CLAYMORE℠

U.S. Equity

S&P Defensive Equity Strategy SERIES 7

UNIT INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Investment Objective and Principal Investment Strategy

The Defensive Equity Strategy, Series 7 ("Trust") seeks to provide total return primarily through capital appreciation by investing in a portfolio of common stocks. The Trust's investment strategy uses a quantitative selection process to determine the constituents of a final portfolio. Stocks are selected from all of the companies included in the S&P 500 Index (the "*S&P 500*") as of the selection date. The Sponsor seeks to select companies that Standard & Poor's Investment Advisory Services LLC ("*SPIAS*"), a subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., identifies as defensive in down markets. Defensive companies are defined as those belonging to the five selected sectors with the lowest downward momentum, as explained in Security Selection. The Sponsor has selected SPIAS to serve as the Trust's portfolio consultant. The portfolio consultant is responsible for assisting the Sponsor with the selection of the Trust's portfolio. The screening process is performed on all companies included in the S&P 500 as of the selection date. The screening process to determine the actual investment portfolio of the Trust will be run approximately five business days before the Trust's initial date of deposit (the "*Inception Date*"). The portfolio of the Trust is comprised of 30 common stocks.

Long-Term Strategy

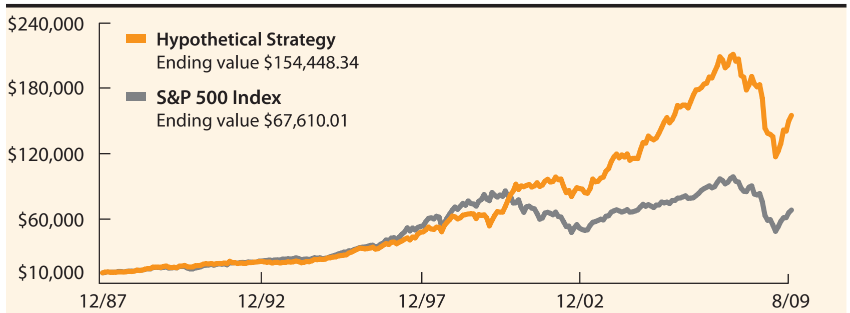
This UIT is part of a long-term strategy. Please consider your ability to invest in successive portfolios, if available, at the applicable sales charge. Call your financial professional today or visit claymore.com to learn more.

STANDARD &POOR'S

CONSULTANT FOCUS

In 1995, Standard & Poor's Investment Advisory Services LLC ("SPIAS") was established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. for the express purpose of providing investment advice to the financial community. SPIAS' clients have included brokerage firms, mutual funds, insurance companies, retirement plans, financial planners and other financial services professionals.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY GROWTH OF $10,000 VS. S&P 500 INDEX (12/31/87 - 8/31/09)



Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

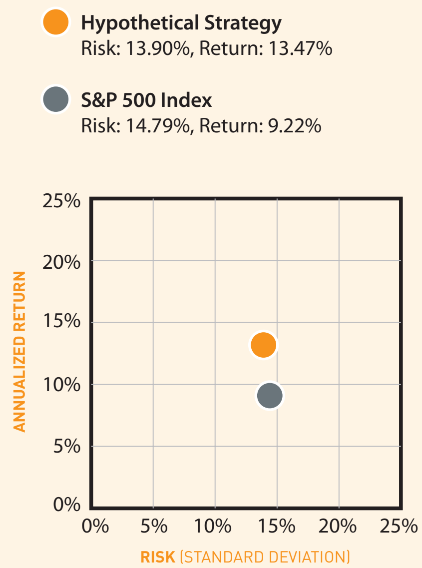
Growth of $10,000 chart represents a hypothetical $10,000 investment in the strategy (not any actual trust) and the S&P 500 Index from December 31, 1987 through August 31, 2009. The graph is based on monthly net returns, assuming the initial investment of $10,000. All dividends during a month, including those on stocks trading ex-dividend as of the last day of the month, are assumed to be reinvested at the end of that month. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. It is also assumed that the investment is liquidated at the end of the time series shown here, resulting in application of relevant fees and charges. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

