securities is generally greater than it is for investment grade securities and the purchase or sale of such securities may take longer to complete.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS. Your trust and/or certain funds held by your trust may invest in securities issued by REITs. REITs may be exposed to the risks associated with the ownership of real estate which include, among other factors, changes in general U.S., global and local economic conditions, declines in real estate values, changes in the financial health of tenants, overbuilding and increased competition for tenants, oversupply of properties for sale, changing demographics, changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses, changes in government regulations, faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements, regulatory and judicial requirements including relating to liability for environmental hazards, changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a REIT, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of the REIT or the real estate industry generally. The success of a REIT depends on various factors, including the occupancy and rent levels, appreciation of the underlying property and the ability to raise rents on those properties. Economic recession, overbuilding, tax law changes, higher interest rates or excessive speculation can all negatively impact REITs, their future earnings and share prices. Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and REITs in particular. Properties owned by a REIT may not be adequately insured against certain losses and may be subject to significant environmental liabilities, including remediation costs. You should also be aware that REITs may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. The real estate industry may be cyclical, and, if REIT securities are acquired at or near the top of the cycle, there is increased risk of a decline in value of the REIT securities. At various points in time, demand for certain types of real estate may inflate the value of real estate. This may increase the risk of a substantial decline in the value of such real estate and increase the risk of a decline in the value of the securities. REITs are also subject to defaults by borrowers and the market's perception of the REIT industry generally. Because of their structure, and a current legal requirement that they distribute at least 90% of their taxable income to shareholders annually, REITs require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, REITs historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may adversely affect REIT equity share market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially if REITs issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Mortgage REITs engage in financing real estate, purchasing or originating mortgages and mortgage-backed securities and earning income from the interest on these investments. Such REITs face risks similar to those of other financial firms, such as changes in interest rates, general market conditions and credit risk, in addition to risks associated with an investment in real estate.

MASTER LIMITED PARTNERSHIPS. Your trust and/or certain funds held by your trust may invest in master limited partnerships (“MLPs”). MLPs are limited partnership or limited liability companies that are generally taxed as partnerships whose interests are generally traded on securities exchanges. An MLP consists of a general partner and limited partners. The general partner manages the partnership, has an ownership stake in the partnership and is eligible to receive an incentive distribution. The limited partners provide capital to the partnership, have a limited (if any) role in the operation and management of the partnership and receive cash distributions. Most MLPs generally operate in the energy natural resources or real estate sector and are subject to the risks generally applicable to companies in those sectors. Those risks include, but are not limited to, commodity pricing risk, supply and demand risk, depletion risk and exploration risk MLPs are also subject to the risk that authorities could challenge the tax treatment of MLPs for federal income tax purposes which could have a negative impact on the after-tax income available for distribution by the MLPs and/or the value of your trust’s investments. MLPs may distribute returns of capital to your trust which may result in you receiving a return of capital. A return of capital, although not initially taxable to you, will result in a reduction in the basis in your units and subsequently result in higher levels of taxable capital gains in the future. In addition, if the non-dividend distribution exceeds your basis in your units, you will have long-term or short-term gain depending upon your holding period.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES. Certain funds held by your trust may invest in BDCs. BDCs are closed-end funds that have elected to be treated as business development companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. BDCs are required to hold at least 70% of their investments in eligible assets which include, among other things, (i) securities of eligible portfolio companies (generally, domestic companies that are not investment companies and that cannot have a class of securities listed on a national securities exchange or have securities that are marginable that are purchased from that company in a private transaction), (ii) securities received by the BDC in connection with its ownership of securities of eligible portfolio companies, or (iii) cash, cash items, government securities, or high quality debt securities maturing one year or less from the time of investment.

BDCs’ ability to grow and their overall financial condition is impacted significantly by their ability to raise capital. In addition to raising capital through the issuance of common stock, BDCs may engage in borrowing. This may involve using revolving credit facilities, the securitization of loans through separate wholly-owned subsidiaries and issuing of debt and preferred securities. BDCs are less restricted than other closed-end funds as to the amount of debt they can have outstanding. These borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, accordingly, the risks associated with investing in BDC securities. While the value of a BDC’s assets increases, leveraging would cause the net value per share of BDC common stock to increase more sharply than it would have had such BDC not leveraged. However, if the value of a BDC’s assets decreases, leveraging would cause net asset value to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had such BDC not leveraged. In addition to decreasing the value of a BDC’s common stock, it could also adversely impact a BDC’s ability to make dividend payments.

A BDC’s credit rating may change over time which could adversely affect its ability to obtain additional credit and/or increase the cost of such borrowing. Agreements governing a BDC’s credit facilities and related funding and service agreements may

contain various covenants that limit the BDC's discretion in operating its business along with other limitations. Any defaults may restrict the BDC's ability to manage assets securing related assets, which may adversely impact the BDC's liquidity and operations. BDCs may enter into hedging transaction and utilize derivative instruments such as forward contracts, options and swaps. Unanticipated movements and improper correlation of hedging instruments may prevent a BDC from hedging against exposure to risk of loss. BDCs may issue options, warrants, and rights to convert to voting securities to its officers, employees and board members. Any issuance of derivative securities requires the approval of the company's board of directors and authorization by the company's shareholders. A BDC may operate a profit-sharing plan for its employees, subject to certain restrictions.

BDC investments are frequently not publicly traded and, as a result, there is uncertainty as to the value and liquidity of those investments. BDCs may use independent valuation firms to value their investments and such valuations may be uncertain, be based on estimates and/or differ materially from that which would have been used if a ready market for those investments existed. The value of a BDC could be adversely affected if its determinations regarding the fair value of investments was materially higher than the value realized upon sale of such investments. Due to the relative illiquidity of certain BDC investments, if a BDC is required to liquidate all or a portion of its portfolio quickly, it may realize significantly less than the value at which such investments are recorded. Further restrictions may exist on the ability to liquidate certain assets to the extent that subsidiaries or related parties have material non-public information regarding such assets.

