

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM S-6/A

Initial registration statement filed on Form S-6 for unit investment trusts [amend]

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Van Kampen Unit Trusts Series 843

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the

Registration Statement
on
Form S-6

For Registration under the Securities Act of 1933 of Securities of Unit
Investment Trusts Registered on Form N-8B-2.

- A. Exact name of Trust: VAN KAMPEN UNIT TRUSTS, SERIES 843
- B. Name of Depositor: VAN KAMPEN FUNDS INC.
- C. Complete address of Depositor's principal executive offices:

522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10036

- D. Name and complete address of agents for service:

PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER LLP
Attention: Michael R. Rosella, Esq.
75 East 55th Street
New York, New York 10022

VAN KAMPEN FUNDS INC.
Attention: Amy R. Doberman, Esq.
522 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10036

- E. Title of securities being registered: Units of fractional undivided
beneficial interest

- F. Approximate date of proposed sale to the public:

AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT

The registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates
as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file
a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement
shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the
Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become
effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a)
may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. No one
may sell Units of the Portfolio until the registration statement filed with the
Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer
to sell Units and is not soliciting an offer to buy Units in any state where the
offer or sale is not permitted.

Preliminary Prospectus Dated January 26, 2009
Subject to Completion

Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1

(Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843)

Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1 (the "Portfolio") is a unit
investment trust that seeks above-average capital appreciation by investing in a

portfolio of securities considered to have low correlation to U.S. equity and bond markets selected by Ibbotson Associates, Inc. The Portfolio invests in exchange-traded funds, open-end funds and closed-end funds. Of course, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolio will achieve its objective.

An investment can be made in the underlying funds directly rather than through the Portfolio. These direct investments can be made without paying the Portfolio sales charge, operating expenses and organization costs.

February __ , 2009

You should read this prospectus and retain it for future reference.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of the Units or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus.

Any contrary representation is a criminal offense.

Van Kampen
Investments

Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio

Investment Objective. The Portfolio seeks above-average capital appreciation.

Principal Investment Strategy. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of securities considered to have low correlation to U.S. equity and bond markets selected by Ibbotson Associates, Inc. (the "Portfolio Consultant"). The Portfolio invests in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), open-end management investment companies ("open-end funds"), or closed-end management investment companies, including business development companies ("closed-end funds"). The Portfolio was designed to take advantage of the potential benefits of investing in a variety of investment vehicles across "non-traditional" asset classes.

The Portfolio Consultant selected a portfolio of non-traditional asset classes designed to potentially enhance the risk and return characteristics of an investor's existing exposure to traditional asset classes. The Portfolio Consultant's selection process is designed to include traditional and non-traditional asset classes. Applying "modern portfolio theory", the Portfolio Consultant sought to create a portfolio designed for the moderate to aggressive investor. Modern portfolio theory is the belief that a risk-averse investor can construct a portfolio to optimize or maximize expected return based on a given level of market risk, emphasizing that risk is an inherent part of higher reward. This theory recommends that the risk of a particular stock should not be looked at on a standalone basis, but rather in relation to how that particular stock's price varies in relation to the variation in price of the overall market. According to the theory, it's possible to construct an "efficient frontier" of optimal portfolios offering the maximum possible expected return for a given level of risk.

In selecting the securities for the Portfolio, the Portfolio Consultant first examined the universe of investable securities within non-traditional asset classes where it believes that beta exposure has generally been pure, consistent and achieved at relatively low cost. Beta is a measure of the volatility, or systematic risk, of a stock or a portfolio in comparison to the broader market as a whole. The Portfolio Consultant evaluated investments in the following asset classes:

- o Commodities
- o Emerging Markets
- o Global Real Estate

- o International Small Cap Equity
- o Private Equity (Listed)
- o Infrastructure
- o Hedge Fund Strategies
- o Fixed Income

The Portfolio Consultant then evaluated the universe of ETFs for cost, tracking error and other qualitative factors and selected investments fitting within its selection methodology. Where the Portfolio Consultant determined that exposure to an asset class was not adequately provided by ETFs, the Portfolio Consultant also evaluated individual equity securities, open-end funds and closed-end funds.

For purposes of selecting securities for the private equity allocation in the Portfolio, the Portfolio Consultant sought to provide exposure to publicly traded equities or closed-end funds whose primary business activities are consistent with the business activities of traditional private equity firms. In selecting securities for this asset class, the Portfolio Consultant identified a universe of publicly-traded companies and funds deemed to be engaged in private-equity strategies. The Portfolio Consultant selected and weighted companies based on market capitalization and other fundamental factors.