All strategy performance is hypothetical (not any actual trust) and reflects Trust sales charges (full sales charge in first year of 2.95% and reduced rollover charge thereafter of 1.95%) and expenses but not brokerage commissions on stocks or taxes. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns will vary from hypothetical strategy returns due to timing differences and because the Trust may not be invested equally in all stocks or be fully invested at all times. In any given year the strategy may lose money or underperform the Index. Monthly gross returns are calculated by taking month-end prices, subtracting them from the prices at the end of the following month (adjusting for any stock splits that might have occurred during the month) and adding dividends (in the case of total returns) received for the period divided by starting price. High returns are highly unusual and cannot be sustained. Investors should also be aware that these returns were primarily achieved during favorable market conditions.

Standard & Poor's 500 Index is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. The index is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of 500 stocks representing all major industries. Indices are statistical composites and their returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. This index is unmanaged and it is not possible to invest directly in this index. The historical performance of the index is shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the Trust, which will vary. Securities in which the Trust invests may differ from those in the index. The Trust will not try to replicate the performance of these indices and will not necessarily invest any substantial portion of its assets in securities in the index. There is no guarantee that the perceived intrinsic value of a security will be realized.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY HISTORICAL RISK/RETURN VS. S&P 500 INDEX

Annualized data for the time period 12/31/87 - 8/31/09



Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS* VS. S&P 500 INDEX

Annual total returns are calculated using closing prices beginning 12/31 the previous year and ending 12/31 the stated year, for the noted 1-year period.

Year**	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index	Year**	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index
1988	15.58%	16.61%	1999	1.95%	21.04%
1989	40.82%	31.69%	2000	44.32%	-9.11%
1990	2.43%	-3.10%	2001	4.95%	-11.88%
1991	23.36%	30.46%	2002	-8.83%	-22.10%
1992	-0.28%	7.62%	2003	28.36%	28.68%
1993	-1.65%	10.08%	2004	15.52%	10.88%
1994	11.63%	1.32%	2005	20.17%	4.91%
1995	39.90%	37.58%	2006	18.25%	15.79%
1996	14.23%	22.96%	2007	12.04%	5.49%
1997	31.23%	33.36%	2008	-33.53%	-37.00%
1998	31.34%	28.58%	8/31/09	12.71%	14.97%

Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

* Total return measures change in the value of an investment assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Past performance does not guarantee future results. There can be no assurance that the Trust will achieve better performance than the S&P 500 Index over any investment period in the Trust or over any rollover periods, if available.

** It is assumed that the investment is liquidated at the end of the time series shown here, resulting in application of relevant fees and charges.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURN VS. S&P 500 INDEX (THROUGH 12/31/08)

Year	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index
20-Year	13.10%	8.43%
15-Year	13.55%	6.46%
10-Year	8.14%	-1.38%
5-Year	3.89%	-2.19%
1-Year	-34.21%	-37.00%

Source: Claymore Securities, Inc.

Average annual total return measures the change in the value of an investment assuming reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains and payment of applicable Trust expenses and sales charges. Average annual total returns are for the periods noted through 12/31/08. These hypothetical results represent past performance of the strategy and not the actual Trust. Past performance does not guarantee future results. There can be no assurance that the Trust will achieve better performance than the S&P 500 Index, or over rollover periods, if available.

HYPOTHETICAL STRATEGY VS. S&P 500 INDEX RISK ANALYSIS[1]

Life of Strategy (12/31/87 to 8/31/09)	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index
Standard Deviation	13.90%	14.79%
Sharpe Ratio	0.66	0.33
Alpha	6.91%	0.00%
Beta	0.70	1.00
Up-Market Capture Ratio	84.57%	100.00%
Down-Market Capture Ratio	60.97%	100.00%

Past performance does not guarantee future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

[1] Index Return data and Risk Free Rates data are from Zephyr StyleADVISOR. Claymore calculates numerical data illustrated from raw data received from partners. Calculations are based on annualized figures.