BDCs are required to make available significant managerial assistance to their portfolio companies. Significant managerial assistance refers to any arrangement whereby a BDC provides significant guidance and counsel concerning the management, operations, or business objectives and policies of a portfolio company. Examples of such activities include arranging financing, managing relationships with financing sources, recruiting management personnel, and evaluating acquisition and divestiture opportunities.

BDCs are frequently externally managed by an investment adviser which may also provide this external managerial assistance to portfolio companies. Such investment adviser's liability may be limited under its investment advisory agreement, which may lead such investment adviser to act in a riskier manner than it would were it investing for its own account. Such investment advisers may be entitled to incentive compensation which may cause such adviser to make more speculative and riskier investments than it would if investing for its own account. Such compensation may be due even in the case of declines to the value of a BDC's investments.

BDCs frequently have high expenses which may include, but are not limited to, the payment of management fees, administration expenses, taxes, interest payable on debt, governmental charges, independent director fees and expenses, valuation expenses, and fees payable to third parties relating to or associated with making investments. Your trust will indirectly bear these expenses. These expenses may fluctuate significantly over time. If a BDC fails to maintain its status as a BDC it may be regulated as a closed-end fund which would subject such BDC to additional regulatory restrictions and significantly decrease its operating flexibility. In addition, such failure could trigger an event of default under certain outstanding indebtedness which could have a material adverse impact on its business.

LIQUIDITY RISK. Liquidity risk is the risk that the value of a security will fall if trading in the security is limited or absent. No one can guarantee that a liquid trading market will exist for any security.

LEGISLATION/LITIGATION. From time to time, various legislative initiatives are proposed in the United States and abroad which may have a negative impact on certain of the securities held by your trust or the underlying funds held by your trust. In addition, litigation regarding any of the issuers of the securities or of the industries represented by these issuers may negatively impact the share prices of these securities. No one can predict what impact any pending or threatened litigation will have on the share prices of the securities.

SELECTION RISK. Selection risk is the risk that the securities selected for inclusion in your trust or by a fund's management will underperform the markets, relevant indices or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies. This means you may lose money or earn less than other comparable investments.

UNMANAGED PORTFOLIO. Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Unlike a managed investment company in which there may be frequent changes in the portfolio of securities based upon economic, financial and market analyses, your trust's portfolio will remain relatively fixed and is not subject to such frequent changes based upon continuous analysis. Your trust will generally sell securities: to pay expenses, in limited circumstances to protect your trust, to take actions in response to corporation actions and other events impacting the portfolio securities, to make required distributions or avoid imposition of taxes on your trust or as permitted by the trust agreement. Since your trust will not sell securities in response to ordinary market fluctuations, the amount realized upon the sale of portfolio securities may not be the highest price attained by an individual security during the life of your trust.

NO FDIC GUARANTEE. An investment in your trust is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

PUBLIC OFFERING

OFFERING PRICE. Units of your trust are offered at the public offering price. The public offering price per unit is equal to the net asset value per unit plus organization costs plus the applicable sales charge described in this prospectus. The "net asset value per unit" is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your trust reduced by the liabilities of your trust divided by the total units outstanding. The public offering price of units is sometimes referred to as the "offer price" or "purchase price." Unit prices are available at www.smarttrustuit.com or through your financial professional.

The offer price will be effective for all orders received prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (normally 4:00 p.m. Eastern time), provided that on the first day units are sold the unit price will be computed as of the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective, if later. If the sponsor receives your order prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or authorized financial professionals receive your order prior to that time, then in most instances you will receive the price computed on the date of receipt. If the sponsor receives your order after the close of

regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or if authorized financial professionals receive your order after that time, then in most instances you will receive the price computed on the date of the next determined offer price provided that your order is received in a timely manner on that date. It is the responsibility of the authorized financial professional to transmit the orders that they receive to the sponsor in a timely manner. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction or other fee for processing unit purchase orders.

The minimum purchase is generally 100 units for individual purchasers and for purchases by certain custodial accounts or Individual Retirement Accounts, self-employed retirement plans, pension funds and other tax-deferred retirement plans. The minimum purchase requirements are subject to waiver and may vary by selling firm.

VALUE OF SECURITIES. The trustee determines the value of the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on each day that exchange is open. The trustee generally determines the value of securities using the closing sale price for securities traded on a national or foreign securities exchange. In some cases the trustee will price a security based on the last asked or bid price in the over-the-counter market or by using other recognized pricing methods. The trustee will only do this if a security is not principally traded on a national or foreign securities exchange or if current market quotes are unavailable or inappropriate.

The trustee determined the initial prices of the securities shown under “Portfolio of Investments” for your trust as described above at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the date of this prospectus. On the first day units are sold, the trustee will value the securities as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange or the time the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission becomes effective, if later.

ORGANIZATION COSTS. During the initial offering period, part of the value of the securities represents an amount that will pay the costs of creating your trust. These costs include the costs of preparing the registration statement and legal documents, federal and state registration fees, the portfolio consultant’s security selection fee (if applicable), any one-time license fee (if applicable), the initial fees and expenses of the trustee and the initial audit. Your trust will sell securities to reimburse the sponsor for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of the units will decline when your trust pays these costs.

SALES CHARGE. You pay a fee in connection with purchasing units. This is referred to as the “transactional sales charge.” The transactional sales charge has both an initial and a deferred component and equals 2.25% of the public offering price per unit based on a \$10 public offering price per unit. This percentage amount of the transactional sales charge is based on the unit price on the initial date of deposit. The transactional sales charge equals the difference between the total sales charge and the creation and development fee. As a result, the percentage and dollar amount of the transactional sales charge will vary as the public offering price per unit varies. The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which is described in more detail under “Trust Expenses and Charges” for your trust.