While hedge funds are generally not considered an asset class, the Portfolio Consultant included hedge fund strategies as a product allocation decision to provide potential for performance exceeding that of the general stock market and tactical exposure to the general market by over-weighting or under-weighting targeted asset classes. Since hedge fund exposure is generally not offered through ETFs, the Portfolio Consultant examined the universe of open-end funds for funds that use investment strategies similar to those used by many hedge funds. The Portfolio does not invest in hedge funds and the underlying funds do not currently invest in hedge funds as part of their primary investment policies. The Portfolio Consultant selected open-end funds for the Portfolio in a multi-tiered process. First, the Portfolio Consultant reviewed the universe of open-end funds executing single or multiple hedge fund strategies and each fund meeting minimum track record and size requirements was categorized by strategy. The Portfolio Consultant then evaluated each available strategy on its risk and return characteristics as well as its correlation to the total portfolio's beta exposure in order to attempt to achieve strategy diversification, while searching for sources of return that exhibit low correlation to the assumed asset class exposure of the portfolio. Finally, the Portfolio Consultant evaluated the managers of the funds using both qualitative and quantitative factors. Each fund manager was evaluated based on its historical ability to generate alpha over a custom benchmark determined by a regression of the fund's returns against a series of asset class benchmarks found in the fund portfolio. Alpha is a measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index. The excess return of the fund relative to the return of the benchmark index is a fund's alpha. Additionally, fund performance was evaluated on an absolute and peer group basis. The resulting funds were then reviewed based upon the fund manager's process and philosophy.

Approximately ___% of the Portfolio consists of funds that are classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in obligations of a single issuer. As a result, these funds may be more susceptible to volatility than a more diversified fund.

Ibbotson Associates, Inc. ("Ibbotson") is a registered investment advisor and wholly owned subsidiary of Morningstar, Inc. Ibbotson is a leading authority on asset allocation with expertise in capital market expectations and portfolio implementation. Approaching portfolio construction from the top-down through a research-based investment process, its consultants and portfolio managers serve mutual fund firms, banks, broker-dealers, and insurance companies worldwide. Ibbotson's methodologies and services address all investment phases, from accumulation to retirement.

Principal Risks. As with all investments, you can lose money by investing in this Portfolio. The Portfolio also might not perform as well as you expect. This can happen for reasons such as these:

- o Security prices will fluctuate. The value of your investment may fall over time.
- o An issuer may be unwilling or unable to declare dividends in the future, or may reduce the level of dividends declared. This may result in a reduction in the value of your Units.
- o The value of the fixed income securities in certain of the ETFs will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- o A security issuer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of dividends certain of the ETFs pay which would reduce your income and cause the value of your Units to fall.
- o The financial condition of a security 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.
- o The Portfolio invests in shares of ETFs, closed-end funds and open-end funds. You should understand the section titled "Funds" before you invest. In particular, shares of ETFs may, and closed-end funds frequently, tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and shares of all funds are subject to risks related to factors such as management's ability to achieve a fund's objective, market conditions affecting a fund's investments and use of leverage. In addition, there is the risk that the market price of an ETF's shares may trade at a discount from its net asset value, an active secondary market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange on which they trade, which may impact the Portfolio's ability to sell the ETF shares. The Portfolio and the underlying funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- o Certain of the funds may invest in fixed income securities rated below investment grade and are 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.
- o Securities of foreign issuers held by the Portfolio or by the funds in the Portfolio present risks beyond those of U.S. issuers. These risks may include market and political factors related to the issuer'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.
- o The Portfolio Consultant's portfolio selection strategy may not be successful in identifying securities, asset classes or investment themes that are successful. The Portfolio may not achieve its objective if this happens.
- o We do not actively manage the Portfolio. Except in limited circumstances, the Portfolio will hold, and may continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.

Fee Table

The amounts below are estimates of the direct and indirect expenses that you may incur based on a \$10 Public Offering Price per Unit. Actual expenses may vary.

	As a % of	Public	Amount
Sales Charge	Offering	Price	Per 100 Units

Initial sales charge	1.000%	\$10.000
Deferred sales charge	1.450	14.500
Creation and development fee	0.500	5.000
Maximum sales charge	2.950%	\$29.500
Maximum sales charge on reinvested dividends	0.000%	\$ 0.000
	As a % of Net Assets	Amount Per 100 Units
Organization Costs	%	\$
Annual Expenses		
Trustee's fee and operating expenses	%	\$
Supervisory fee		
Bookkeeping and administrative fees		0.150
Underlying fund expenses		
Total	%	\$

Example

This example helps you compare the cost of the Portfolio with other unit trusts and mutual funds. In the example we assume that the expenses do not change and that the Portfolio's annual return is 5%. Your actual returns and expenses will vary. Based on these assumptions, you would pay the following expenses for every \$10,000 you invest in the Portfolio. These amounts are the same regardless of whether you sell your investment at the end of a period or continue to hold your investment.