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTIC DEFINITIONS

Standard deviation is a statistical measurement that depicts how widely returns vary over a given period of time. The measurement is generally used to understand the range of returns that are most likely for a given portfolio. Generally, a higher standard deviation indicates a more risky portfolio.

Sharpe ratio is a measure of reward per unit of risk. A higher Sharpe ratio indicates outperformance on a historical risk-adjusted performance basis, while a lower Sharpe ratio indicates underperformance on a historical risk-adjusted performance basis.

Alpha is a statistical measurement that depicts the performance difference between a portfolio's return and an underlying performance benchmark, given the portfolio's level of volatility, measured by beta. The benchmark index will always reflect an alpha of 0.00%. A positive alpha indicates a portfolio has performed better than its beta would predict in the stated period.

Beta is the measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to the Index. By definition, the beta of the Index is 1.00. Any portfolio with a higher beta is more volatile than the Index. Likewise, any portfolio with a lower beta will be less volatile than the Index in the stated period.

The **up-market capture ratio** is a measure of a portfolio in up-markets relative to the Index during the same period. A ratio value of 115 indicates that the portfolio has outperformed the market index by 15% in periods when the Index has risen.

The **down-market capture ratio** is the direct opposite of the up-market capture ratio, gauging performance of the portfolio relative to the Index in down-markets. A ratio value of 80 would indicate the portfolio has declined only 80% as much as the declining overall market, indicating relative outperformance.

All strategy performance is hypothetical (not any actual Trust) and reflects Trust sales charges (full sales charge in first year of 2.95% and reduced rollover charge thereafter of 1.95%) and expenses but not brokerage commissions on stocks or taxes. Hypothetical performance is based on the assumption that the portfolio reconstitution would have occurred annually. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Actual returns will vary from hypothetical strategy returns due to timing differences and because the Trust may not be invested equally in all stocks or be fully invested at all times. In any given year the strategy may lose money or underperform the Index. Monthly gross returns are calculated by taking month-end prices, subtracting them from the prices at the end of the following month (adjusting for any stock splits that might have occurred during the month) and adding dividends (in the case of total returns) received for the period divided by starting price. High returns are highly unusual and cannot be sustained. Investors should also be aware that these returns were primarily achieved during favorable market conditions.

There is no guarantee the strategy will outperform the Index. The Index is a statistical composite and its returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The historical performance of the Index is shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the Trust, which will vary. Securities in which the Trust invests may differ from those in the Index. The Trust will not try to replicate the performance of the Index and will not necessarily invest any substantial portion of its assets in securities in the Index. There is no guarantee that the perceived intrinsic value of a security will be realized.

Security Selection

The Sponsor selects the Trust's portfolio based on the following screens. The Trust portfolio is approximately equally-weighted as of the Inception Date.

1. The starting universe includes all of the companies included in the S&P 500 as of the selection date.
2. Select a sub-universe from the S&P 500 by selecting the five Global Industry Classification Standard (*"GICS"*) sectors (out of ten) with the lowest downward momentum.

   Downward momentum is defined as the cumulative average monthly returns in down markets (down markets are months when the S&P 500 has a negative return). The month prior to the deposit date, SPIAS ranks the ten GICS sectors by downward momentum on a monthly basis and selects the five sectors with the lowest downward momentum. Downward momentum is calculated with an "increasing rolling window" to capture the longest available history of monthly sector returns. Downward momentum is calculated over the entire period beginning January 1971 to May 2009 to identify the sub-universe on which to apply the following screens.
3. A Quality Screen is then applied to the sub-universe to eliminate stocks with Standard & Poor's (*"S&P"*) Credit Ratings and S&P Quality Rankings below B- which are considered to be negative ratings and rankings.