The maximum total sales charge equals 2.75% of the public offering price per unit at the time of purchase. You pay the initial sales charge, if any, at the time you buy units. The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge percentage (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price per unit) and the sum of

the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and the total fixed dollar creation and development fee. The initial sales charge will be approximately 0.00% of the public offering price per unit on a \$10 public offering price per unit. If the public offering price per unit exceeds \$10, you will be charged an initial sales charge equal to the difference between the maximum sales charge percentage (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price per unit) and the sum of the remaining fixed dollar deferred sales charge and total fixed dollar creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.225 per unit. Your trust pays the deferred sales charge in equal monthly installments as described in the “Fee Table” for your trust. If you redeem or sell units prior to collection of the total deferred sales charge, you will pay any remaining deferred sales charge upon redemption or sale of units. The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the end of the initial offering period. If you redeem or sell units prior to the end of the initial offering period, you will not pay the remaining creation and development fee. Because the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, the actual charges will exceed the percentages shown in the “Fee Table” for your trust if the public offering price per unit falls below \$10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the “Fee Table” for your trust if the public offering price per unit exceeds \$10. In no event will the total sales charge exceed 2.75% of the public offering price per unit.

Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your trust must charge these amounts per unit regardless of any decrease in net asset value. However, if the public offering price per unit falls to the extent that the maximum sales charge percentage results in a dollar amount that is less than the combined fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee, your initial sales charge will be a credit equal to the amount by which these fixed dollar charges exceed the sales charge at the time you buy units. In such a situation, the value of securities per unit would exceed the public offering price per unit by the amount of the initial sales charge credit and the value of those securities will fluctuate, which could result in a benefit or detriment to unitholders that purchase units at that price. The initial sales charge credit is paid by the sponsor and is not paid by your trust. The “Fee Table” for your trust shows the sales charge calculation at a \$10 public offering price per unit and the following examples illustrate the sales charge at prices below and above \$10. If the public offering price per unit fell to \$9, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.2475 (2.75% of the public offering price per unit), which consists of an initial sales charge of $-\$0.0275$, a deferred sales charge of \$0.225 and a creation and development fee of \$0.05. If the public offering price per unit rose to \$11, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.3025 (2.75% of the public offering price per unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.0275, a deferred sales charge of \$0.225 and a creation and development fee of \$0.05. The actual sales charge that may be paid by an investor may differ slightly from the sales charges shown herein due to rounding that occurs in the calculation of the public offering price and in the number of units purchased.

If you purchase units after the last deferred sales charge payment has been assessed, the secondary market sales charge is equal to 2.75% of the public offering price and does not include deferred payments.

DISCOUNTS. There are a variety of ways for you to reduce the sales charge you pay. It is your financial professional’s responsibility to alert the sponsor of any sales charge discount when you order units. Except as expressly provided herein, you

may not combine discounts. Since the deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your trust must charge these fees per unit regardless of any discounts. However, if you are eligible to receive a discount such that your total sales charge is less than the fixed dollar amounts of the deferred sales charge and the creation and development fee, the sponsor will credit you the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar fees at the time you buy units.

Employee Discount. A portion of the sales charge is waived for purchases by officers, directors and employees (and immediate family members) of the sponsor and its affiliates and dealers and their affiliates, other than Morgan Stanley, whose discounts are described below. Immediate family members include spouses, children or step-children under 21 living in the same household, parents or step-parents, and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons. These purchases may be made at the public offering price per unit less the applicable dealer concession. These discounts apply during the initial offering period and in the secondary market. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only officers, directors and employees of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

A portion of the sales charge is also waived for purchases by employees (including employee-related accounts according to Morgan Stanley’s account linking rules) of Morgan Stanley and its affiliates who purchase units through a Morgan Stanley Wealth Management brokerage account. These purchases may be made at the public offering price per unit less the applicable dealer concession. These discounts apply during the initial offering period and in the secondary market. This employee discount is subject to the policies of Morgan Stanley.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners or registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge investor accounts (“Fee Accounts”) periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with an investment account for which a comprehensive “wrap fee” charge (“Wrap Fee”) is imposed. You should consult your financial advisor to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. To purchase units in these Fee Accounts, your financial advisor must purchase units designated with one of the Fee Based CUSIP Numbers set forth under “Essential Information” for your trust, if available. Please contact your financial advisor for more information. If units of your trust are purchased for a Fee Account and the units are subject to a Wrap Fee in such Fee Account (i.e., your trust is “Wrap Fee Eligible”) then investors may be eligible to purchase units of your trust in these Fee Accounts that are not subject to the transactional sales charge but will be subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the sponsor. For example, this table illustrates the sales charge you will pay as a percentage of the initial \$10 public offering price per unit (the percentage will vary with the unit price).

Initial sales charge	0.00%
Deferred sales charge	0.00%
Transactional sales charge	0.00%
Creation and development fee	0.50%
Total sales charge	<u>0.50%</u>

This discount applies only during the initial offering period. Certain Fee Account investors may be assessed transaction or other fees on the purchase and/or redemption of units by their broker-dealer or other processing organizations for providing certain transaction or account activities. The sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of units in Fee Accounts by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to your trust.

Certain Self-Directed Brokerage Platforms. Purchases of units through E*TRADE and/or any other Morgan Stanley self-directed brokerage platform will be executed at the public offering price less the portion of the transactional sales fee that would be paid to distribution firms. Such purchases are subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the sponsor. This discount applies during the initial offering period and in the secondary market.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNITS. Units will be distributed to the public at the public offering price by the sponsor and through broker-dealers and other selling firms. The sponsor generally qualifies units for sale in various states in the United States. The sponsor does not register units for sale in any foreign country. This prospectus does not constitute an offer of units in any state or country where units cannot be offered or sold lawfully. The sponsor may reject any order for units in whole or in part.

The sponsor compensates broker-dealers and other selling firms when they sell units. This compensation includes the broker-dealer concessions or agency commissions described in the table below and other compensation described in this section. Any sales charge discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the dealer concession unless provided otherwise below. The broker-dealer concession or agency commission for initial offering period transactions is 2.00% of the public offering price per unit.

No dealer concession is paid to broker-dealers or other selling firms in connection with unit sales in Fee Accounts subject to a Wrap Fee that are eligible to receive the “Fee Account” sales charge discount described in this prospectus. The broker-dealer concession or agency commission for secondary market sales is 2.00% of the public offering price per unit, provided however that any sales charge discount is borne by the broker-dealer or selling firm out of the dealer concession for transactions in the secondary market. The sponsor reserves the right to change the amount of concessions or agency commissions from time to time.