1 year	\$
3 years	
5 years	
10 years	

The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.95% of the Public Offering Price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.145 per Unit and accrues daily from ____ 10, 2009, through ____ 9, 2009. Your Portfolio pays a proportionate amount of this charge on the 10th day of each month beginning in the accrual period until paid in full. The combination of the initial and deferred sales charges comprises the "transactional sales charge". The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per unit and is paid at the earlier of the end of the initial offering period (anticipated to be three months) or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit. The Portfolio assesses the Supervisory Fee as a percentage of the daily net asset value (____ %). Other annual expenses are assessed as dollar amounts per Unit. The Portfolio will bear the management and operating expenses and investor fees of the underlying funds. While the Portfolio will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, these expenses are shown in the Portfolio's annual expenses above to illustrate the impact of these expenses. The Trustee or Sponsor will waive fees otherwise payable by the Portfolio in an amount equal to any 12b-1 fees or other compensation the Trustee, the Sponsor or an affiliate receives from the funds in connection with the Portfolio's investment in the funds, including license fees receivable by an affiliate of the Sponsor from a fund.

Essential Information

Unit Price at Initial Date of Deposit	\$10.0000
Initial Date of Deposit	February ____ , 2009
Mandatory Termination Date	____ , 2010

Estimated Net Annual Income* \$_____ per Unit

Estimated Initial Distribution* \$_____ per Unit

Initial Record Dates 10th day of _____ 2009,
_____ 2009 and _____ 2009

Initial Distribution Dates 25th day of _____ 2009,
_____ 2009 and _____ 2009

CUSIP Numbers Cash - _____
Reinvest - _____
Wrap Fee Cash - _____
Wrap Fee Reinvest - _____

* As of close of business day prior to Initial Date of Deposit. See "Rights of Unitholders -- Estimated Distributions."

<TABLE>
<CAPTION>

Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1

Portfolio

Number of Shares	Name of Issuer (1)	Market Value per Share (2)	Current Dividend Yield (3)	Cost of Securities to Portfolio (2)
<S>	<C> REGISTERED INVESTMENT COMPANIES - ____% Closed-End Funds - ____%	<C>	<C>	<C>
	Open-End Funds - ____%			
	Exchange-Traded Funds - ____%			

\$
=====

See "Notes to Portfolio."
</TABLE>

Notes to Portfolio

- The Securities are initially represented by "regular way" contracts for the performance of which an irrevocable letter of credit has been deposited with the Trustee. Contracts to acquire Securities were entered into on February __, 2009 and February __, 2009, and have settlement dates between February __, 2009 and February __, 2009 (see "The Portfolio").
- The value of each Security is determined on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price" as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the Initial Date of Deposit. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements", the Portfolio's investments are classified as Level 1, which refers to security prices determined using quoted prices in active markets for identical securities. Other information regarding the Securities, as of the Initial Date of Deposit, is as follows:

Cost to Sponsor	Profit (Loss) To Sponsor
\$ _____	\$ _____

(3) Current Dividend Yield for each Security is based on the estimated annual dividends per share and the Security's value as of the most recent close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange on the business day before the Initial Date of Deposit. Estimated annual dividends per share are calculated by annualizing the most recently declared regular dividends or by adding the most recent regular interim and final dividends declared and reflect any foreign withholding taxes.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Unitholders of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843:

We have audited the accompanying statement of condition and the related portfolio of Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1 (included in Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843) as of February __, 2009. The statement of condition and portfolio are the responsibility of the Sponsor. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on such financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of condition is free of material misstatement. The trust is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Sponsor, as well as evaluating the overall statement of condition presentation. Our procedures included confirmation with The Bank of New York Mellon, Trustee, of cash or an irrevocable letter of credit deposited for the purchase of securities as shown in the statement of condition as of February __, 2009. We believe that our audit of the statement of condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statement referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1 (included in Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843) as of February __, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

GRANT THORNTON LLP

New York, New York
February __, 2009

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

As of February __, 2009

INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES

Contracts to purchase Securities (1)	\$

Total	\$
	=====

LIABILITIES AND INTEREST OF UNITHOLDERS

Liabilities--	
Organization costs (2)	\$
Deferred sales charge liability (3)	
Creation and development fee liability (4)	
Interest of Unitholders--	
Cost to investors (5)	
Less: initial sales charge (5) (6)	
Less: deferred sales charge, creation and development fee	

and organization costs (2) (4) (5) (6)

Net interest to Unitholders (5)

Total

\$

\$

Units outstanding

Net asset value per Unit

(1)The value of the Securities is determined by the Trustee on the bases set forth under "Public Offering--Unit Price". The contracts to purchase Securities are collateralized by an irrevocable letter of credit which has been deposited with the Trustee.