   The S&P Quality Ranking is an appraisal of past performance of a stock's earnings and dividends. Growth and stability of earnings and dividends are key elements in establishing S&P Quality Rankings for common stocks.

   S&P uses a computerized scoring system to compute basic scores for earnings and dividends, then adjusts the scores based on growth, stability within long-term trend and cyclicality. The final numeric score is translated into the letter ranks A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C and D, with A+ being the highest quality. All stocks with a rating of B- or below are eliminated.

   The S&P Credit Rating is a current opinion of an obligor's overall financial capacity (its creditworthiness) to pay its financial obligations. This opinion focuses on the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due. It does not apply to any specific financial obligation, as it does not take into account the nature of and provisions of the obligation, its standing in bankruptcy or liquidation, statutory preferences, or the legality and enforceability of the obligation. In addition, it does not take into account the creditworthiness of the guarantors, insurers or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation. The S&P Credit Rating is not a recommendation to purchase, sell or hold a financial obligation issued by an obligor, as it does not comment on market price or suitability for a particular investor.
4. Select only stocks that have decreased their shares outstanding over the last four quarters. Regardless of the cause, outstanding shares decrease is calculated by the year-over-year change, if any, in calendar quarterly shares outstanding and only retain those stocks with a decrease in shares outstanding. In the case the number of stocks with a decrease in shares outstanding is less than 50, rank the stocks on year-over-year change in shares outstanding and only retain the bottom 50 ranked stocks (the ones that had the greatest decrease or smaller increase in shares outstanding).
5. Select the 30 stocks with the highest sector de-medianed free cash flow yield.

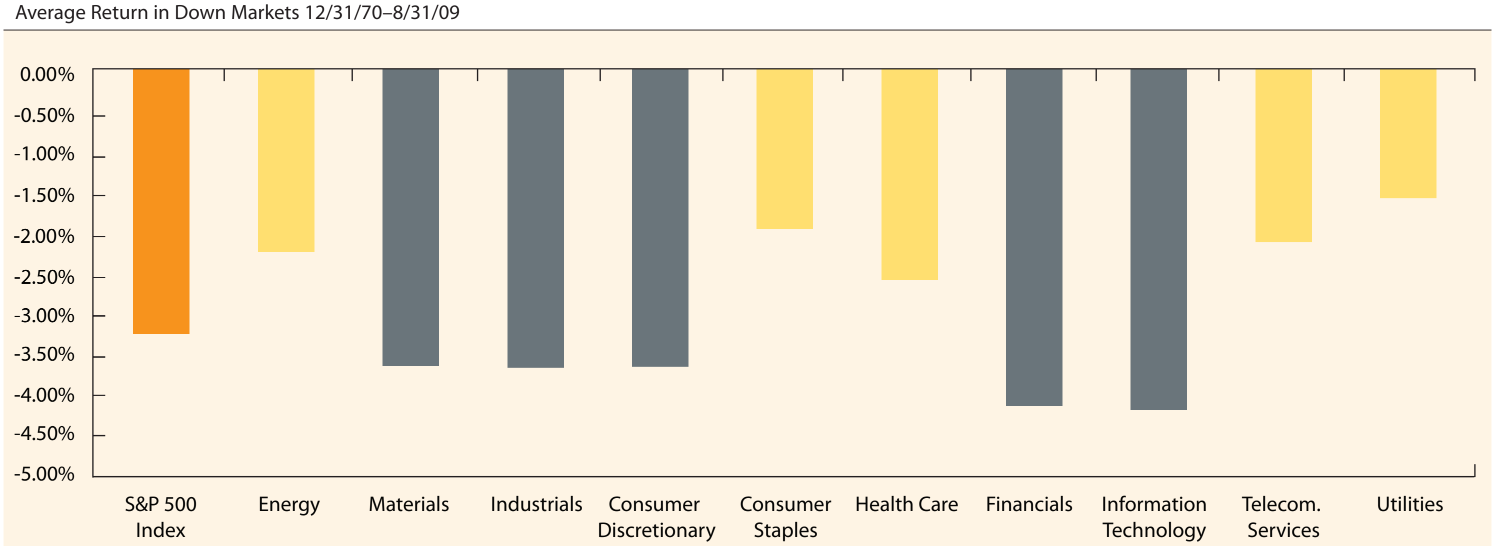
   Free cash flow ("FCF") is defined as four-quarter trailing cash flow from operations minus four-quarter trailing capital expenditures. FCF yield is calculated by dividing FCF by market capitalization. For example, if the stock is classified in the utilities sector, earnings yield will be used in place of the FCF yield. Earnings yield is defined as four-quarter trailing income before extraordinary items and discontinued operations divided by market capitalization. The de-medianed FCF yield (earnings yield for utilities stocks) is calculated by subtracting from each stock's FCF yield the sector FCF yield median value. FCF is obtained through public company filings that are included in the Compustat Database.