In addition to the concessions set forth above, broker-dealers and other selling firms will be eligible to receive additional compensation for volume sales of eligible units of certain Hennion & Walsh-sponsored unit investment trusts.

The additional concession in a calendar month is based on total initial offering period sales of eligible trusts during the 12-month period through the end of the preceding calendar month as set forth in the following table:

Initial Offering Period Sales In Preceding 12 Months	Volume Concession
\$25,000,000 but less than \$100,000,000	0.035%
\$100,000,000 but less than \$150,000,000	0.050
\$150,000,000 but less than \$250,000,000	0.075
\$250,000,000 but less than \$1,000,000,000	0.100
\$1,000,000,000 but less than \$5,000,000,000	0.125
\$5,000,000,000 but less than \$7,500,000,000	0.150
\$7,500,000,000 or greater	0.175

This volume concession will be paid on units of eligible Hennion & Walsh-sponsored trusts sold in the initial offering period. For a trust to be eligible for this additional volume concession, your trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional concession; a trust is not eligible for this additional volume concession if the prospectus for such trust does not include disclosure related to this additional volume concession. There will be no additional volume concessions on the sale of units which are not subject to a transactional sales charge. However, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints for volume concessions, subject to the policies and instructions of the related selling firm. Eligible broker dealers and other selling firms include clearing firms that place orders with the sponsor and provide the sponsor with information with respect to the representatives who initiated such transactions. Eligible broker-dealers and other selling firms will not include firms that solely provide clearing services to other broker-dealer firms or firms who place orders through clearing firms that are eligible dealers. Redemptions of units during the initial offering period will reduce the amount of units used to calculate the additional volume concessions. Secondary market sales of all units are excluded for purposes of these additional volume concessions. The sponsor will pay these amounts out of its own assets within a reasonable time following each calendar quarter.

Some broker-dealers and other selling firms may limit the compensation they or their representatives receive in connection with unit sales. As a result, certain broker-dealers and other selling firms may waive or refuse payment of all or a portion of the regular concession or agency commission and/or volume concession described above and instruct the sponsor to retain such amounts rather than pay or allow the amounts to such firm.

The sponsor may provide, at its own expense and out of its own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers and selling firms that sell units of your trust and the sponsor's other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of the sponsor's products and/or compensate broker-dealers, selling firms and financial advisors for past sales. A number of factors are considered in determining whether to pay these additional amounts. Such factors may include, but are not limited to, the level or type of services provided by the intermediary, the level or expected level of sales of our products by the intermediary or its agents, the placing of the sponsor's products on a preferred or recommended product list and access to an intermediary's personnel. The sponsor may make these payments for marketing, promotional or related expenses, including, but not limited to, expenses of entertaining retail customers and financial advisors, advertising, sponsorship of events or seminars, obtaining information about the breakdown of unit sales among an intermediary's representatives or offices, obtaining shelf space in intermediary firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the sponsor's products. The sponsor may make such payments to a substantial majority of intermediaries that sell its products. The sponsor may also make certain payments to, or on behalf of, intermediaries to defray a portion of their costs incurred for the purpose of facilitating unit sales, such as the costs of developing or purchasing trading systems to process unit trades. Payments of such additional compensation described in this paragraph and the volume concessions described above, some of which may be characterized as "revenue sharing," may create an incentive for financial intermediaries and their agents to sell or recommend the sponsor's products, including your trust, over other products. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your units.

The sponsor may gain or lose money when it holds units in the primary or secondary market due to fluctuations in unit prices. The gain or loss is equal to the difference between the price the sponsor pays for units and the price at which it sells or redeems them. The sponsor may also gain or lose money when it deposits securities to create units. The amount of the sponsor's profit or loss on the initial deposit of securities into your trust is shown in the "Notes to Portfolio of Investments" for your trust. The trustee may utilize the services of the sponsor for the purchase or sale of all or a portion of the portfolio securities in your trust and the sponsor may receive brokerage commissions from your trust in connection with these transaction in accordance with applicable law.

REDEMPTION AND SALE OF UNITS

You may sell or redeem units on any business day the New York Stock Exchange is open through your financial professional or the trustee. The sale and redemption price of units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and fee and organization costs if you sell or redeem units during the initial offering period. The sale and redemption price is sometimes referred to as the "liquidation price." You may pay any remaining deferred sales charge when you sell or redeem units. Certain broker-dealers may charge a transaction or other fee for processing unit redemptions.

SALES OF UNITS. The sponsor intends to repurchase units from unitholders throughout the life of your trust at the current net asset value of the units, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and fee and organization costs if you sell units during the initial offering period. The sponsor may resell repurchased units to other investors at the public offering price or redeem them for the redemption price. The sponsor's secondary market repurchase price is the same as the redemption price. Certain broker-dealers might also maintain a secondary market in units. You should contact your financial professional for current repurchase prices to determine the best price available. The sponsor is not obligated to maintain a market and may stop doing so without prior notice for any reason. If a market is not maintained, you will be able to redeem units with the trustee at the same price as the sponsor's repurchase price. If you sell units prior to the collection of the entire deferred sales charge, you will be assessed the amount of the remaining deferred sales charge at the time of sale.

REDEMPTION OF UNITS. You may also redeem units directly with the trustee on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open. The redemption price that you will receive for units is equal to the net asset value per unit, provided that you will not pay any remaining creation and development fee or organization costs if you redeem units during the initial offering period. You will pay any remaining deferred sales charge at the time you redeem units. You will receive the net asset value for a particular day if the trustee receives your completed redemption request prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals prior to the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange are priced based on the date of receipt in most instances. Redemption requests received by the trustee after the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange, or redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after that time, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received in a timely manner by the trustee on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit redemption requests received by them to the trustee so they will be received in a timely manner. If your request is not received in

a timely manner or is incomplete in any way, you will receive the next net asset value computed after the trustee receives your completed request.

