Smart Trust®

Innovative, Independent & UIT Focused

Fact Card

60/40 Quality Allocation Trust

60% 40% Quality

Series 13

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

A Quality Approach to a 60/40 Asset Allocation Strategy

The 60/40 asset allocation refers to a portfolio that seeks total return through exposure to approximately 60% equities and 40% fixed income securities. This particular allocation is well known within the industry for the potential benefits that this asset mix can add to a portfolio, in different market environments. The potential benefits may include, but are not limited to, capital appreciation, income, diversification, and principal stability.

At SmartTrust®, we created a 60/40 strategy with a focus on defining and selecting high quality stocks and ETFs investing primarily in fixed income securities. We believe this strategy is particularly timely as our research demonstrates that quality companies can be reasonably expected to weather economic downturns, including both slowdown and recessionary periods, better than companies that are not well-run, not financially stable and perhaps even overpriced from a valuation standpoint.

Selection Process

Equity Securities (60%)

We consider quality companies that have strong and stable balance sheets, have a history of earnings growth, and low relative volatility.

To help identify stocks with the above characteristics, we primarily review the following criteria:

- Altman Z-Score
- Debt-to-Asset Ratio
- Standard & Poor's Credit Rating
- Free Cash Flow
- Dividends
- Earnings Per Share Growth
- Beta
- Analyst Ratings

Deep Dive

The Altman Z-Score is a critical screen in our quality equity selection process. Altman's Z-Score is designed to be used to help predict the probability that a firm will go into bankruptcy within two years. It's a composite score based on five financial ratios used to evaluate a company's profitability, leverage, solvency, and activity. The five ratios used are:

- Working Capital/Total Assets
- Retained Earnings/Total Assets
- Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT)/Total Assets
- Market Value of Equity/Total Liabilities
- Sales/Total Assets

Z-SCORE RANGE	ZONE OF DISCRIMINATION	DISTRESS LEVEL
Negative	Distress Zones	Severely distressed
Between 0 and 0.99	Distress Zones	Moderately distressed
Between 1.00 and 1.80	Distress Zones	Mildly distressed
Between 1.81 and 2.40	Gray Zones	Slightly distressed
Between 2.41 and 2.99	Gray Zones	Stable, but weak
Between 3.00 and 4.99	Safe Zones	Strong
Between 5.00 and 7.99	Safe Zones	Highly strong
Greater than 8.00	Safe Zones	Almost no distress

The higher the Z-Score, the lower the predicted probability of bankruptcy. Our goal is to identify equity securities that have a Z-Score greater than 3.

Fixed Income ETFs (40%)

We implement the fixed income securities side of the portfolio using exchange-traded funds (ETFs). For these purposes, we define quality fixed income-oriented ETFs as those that at the time of selection:

- Invest primarily in investment-grade corporate bonds and U.S. government securities
- Pay dividends
- Have relatively low volatility
- Have low expense ratios relative to their peer group

Sales Charges and Estimated Expenses[1]

(Based on a $10 public offering price)

Standard Accounts	Transactional Sales Charge:	Initial	0.000%
		Deferred	2.250%
	Creation & Development Fee[2]:		0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:		**2.750%**
	Estimated Organization Costs[3]:		0.524%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses[4]:		0.226%

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. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to $10, you will not pay an initial sales fee. When the public offering price per unit is greater than $10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales fee.

The deferred sales charge is a charge of $0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on January 20, 2026. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

Fee/Wrap Accounts	Creation & Development Fee[2]:	0.500%
	Maximum Sales Charge:	**0.500%**
	Estimated Organization Costs[3]:	0.524%
	Estimated Annual Operating Expenses[4]:	0.226%

[1]Percentages are based on a $10.00 per unit offering price. For unit prices other than $10.00, percentages of initial sales charge, creation and development fee, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge. The table above shows the initial offering period sales charges only.

[2]The creation and development fee is a charge of $.050 per unit collected at the end of the initial offering period. If the price you pay exceeds $10 per unit, the creation and development fee will be less than 0.50%; if the price you pay is less than $10 per unit, the creation and development fee will exceed 0.50%.

[3]Estimated Organization Costs are assessed on a fixed dollar amount per unit basis of $0.0524 per unit and may be less than estimates. For additional information on organization costs please see the prospectus.

[4]Estimated Annual Operating Expenses include fees for administration, bookkeeping, the trustee, the supervisor and acquired fund fees and expenses. This expense is an estimate based upon an estimated trust size. If the trust does not reach or falls below the estimated size, the actual amount of the operating expenses as a % of unit price may exceed the amount reflected. Please see "Trust Expenses and Charges" in the trusts prospectus for additional information.

Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	July 9, 2025
TERMINATION DATE:	July 8, 2027
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	38
DISTRIBUTIONS:[5]	MONTHLY (if any)
HISTORICAL12-MONTH DISTRIBUTION:[6]	$0.2128 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83207X 542
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83207X 559
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83207X 567
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83207X 575
MORGAN STANLEY TICKER:	ST6013

[5]Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on August 25, 2025.

[6]The Historical 12-Month Distribution of Trust Holdings is calculated by taking the weighted average of the regular income distributions paid by the securities included in the trust's portfolio over the 12 months preceding the trust's date of deposit reduced to account for the effects of trust fees and expenses. This historical distribution is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of amounts that will actually be distributed by the trust. The distributions paid by the trust may be higher or lower than the amount shown above due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the price of trust units, changes (including reductions) in distributions paid by issuers, changes in actual trust expenses and sales of securities in the portfolio. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities included in the trust will pay any distributions in the future.

Portfolio Holdings as of July 9, 2025:

EQUITY SECURITIES – 59.82%	
Communication Services – 4.04%	
GOOGL	Alphabet Inc.
META	Meta Platforms, Inc.
Consumer Staples – 8.08%	
MNST	Monster Beverage Corporation
PG	The Procter & Gamble Company
COCO	The Vita Coco Company, Inc.
WMT	Walmart Inc.
Energy – 3.94%	
CVX	Chevron Corporation
XOM	Exxon Mobil Corporation
Financials – 9.97%	
MKTX	MarketAxess Holdings Inc.
MA	Mastercard Incorporated
SEIC	SEI Investments Company
TW	Tradeweb Markets Inc.
V	Visa Inc.
Health Care – 11.92%	
CORT	Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated
ISRG	Intuitive Surgical, Inc.
JNJ	Johnson & Johnson
MRK	Merck & Co., Inc.
SLP	Simulations Plus, Inc.
UNH	UnitedHealth Group Incorporated
Industrials – 4.00%	
CPRT	Copart, Inc.
GGG	Graco Inc.
Information Technology – 15.82%	
ACN	Accenture plc
ADBE	Adobe Inc.
AAPL	Apple Inc.
CSCO	Cisco Systems, Inc.
DLB	Dolby Laboratories, Inc.
LSCC	Lattice Semiconductor Corporation
MSFT	Microsoft Corporation
NVDA	NVIDIA Corporation
Materials – 2.05%	
RGLD	Royal Gold, Inc.
INVESTMENT COMPANIES – 40.18%	
Exchange-Traded Funds – 40.18%	
IGLB	iShares 10+ Year Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF
IGSB	iShares 1-5 Year Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF
IGIB	iShares 5-10 Year Investment Grade Corporate Bond ETF
AGZ	iShares Agency Bond ETF
ICSH	iShares Ultra Short Duration Bond Active ETF
VGIT	Vanguard Intermediate-Term Treasury ETF
VGLT	Vanguard Long-Term Treasury ETF
VGSH	Vanguard Short-Term Treasury ETF

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. The potential economic impacts of the novel form of coronavirus disease first detected in 2019 ("COVID-19"), which spread rapidly around the globe which led the World Health Organization to declare the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic in March 2020, are not fully known. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, are 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. 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 has resulted in a decline in economic activity which could negatively impact the ability of borrowers to make principal or interest payment 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. 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 has resulted in a decline in economic activity and caused many companies to reduce the level of dividends declared and many companies may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends for the foreseeable future. It is also possible that current or future government aid programs could limit companies from paying dividends as a condition to receiving government aid or discourage companies from doing so.
- 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 fund investments.
- The trust and certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets and may invest in ADRs, GDRs or other similar depositary receipts of these securities. 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 may invest in ADRs, GDRs or other similar depositary receipts. 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.
- The securities selected for inclusion in the trust may not perform as expected or consistent with the trust's investment objective, despite being identified as "quality" by the sponsor.
- Certain funds 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 and certain funds may invest in stocks of small and mid-size companies. These stocks are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than stocks 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 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.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in derivatives and other financial instruments, such as futures contracts, swap agreements, options contracts and other instruments, which derive value from an underlying asset, interest rate or index. A fund's use of derivatives may expose investors to greater risks than investing directly in the reference assets, such as counterparty risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and correlation risk, and may prevent the fund from achieving its investment objective. Any financing, borrowing and other costs associated with using derivatives may also reduce any such fund's return.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in securities that include call provisions which expose the funds and trust to call risk. A security with a call provision exposes the trust to the risk that the issuer prepays or "calls" a security before its stated maturity. A security's call price could be less than the price paid for the bond and could be below the security's par value. Investors may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in securities with as high a yield as the called security.
- 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.
- The sponsor may offer successive Trusts with similar portfolios thereby allowing the investor to pursue the same strategy over a number of years. Investors should consider their ability to pursue investing in successive Trusts, if available. There may be tax consequences associated with investing in the Trust and rolling over an investment from one Trust to the next.