   If the portfolio weighting to any one single industry is greater than approximately 20% when the portfolio is selected, the portfolio will be adjusted by reducing the number of the stocks in the overweighted industry(s) to bring the weighting of such industry to approximately 20%. The adjustment will consist of excluding from a overweighted industry the stocks with the lowest FCF yield and by replacing them with the stocks with the highest FCF yield selected from the screened universe. Please note that due to the fluctuating nature of security prices, the weighting of each industry in the Trust may change after the portfolio selection date.

   The 30 stocks are approximately equally-weighted on the Inception Date.

HISTORICAL VIEW OF GICS® SECTOR RETURNS IN DOWN MARKETS

Average Return in Down Markets 12/31/70–8/31/09



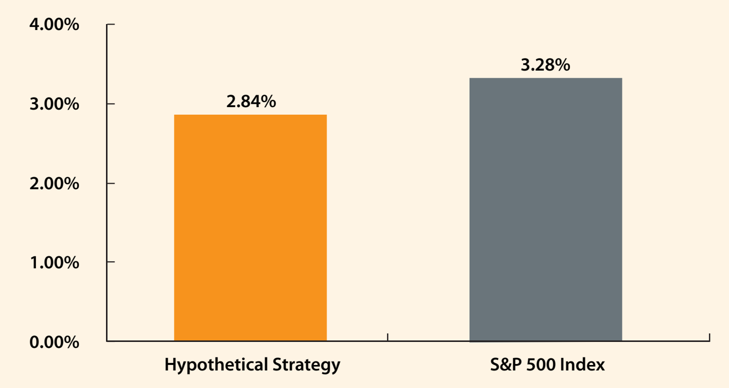
Source: Standard and Poor's.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The chart above is for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any Claymore product. It is not possible to invest directly in the S&P 500 Index or in its underlying sectors.

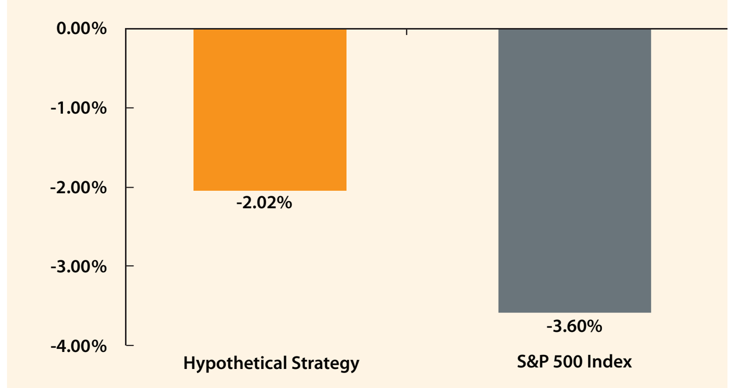
The chart above represents the average performance of each GICS® sector in down markets. A down market is a month where the S&P 500 Index had negative performance.