If you redeem units, the trustee will generally send you a payment for units no later than seven days after it receives all necessary documentation (this will usually only take two business days). The only time the trustee can delay your payment is if the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than weekends or holidays), the Securities and Exchange Commission determines that trading on that exchange is restricted or an emergency exists making sale or evaluation of the securities not reasonably practicable, and for any other period that the Securities and Exchange Commission permits.

You can request an in-kind distribution of the securities underlying units if you tender at least 2,500 units for redemption (or such other amount as required by your financial professional's firm). This option is generally available only for securities traded and held in the United States. The trustee will make any in-kind distribution of securities by distributing applicable securities in book entry form to the account of your financial professional at The Depository Trust Company. You will receive whole shares of the applicable securities and cash equal to any fractional shares or securities not distributed in-kind. You may not request this option in the last 30 days of your trust's life. This option may be discontinued upon 60 days notice.

DISTRIBUTIONS

Your trust generally pays distributions of its net investment income along with any excess capital on each distribution date to unitholders of record as of the preceding record date. If your trust is a "grantor trust" for federal tax purposes, your trust will generally only make a distribution if the total cash held for distribution equals at least 0.1% of your trust's net asset value as determined under the trust agreement. The record and distribution dates and tax status are shown in the "Essential Information" for your trust. An investor becomes a unitholder of record on the settlement date of the unit purchase (generally two business days following the purchase date). You may elect to either reinvest your distribution proceeds in additional units of your trust (as described below) or receive distributions in cash. In some cases, your trust might pay a special distribution if it holds an excessive amount of cash pending distribution. For example, this could happen as a result of a merger or similar transaction involving a company whose stock is in your trust portfolio. In addition, if your trust is structured as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes, it will generally make required distributions or distributions to avoid the imposition of tax at the end of each year.

The issuers in your trust's portfolio make dividend payments and/or other income distributions at various times during the year. When your trust receives dividends and/or other income distributions from issuers, the trustee credits such payments to your trust's accounts. Because your trust does not necessarily receive income distributions from the issuers at a constant rate throughout the year, your trust's income distributions to unitholders will fluctuate. The amount of your distributions will also vary from time to time as companies change their dividends and/or other income distributions, securities are liquidated from the portfolio or trust expenses change.

Distributions may be reinvested into additional units of your trust by participating in your trust's reinvestment option. In order to participate in the reinvestment option, investors should purchase units with a "Reinvestment" CUSIP number set forth in the "Essential Information" for your trust. You may also make or change your

reinvestment election by contacting your financial professional or the trustee at least 10 days before the next applicable record date. This reinvestment option may be subject to availability or limitation by the broker-dealer or selling firm. In certain circumstances, broker-dealers may suspend or terminate the offering of a reinvestment option at any time. Once you have elected to participate in the reinvestment option, each distribution of income or principal on the participant's units will be automatically applied by the trustee to purchase additional units of your trust. The sponsor reserves the right to modify or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time without prior notice. Distributions on units may be reinvested by participating in your trust's reinvestment plan. Units acquired by reinvestment are not subject to a sales charge as described in "Public Offering."

TRUST ADMINISTRATION

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION. Your trust is a unit investment trust and is not an actively managed fund. Unlike a managed fund, your trust's portfolio will remain relatively fixed. Your trust will generally sell securities: to pay expenses, to issue additional units or redeem units, in limited circumstances to protect your trust, to take actions in response to corporation actions and other events impacting the portfolio securities, to make required distributions or avoid imposition of taxes on your trust or as permitted by the trust agreement.

When your trust sells securities, the composition and diversification of the securities in the portfolio may be altered. If a public tender offer has been made for a security or a merger, acquisition or similar transaction has been announced affecting a security, the sponsor may direct the trustee to sell the security or accept a tender offer if the supervisor determines that the action is in the best interest of unitholders. The trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to unitholders unless it is used to pay expenses or unit redemptions. If an offer by the issuer of any of the portfolio securities or any other party is made to issue new securities, or to exchange securities, for trust portfolio securities, the trustee will reject the offer unless your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes (see "Essential Information — Tax Structure" for your trust in this prospectus). If your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes and an offer by the issuer of any portfolio securities or any other party is made to issue new securities, or to exchange securities, for trust portfolio securities, the trustee may either vote for or against, or accept or reject, any offer for new or exchanged securities or property in exchange for a trust portfolio security at the direction of the sponsor. If any such issuance, exchange or substitution occurs (regardless of any action or rejection by your trust), any securities and/or property received will be deposited into your trust and will be promptly sold by the trustee pursuant to the sponsor's direction, unless the sponsor advises the trustee to keep such securities or property. In determining whether to dispose of or hold portfolio securities, new securities or property, the sponsor may be advised by your trust's portfolio supervisor. If any contract for the purchase of securities fails, the sponsor will refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to unitholders on or before the next distribution date unless substantially all of the moneys held to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute securities in accordance with your trust agreement. If your trust is a "regulated investment company" for tax purposes, the sponsor may direct the reinvestment of security sale proceeds if the sale is the direct result of serious adverse credit factors which, in the opinion of the sponsor, would make retention of the securities detrimental to such trusts. In such a case, the sponsor may, but is not obligated

to, direct the reinvestment of sale proceeds in any other securities that meet the criteria for inclusion in your trust on the initial date of deposit. The sponsor may also instruct the trustee to take action necessary to ensure that the portfolio continues to satisfy the qualifications of a “regulated investment company” for tax purposes.

The size of your trust will increase as units are sold and your trust will acquire additional portfolio securities. When additional units are created, the existing portfolio will be replicated to the extent practicable. When your trust buys securities, it may pay brokerage or other acquisition fees. You could experience a dilution of your investment because of these fees and fluctuations in security prices between the time units are created and the time your trust buys the securities. When your trust buys or sells securities, it may place orders with and pay brokerage commissions to certain directed brokers that sell units or are affiliated with your trust or the trustee.

REPORTS. The trustee or your financial professional will make available to you a statement showing income and other receipts of your trust for each distribution. Each year the trustee will also provide an annual report on your trust’s activity and certain tax information accessible through the sponsor’s website at <https://www.smartrust.com> and retrievable by CUSIP. You may also request a copy of the annual report to be sent to you by calling the sponsor at (800)-428-8890. You can request copies of security evaluations to enable you to complete your tax forms and audited financial statements for your trust, if available.