STRATEGY CHARACTERISTICS

Monthly Average Return in Up Market[1,2] 12/31/87 - 8/31/09



Monthly Average Return in Down Market[1,2] 12/31/87 - 8/31/09



Source: Standard & Poor's Compustat® Database

UP MARKETS

	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index
# Monthly Periods	167	166
Average Return in Up Market	2.84%	3.28%
Beta in Up Market	0.76	1

DOWN MARKETS

	Hypothetical Strategy	S&P 500 Index
# Monthly Periods	93	94
Average Return in Down Market	-2.02%	-3.60%
Beta in Down Market	0.63	1

Past performance does not guarantee future results. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

[1] Index Return data and Risk Free Rates data are from Zephyr StyleADVISOR. Claymore calculates numerical data illustrated from raw data received from partners which is calculated from Standard & Poors Compustat® Database. Calculations are based on monthly returns.

[2] Up-Markets are defined as when the S&P 500 Index has a positive return during one calendar month. Down Markets are defined as when the S&P 500 Index has a negative return during one calendar month.

There is no guarantee the strategy will outperform the Index. The Index is a statistical composite and its returns do not include payment of any sales charges or fees an investor would pay to purchase the securities they represent. Such costs would lower performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index. The historical performance of the Index is shown for illustrative purposes only; it is not meant to forecast, imply or guarantee the future performance of any particular investment or the Trust, which will vary. Securities in which the Trust invests may differ from those in the Index. The Trust will not try to replicate the performance of the Index and will not necessarily invest any substantial portion of its assets in securities in the Index. There is no guarantee that the perceived intrinsic value of a security will be realized.

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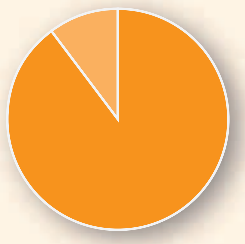
RISK CONSIDERATIONS **As with all investments, you may lose some or all of your investment in the Trust. No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved**. The Trust also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these: **Securities prices can be volatile.** The value of your investment may fall over time. Market value fluctuates in response to various factors. These can include stock market movements, purchases or sales of securities by the Trust, government policies, litigation, and changes in interest rates, inflation, the financial condition of the securities' issuer or even perceptions of the issuer. Units of the Trust are not deposits of any bank and are not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. **Due to the current state of the economy, the value of the securities held by the Trust may be subject to steep declines or increased volatility due to changes in performance or perception of the issuers.** In the last year, economic activity has declined across all sectors of the economy, and the United States is experiencing increased unemployment. The current economic crisis has affected the global economy with European and Asian markets also suffering historic losses. Extraordinary steps have been taken by the governments of several leading economic countries to combat the economic crisis; however, the impact of these measures is not yet known and cannot be predicted. **The portfolio selected for the Trust may not be defensive.** Although the Trust's strategy seeks sectors and securities that perform better than their peers in down markets, there can be no assurance that the selected sectors and securities will have the lowest downward momentum relative to their peers. **Share prices or dividend rates on the securities in the Trust may decline during the life of the Trust.** There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities will declare dividends in the future and, if declared, whether they will remain at current levels or increase over time. **The Trust includes securities issued by companies in the health care sector.** General risks of companies in the health care sector include extensive competition, generic drug sales or the loss of patent protection, product liability litigation and increased government regulation. **The Trust includes securities of companies in the consumer staples sector.** General risks of companies in the consumer staples sector include cyclicality of revenues and earnings, economic recession, currency fluctuations, changing consumer tastes, extensive competition, product liability litigation and increased government regulation. A weak economy and its effect on consumer spending would adversely affect companies in the consumer staples sector. **The Trust invests in securities issued by mid-capitalization companies.** These securities customarily involve more investment risk than securities of large-capitalization companies. Mid-capitalization companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may be vulnerable to adverse general market or economic developments. **Inflation may lead to a decrease in the value of assets or income from investments. The Sponsor does not actively manage the portfolio.** The Trust will generally hold, and may continue to buy, the same securities even though a security's outlook, market value or yield may have changed. **Please see the Trust prospectus for more complete risk information.**