AMENDING THE TRUST AGREEMENT. The sponsor and the trustee can change the trust agreement without your consent to correct any provision that may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect your interest (as determined by the sponsor and the trustee). The sponsor and trustee cannot change the trust agreement to reduce your interest in your trust without your consent. Investors owning two-thirds of the units in your trust may vote to change the trust agreement.

TRUST TERMINATION. Your trust will terminate on the mandatory termination date set forth under “Essential Information” for your trust. The trustee may terminate your trust early if the value of your trust is less than 40% of the original value of the securities in your trust at the time of deposit. At this size, the expenses of your trust may create an undue burden on your investment. Investors owning 100% of the units in your trust may also vote to terminate your trust early. The trustee will liquidate your trust in the event that a sufficient number of units not yet sold to the public are tendered for redemption so that the net worth of your trust would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the securities at the time they were deposited in your trust. If this happens, the sponsor and your financial professional will refund any sales charge that you paid.

The trustee will notify you of any termination and sell any remaining securities. The trustee will send your final distribution to you within a reasonable time following liquidation of all the securities after deducting final expenses. Your termination distribution may be less than the price you originally paid for your units. When your trust terminates, you may be able to roll your investment into a subsequent series of your trust as described under “Rollover” below.

ROLLOVER. The sponsor may offer a subsequent series of your trust when your trust offered in this prospectus terminates. In this case, when your trust terminates you will have the option to (1) participate in a rollover and have your units reinvested into

a subsequent trust series through a rollover as described in this section, if available, or (2) receive a cash distribution as described above under “Trust Termination.”

If you elect to participate in a rollover, your units will be redeemed on your trust’s termination date. As the redemption proceeds become available, the proceeds (including dividends) will be invested in a new trust series, if available, at the applicable public offering price for the new trust. The trustee will attempt to sell securities to satisfy the redemption as quickly as practicable on the termination date. The sponsor does not anticipate that the sale period will be longer than one day, however, certain factors could affect the ability to sell the securities and could impact the length of the sale period. The liquidity of any security depends on the daily trading volume of the security and the amount available for redemption and reinvestment on any day.

The sponsor intends to make subsequent trust series available for sale at various times during the year. Of course, the sponsor cannot guarantee that a subsequent trust or sufficient units will be available or that any subsequent trusts will offer the same investment strategies or objectives as your current trust. The sponsor cannot guarantee that a rollover will avoid any negative market price consequences resulting from trading large volumes of securities. Market price trends may make it advantageous to sell or buy securities more quickly or more slowly than permitted by your trust’s procedures. The sponsor may, in its sole discretion, modify a rollover or stop creating units of a trust at any time regardless of whether all proceeds of unitholders have been reinvested in a rollover. The sponsor may decide not to offer the rollover option upon 60 days notice. Cash which has not been reinvested in a rollover will be distributed to unitholders shortly after the termination date. Rollover participants may receive taxable dividends or realize taxable capital gains which are reinvested in connection with a rollover but may not be entitled to a deduction for capital losses due to the “wash sale” tax rules. Due to the reinvestment in a subsequent trust, no cash will be distributed to pay any taxes. See “Taxes.”

THE SPONSOR. The sponsor is Hennion & Walsh, Inc., a New Jersey corporation. The sponsor is a full service broker-dealer, registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The sponsor was established in 1989 and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation. The sponsor maintains its principal business office in Parsippany, New Jersey. If the sponsor fails to or cannot perform its duties as sponsor or becomes bankrupt, the trustee may replace the sponsor, continue to operate your trust without a sponsor or terminate your trust. The sponsor may also resign by notifying the trustee.

The sponsor and your trust have adopted a code of ethics requiring the sponsor’s employees who have access to information on trust transactions to report personal securities transactions. The purpose of the code is to avoid potential conflicts of interest and to prevent fraud, deception or misconduct with respect to your trust.

The sponsor or an affiliate may use the list of securities in your trust in its independent capacity (which may include acting as an investment adviser or broker-dealer) and distribute this information to various individuals and entities. The sponsor or an affiliate may recommend or effect transactions in the securities. This may also have an impact on the price your trust pays for the securities and the price received upon unit redemption or trust termination. For example, some or all of the securities in your trust may also be owned by other clients of the sponsor and its affiliates. However, because your trust is not a managed fund or because these clients have

differing investment objectives, the sponsor or its affiliates may sell or recommend the sale of certain securities from those accounts in instances where a sale by your trust would not occur or would be impermissible, such as to maximize return by taking advantage of market fluctuations. The sponsor may act as agent or principal in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, including those held by your trust, and may act as a specialist market maker in the securities. The sponsor may also issue reports and make recommendations on the securities in your trust. The sponsor or an affiliate may have participated in a public offering of one or more of the securities in your trust. The sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these securities or related securities. An officer, director or employee of the sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for the issuers of the securities.

THE SUPERVISOR. The supervisor is Hennion & Walsh Asset Management, Inc., a New Jersey corporation. The supervisor is an affiliate of the sponsor and is an investment adviser registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The sponsor may remove and replace the supervisor in some cases without your consent. The supervisor may also resign by notifying the sponsor and trustee.

THE TRUSTEE. The Bank of New York Mellon is the trustee of your trust with its principal unit investment trust division offices located at 240 Greenwich Street, 22W Floor, New York, NY 10286. You can contact the trustee by calling the telephone number on the back cover of this prospectus or by writing to its unit investment trust office. The sponsor may remove and replace the trustee in some cases without your consent. The trustee may also resign by notifying the sponsor.

TRUST EXPENSES AND CHARGES

Your trust will pay various fees and expenses to conduct its operations. The “Fee Table” for each trust in this prospectus shows the estimated amount of these fees and expenses.

The sponsor will receive a fee from your trust for creating and developing your trust, including determining your trust’s objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. This “creation and development fee” is a charge of \$0.05 per unit outstanding at the end of the initial offering period. The trustee will deduct this amount from your trust’s assets as of the close of the initial offering period. The sponsor does not use this fee to pay distribution expenses or as compensation for sales efforts. This fee will not be deducted from proceeds received upon a repurchase, redemption or exchange of units before the close of the initial public offering period.

Your trust will pay a fee to the trustee for its services. The trustee also benefits when it holds cash for your trust in non-interest bearing accounts.

The supervisor will be compensated for providing portfolio supervisory services as well as bookkeeping and other administrative services to your trust. This fee may exceed the actual cost of providing portfolio supervisory, bookkeeping and administrative services for your trust, but at no time will the total amount received for such services rendered to all series of the SmartTrusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost to the portfolio supervisor of supplying such services in such year.

The sponsor may receive brokerage fees when your trust uses it as agent in buying or selling securities. As authorized by the trust indenture, the trustee may employ a subsidiary or affiliate of the trustee to act as broker to execute certain transactions for a trust. Your trust will pay for such services at standard commission rates.

The portfolio supervisor fee for bookkeeping and other administrative services and the trustee's fee are based on the largest aggregate number of units of your trust outstanding at any time during the period for which the compensation is paid. These fees may be adjusted for inflation without unitholders' approval, but in no case will the annual fee paid to the sponsor or its affiliates for providing services to all unit investment trusts be more than the actual cost of providing such services in such year.

Your trust will also pay general operating expenses, such as trustee expenses (including legal and auditing expenses), various governmental charges, fees for extraordinary trustee services, costs of taking action to protect your trust, costs of indemnifying the trustee and the sponsor, legal fees and expenses, expenses incurred in contacting you and any applicable license fee for the use of certain service marks, trademarks and/or trade names. Your trust may pay the costs of updating its registration statement each year. The trustee will generally pay trust expenses from distributions received on the securities but in some cases may sell securities to pay trust expenses.

Your trust will also indirectly bear the expenses of any funds in your trust portfolio. While your trust will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, these expenses are shown in your trust's annual operating expenses in the "Fee Table" for your trust in this prospectus to illustrate the impact of these expenses.

TAXES

REGULATED INVESTMENT COMPANIES. This section summarizes some of the main U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning units of your trust if your trust qualifies as a "regulated investment company" under federal tax laws. The tax structure of your trust is set forth under "Essential Information — Tax Structure" for your trust in this prospectus.

This section is current as of the date of this prospectus. Tax laws and interpretations change frequently, and these summaries do not describe all of the tax consequences to all taxpayers. For example, these summaries generally do not describe your situation if you are a corporation, a non-U.S. person, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the sponsor. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review, and has not reached a conclusion with respect to the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in your trust. This may not be sufficient for you to use for the purpose of avoiding penalties under federal tax law.

As with any investment, you should seek advice based on your individual circumstances from your own tax advisor.

Trust Status. Your trust intends to qualify as a “regulated investment company” under the federal tax laws. If your trust qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, your trust generally will not pay federal income taxes. An adverse federal income tax audit of a partnership that your trust invests in could result in the trust being required to pay federal income tax or pay a deficiency dividend (without having received additional cash).

Distributions. Trust distributions are generally taxable after the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that separates your trust’s distributions into three categories: ordinary income distributions, capital gain dividends and return of capital. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from your trust may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates. Generally, you will treat all capital gain dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your units. To determine your actual tax liability for your capital gain dividends, you must calculate your total net capital gain or loss for the tax year after considering all of your other taxable transactions, as described below. In addition, your trust may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you. A return of capital, although not initially taxable to you, will result in a reduction in the basis in your units and subsequently could result in you having to pay higher taxes in the future when units are sold or redeemed even if you sell or redeem the units at a loss from your original investment. In addition, if the non-dividend distribution exceeds your basis in your units, you will have long-term or short-term gain depending upon your holding period. The tax status of your distributions from your trust is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional units or receive them in cash. The income from your trust that you must take into account for federal income tax purposes is not reduced by amounts used to pay a deferred sales charge, if any. The tax laws may require you to treat distributions made to you in January as if you had received them on December 31 of the previous year. Income from your trust may also be subject to a 3.8 percent “medicare tax.” This tax generally applies to your net investment income if your adjusted gross income exceeds certain threshold amounts, which are \$250,000 in the case of married couples filing joint returns and \$200,000 in the case of single individuals.

Dividends Received Deduction. A corporation that owns units generally will not be entitled to the dividends received deduction with respect to many dividends received from your trust because the dividends received deduction is generally not available for distributions from regulated investment companies. However, certain ordinary income dividends on units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your trust from certain corporations may be reported by the trust as being eligible for the dividends received deduction.

Sale or Redemption of Units. If you sell or redeem your units, you will generally recognize a taxable gain or loss. To determine the amount of this gain or loss, you must subtract your tax basis in your units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your tax basis in your units is generally equal to the cost of your units, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your units.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of capital gain if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (15% or 0% for taxpayers with taxable incomes below certain thresholds). Some capital gains, including some portion of your capital gain dividends, may be taxed at a higher maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate. For example, if some portion of your capital gain dividend is attributable to the trust's interest in a master limited partnership that portion may be subject to a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 28%, rather than the rates set forth above. In addition, capital gain received from assets held for more than one year that is considered "unrecaptured section 1250 gain" (which may be the case, for example, with some capital gains attributable to equity interests in real estate investment trusts that constitute interests in entities treated as real estate investment trusts for federal income tax purposes) is taxed at a maximum marginal stated federal income tax rate of 25%. In the case of capital gain dividends, the determination of which portion of the capital gain dividend, if any, is subject to the 28% tax rate or the 25% tax rate, will be made based on rules prescribed by the United States Treasury. Capital gains may also be subject to the "medicare tax" described above.

An election may be available to you to defer recognition of the gain attributable to a capital gain dividend if you make certain qualifying investments within a limited time. You should talk to your tax advisor about the availability of this deferral election and its requirements.