PORTFOLIO ALLOCATION

Breakdown and weightings are as of the date of deposit

Sector Weightings	
Health Care	36.65%
Consumer Staples	33.37%
Energy	13.31%
Telecommunication Services	10.08%
Utilities	6.59%
TOTAL	**100.00%**

Capitalization Breakdown



Large-Cap
89.99%

Mid-Cap
10.01%

Industry Weightings	
Health Care Providers & Services	19.98%
Food Products	13.38%
Diversified Telecommunication Services	10.08%
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	9.97%
Biotechnology	6.67%
Household Products	6.67%
Food & Staples Retailing	6.66%
Multi-Utilities	6.59%
Beverages	3.34%
Energy Equipment & Services	3.34%
Life Sciences Tools & Services	3.34%
Health Care Equipment & Supplies	3.33%
Pharmaceuticals	3.33%
Tobacco	3.32%
TOTAL	**100.00%**

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

Holdings and weightings are as of the date of deposit.

Symbol	Company Name
CONSUMER STAPLES (33.37%)	
ADM	Archer-Daniels-Midland Company
BF/B	Brown-Forman Corporation
GIS	General Mills, Inc.
HRL	Hormel Foods Corporation
KMB	Kimberly-Clark Corporation
PG	Procter & Gamble Company
RAI	Reynolds American, Inc.
SWY	Safeway, Inc.
SLE	Sara Lee Corporation
SYY	Sysco Corporation
ENERGY (13.31%)	
CVX	Chevron Corporation
ESV	ENSCO International, Inc.
XOM	Exxon Mobil Corporation
OXY	Occidental Petroleum Corporation
HEALTH CARE (36.65%)	
AET	Aetna, Inc.
ABC	AmerisourceBergen Corporation
AMGN	Amgen, Inc.
BIIB	Biogen Idec, Inc.
CI	CIGNA Corporation
CVH	Coventry Health Care, Inc.
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson
MCK	McKesson Corporation
MDT	Medtronic, Inc.
TMO	Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc.
UNH	UnitedHealth Group, Inc.
TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES (10.08%)	
CTL	CenturyTel, Inc.
FTR	Frontier Communications Corporation
Q	Qwest Communications International, Inc.
UTILITIES (6.59%)	
PEG	Public Service Enterprise Group, Inc.
SRE	Sempra Energy

PORTFOLIO SUMMARY

Inception Date	October 1, 2009
Termination Date	January 3, 2011
Initial Offer Price	$10.00
Minimum Investment	$250.00
Number of Issues	30
Historical Annual Dividend Distributions	$0.2547
Distributions*	25th day of each month commencing on October 25, 2009, if any

* The amount of distributions of the Trust may be lower or greater than the above-stated amount due to certain factors that may include, but are not limited to, a change in the dividends paid by issuers, a change in Trust expenses or the sale or maturity of securities in the portfolio. Fees and expenses of the Trust may vary as a result of a variety of factors including the Trust's size, redemption activity, brokerage and other transaction costs and extraordinary expenses.

TICKETING INFORMATION

CUSIP (cash payment)	18387F846
CUSIP (reinvestment accounts)	18387F853
CUSIP (fee-cash)	18387F861
CUSIP (fee-reinvest)	18387F879
Ticker	CSDEGX

SALES CHARGES

Sales Charge ("S/C") is based on a $10 per unit offering price.

	Amount Per Unit	Max Per Unit %
Up-front S/C	$0.100	1.00%
Year One Deferred S/C	$0.145	1.45%
Creation and Development ("C&D") Fee	$0.050	0.50%
Total S/C	$0.295	2.95%

The deferred sales charge ("DSC") will be deducted in monthly installments on the last business day commencing February 2010 and ending April 2010. If units are redeemed prior to the DSC period, the entire DSC will be collected.

For unit prices other than $10, percentages of initial sales charge, C&D fees, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption of units will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge.