Net capital gain equals net long-term capital gain minus net short-term capital loss for the taxable year. Capital gain or loss is long-term if the holding period for the asset is more than one year and is short-term if the holding period for the asset is one year or less. You must exclude the date you purchase your units to determine your holding period. However, if you receive a capital gain dividend from your trust and sell your unit at a loss after holding it for six months or less, the loss will be recharacterized as long-term capital loss to the extent of any capital gain dividend received. The tax rates for capital gains realized from assets held for one year or less are generally the same as for ordinary income. The Internal Revenue Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

Ordinary income dividends received by an individual unitholder from a regulated investment company such as your trust are generally taxed at the same rates that apply to net capital gain (as discussed above), provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied and provided the dividends are attributable to qualifying dividends received by your trust itself. Distributions with respect to shares in real estate investment trusts are qualifying dividends only in limited circumstances. Your trust will provide notice to its unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as a dividend which is eligible for the capital gains tax rates.

In addition, some portion of the ordinary income dividends on your units that are attributable to dividends received by your trust from shares in real estate investment trusts may be designated by your trust as eligible for a deduction for qualified business income, provided certain holding period requirements are satisfied.

In Kind Distributions. Under certain circumstances, as described in this prospectus, you may receive an in-kind distribution of trust securities when you redeem units or when your trust terminates. This distribution will be treated as a sale for federal income tax purposes and you will generally recognize gain or loss,

generally based on the value at that time of the securities and the amount of cash received. The Internal Revenue Service could however assert that a loss could not be currently deducted.

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your trust rolled over into a future trust, the exchange would generally be considered a sale for federal income tax purposes.

Treatment of Trust Expenses. Expenses incurred and deducted by your trust will generally not be treated as income taxable to you. In some cases, however, you may be required to treat your portion of these trust expenses as income. You may not be able to deduct some or all of these expenses.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your trust invests in any non-U.S. securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing non-U.S. taxes your trust paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your trust paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes.

Investments in Certain Non-U.S. Corporations. If your trust holds an equity interest in any “passive foreign investment companies” (“PFICs”), which are generally certain non-U.S. corporations that receive at least 75% of their annual gross income from passive sources (such as interest, dividends, certain rents and royalties or capital gains) or that hold at least 50% of their assets in investments producing such passive income, the trust could be subject to U.S. federal income tax and additional interest charges on gains and certain distributions with respect to those equity interests, even if all the income or gain is timely distributed to its unitholders. Your trust will not be able to pass through to its unitholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. Your trust may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, your trust would recognize as ordinary income any increase in the value of such PFIC shares, and as ordinary loss any decrease in such value to the extent it did not exceed prior increases included in income. Under this election, your trust might be required to recognize in a year income in excess of its distributions from PFICs and its proceeds from dispositions of PFIC stock during that year, and such income would nevertheless be subject to the distribution requirement and would be taken into account for purposes of the 4% excise tax. Dividends paid by PFICs are not treated as qualified dividend income.

Non-U.S. Investors. If you are a non-U.S. investor (i.e., an investor other than a U.S. citizen or resident or a U.S. corporation, partnership, estate or trust), you should be aware that, generally, subject to applicable tax treaties, distributions from your trust will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which your trust properly reports as capital gain dividends) and will be subject to U.S. income taxes, including withholding taxes, subject to certain exceptions described below. However, distributions received by a non-U.S. investor from your trust that are properly reported by your trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that your trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met. Distributions from your trust that are properly reported by the trust as an interest-related dividend attributable to certain interest income received by the trust or as a short-term capital gain dividend attributable to certain net short-term capital gain income received by the trust may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes when received by certain non-U.S. investors, provided that the trust makes certain elections and certain other conditions are

met. For tax years after December 31, 2022, amounts paid to or recognized by a non-U.S. affiliate that are excluded from tax under the portfolio interest, capital gains dividends, short-term capital gains or tax-exempt interest dividend exceptions or applicable treaties, may be taken into consideration in determining whether a corporation is an “applicable corporation” subject to a 15% minimum tax on adjusted financial statement income.

In addition, distributions may be subject to a U.S. withholding tax of 30% in the case of distributions to (i) certain non-U.S. financial institutions that have not entered into an agreement with the U.S. Treasury to collect and disclose certain information and are not resident in a jurisdiction that has entered into such an agreement with the U.S. Treasury and (ii) certain other non-U.S. entities that do not provide certain certifications and information about the entity’s U.S. owners. This withholding tax is also currently scheduled to apply to the gross proceeds from the disposition of securities that produce U.S. source interest or dividends. However, proposed regulations may eliminate the requirement to withhold on payments of gross proceeds from dispositions. You should also consult your tax advisor with respect to other U.S. tax withholding and reporting requirements.

OTHER MATTERS

LEGAL MATTERS. Chapman and Cutler LLP acts as counsel for the sponsor and your trust. Dorsey & Whitney LLP acts as counsel for the trustee.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM. The “Statements of Financial Condition” and each of the “Portfolio of Investments” in this prospectus are included herein in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, and upon the authority of that firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. This prospectus does not contain all the information in the registration statement that your trust filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Information Supplement, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, includes more detailed information about the investment risks and certain information about your trust. You can obtain the Information Supplement by contacting the sponsor or the Securities and Exchange Commission as indicated on the back cover of this prospectus. This prospectus incorporates the Information Supplement by reference (it is legally considered part of this prospectus).



Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

**DYNAMIC SECTOR INCOME TRUST,
SERIES 36**

**PREFERRED PLUS TRUST,
SERIES 22**

(SMARTTRUST 620)

PROSPECTUS

DATED: JULY 27, 2023

SPONSOR:



2001 Route 46, Waterview Plaza
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054
973-299-8989

TRUSTEE:

THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON
240 Greenwich Street, 22W Floor
New York, NY 10286
877-363-3613

This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Act of 1933 (file no. 333-271315), and the Investment Company Act of 1940 (file no. 811-21429), and to which reference is made. Information, including the information supplement, may be reviewed and copied at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C., and information on the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-202-551-8090. Copies may be obtained from the Securities and Exchange Commission by:

- visiting the Securities and Exchange Commission Internet address: <http://www.sec.gov>
- electronic request (after paying a duplicating fee) at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov
- writing: Public Reference Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549 (after paying a duplicating fee)