VOLUME DISCOUNT BREAKPOINTS

Purchase Amount	Sales Charge Reductions (as a % of the Public Offering Price)
Less than $50,000	0.00%
$50,000 - $99,999	0.25%
$100,000 - $249,999	0.50%
$250,000 - $499,999	0.75%
$500,000 - $999,999	1.00%
$1,000,000 or more	1.50%

THE S&P DEFENSIVE EQUITY STRATEGY HAS BEEN SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CLAYMORE SECURITIES, INC. ("CLAYMORE") BY STANDARD & POOR'S INVESTMENT ADVISORY SERVICES LLC ("SPIAS"), A REGISTERED INVESTMENT ADVISER AND WHOLLY-OWNED SUBSIDIARY OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC. "GICS®", "S&P", "S&P 500", "STANDARD & POOR'S 500" AND "STANDARD & POOR'S" ARE REGISTERED TRADEMARKS OF THE MCGRAW-HILL COMPANIES, INC. AND HAVE BEEN LICENSED FOR USE BY CLAYMORE. SPIAS DOES NOT ACT AS A "FIDUCIARY" OR AS AN "INVESTMENT MANAGER", AS DEFINED UNDER ERISA, TO ANY INVESTOR. SPIAS DOES NOT PROVIDE ADVICE TO UNDERLYING CLIENTS OF THE FIRMS TO WHICH IT PROVIDES SERVICES. SPIAS IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CLIENT SUITABILITY. INVESTMENTS IN CLAYMORE PRODUCTS ARE NOT ENDORSED, SOLD OR PROMOTED BY SPIAS AND ITS AFFILIATES, AND SPIAS AND ITS AFFILIATES MAKE NO REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ADVISABILITY OF INVESTING IN CLAYMORE PRODUCTS.
THERE IS NO AGREEMENT OR UNDERSTANDING WHATSOEVER THAT SPIAS WILL PROVIDE INDIVIDUALIZED ADVICE TO ANY INVESTOR. SPIAS DOES NOT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY INVESTOR OR ANY INVESTOR'S ASSETS WHEN CREATING, PROVIDING OR MAINTAINING ANY STRATEGY. SPIAS DOES NOT HAVE ANY DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY OR CONTROL WITH RESPECT TO PURCHASING OR SELLING SECURITIES OR MAKING OTHER INVESTMENTS. SPIAS MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, AS TO RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM USE OF INFORMATION PROVIDED BY SPIAS AND USED IN THIS SERVICE, AND SPIAS EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES OF SUITABILITY WITH RESPECT THERETO. WHILE SPIAS HAS OBTAINED INFORMATION BELIEVED TO BE RELIABLE, SPIAS SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY CLAIMS OR LOSSES OF ANY NATURE IN CONNECTION WITH INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DOCUMENT, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LOST PROFITS OR PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, EVEN IF IT IS ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SAME.
ANALYTIC SERVICES AND PRODUCTS PROVIDED BY STANDARD & POOR'S ARE THE RESULT OF SEPARATE ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO PRESERVE THE INDEPENDENCE AND OBJECTIVITY OF EACH ANALYTIC PROCESS.
STANDARD & POOR'S AND ITS AFFILIATES PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF SERVICES TO, OR RELATING TO, MANY ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING ISSUERS OF SECURITIES, INVESTMENT ADVISERS, BROKER-DEALERS, INVESTMENT BANKS, OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES, AND ACCORDINGLY MAY RECEIVE FEES OR OTHER ECONOMIC BENEFITS FROM THOSE ORGANIZATIONS, INCLUDING ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE SECURITIES OR SERVICES THEY MAY RECOMMEND, RATE, INCLUDE IN MODEL PORTFOLIOS, EVALUATE OR OTHERWISE ADDRESS.

UITs are fixed and not actively managed. An investment in this fixed portfolio should be made with an understanding of the risks involved with owning various types of investments. Industry predictions may not materialize and securities selected for the Trust may not participate in overall industry growth, if any. There is no guarantee that the portfolio will achieve its investment objective. Units, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original purchase price.

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