(2)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 Portfolio. The amount of these costs are set forth in the "Fee Table". A distribution will be made as of the earlier of the close of the initial offering period or six months following the Initial Date of Deposit to an account maintained by the Trustee from which the organization expense obligation of the investors will be satisfied. To the extent that actual organization costs of the Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

(3)Represents the amount of mandatory distributions from the Portfolio on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(4)The creation and development fee is payable by the Portfolio on behalf of Unitholders out of the assets of the Portfolio as of the close of the initial offering period. If Units are redeemed prior to the close of the initial public offering period, the fee will not be deducted from the proceeds.

(5)The aggregate public offering price and the aggregate mandatory sales charge are computed on the bases set forth under "Public Offering".

(6)Assumes the maximum sales charge.

THE PORTFOLIO

The Portfolio was created under the laws of the State of New York pursuant to a Trust Indenture and Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement"), dated the date of this prospectus (the "Initial Date of Deposit"), among Van Kampen Funds Inc., as Sponsor, Ibbotson Associates, Inc., as Supervisor, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as Trustee.

On the Initial Date of Deposit, the Sponsor deposited delivery statements relating to contracts for the purchase of the Securities and an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount required for these purchases with the Trustee. In exchange for these contracts the Trustee delivered to the Sponsor documentation evidencing the ownership of Units of the Portfolio. Unless otherwise terminated as provided in the Trust Agreement, the Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date and any remaining Securities will be liquidated or distributed by the Trustee within a reasonable time. As used in this prospectus the term "Securities" means the securities (including contracts to purchase these securities) listed in the "Portfolio" and any additional securities deposited into the Portfolio.

Additional Units of the Portfolio may be issued at any time by depositing in the Portfolio (i) additional Securities, (ii) contracts to purchase Securities together with cash or irrevocable letters of credit or (iii) cash (or a letter of credit or the equivalent) with instructions to purchase additional Securities. As additional Units are issued by the Portfolio, the aggregate value of the Securities will be increased and the fractional undivided interest represented by each Unit will be decreased. The Sponsor may continue to make additional deposits into the Portfolio following the Initial Date of Deposit

provided that the additional deposits will be in amounts which will maintain, as nearly as practicable, the same percentage relationship among the number of shares of each Security in the Portfolio that existed immediately prior to the subsequent deposit. Investors may experience a dilution of their investments and a reduction in their anticipated income because of fluctuations in the prices of the Securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the Securities and because the Portfolio will pay the associated brokerage or acquisition fees. Purchases and sales of Securities by your Portfolio may impact the value of the Securities. This may especially be the case during the initial offering of Units, upon Portfolio termination and in the course of satisfying large Unit redemptions.

Each Unit of the Portfolio initially offered represents an undivided interest in the Portfolio. At the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the Initial Date of Deposit, the number of Units may be adjusted so that the Public Offering Price per Unit equals \$10. The number of Units, fractional interest of each Unit in the Portfolio and the estimated distributions per Unit will increase or decrease to the extent of any adjustment. To the extent that any Units are redeemed by the Trustee or additional Units are issued as a result of additional Securities being deposited by the Sponsor, the fractional undivided interest in the Portfolio represented by each unredeemed Unit will increase or decrease accordingly, although the actual interest in the Portfolio will remain unchanged. Units will remain outstanding until redeemed upon tender to the Trustee by Unitholders, which may include the Sponsor, or until the termination of the Trust Agreement.

The Portfolio consists of (a) the Securities (including contracts for the purchase thereof) listed under the "Portfolio" as may continue to be held from time to time in the Portfolio, (b) any additional Securities acquired and held by the Portfolio pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and (c) any cash held in the related Income and Capital Accounts. Neither the Sponsor nor the Trustee shall be liable in any way for any failure in any of the Securities.

OBJECTIVE AND SECURITIES SELECTION

The Portfolio seeks above-average capital appreciation. The Portfolio seeks to achieve its objective by investing in a portfolio of securities considered to have low correlation to U.S. equity and bond markets selected by Ibbotson Associates, Inc. There is no assurance that the Portfolio will achieve its objective.

The Portfolio Consultant is not an affiliate of the Sponsor. The Sponsor did not select the Securities for the Portfolio. The Portfolio Consultant may use the list of Securities in its independent capacity as an investment adviser and distribute this information to various individuals and entities. The Portfolio Consultant may recommend or effect transactions in the Securities. This may have an adverse effect on the prices of the Securities. This also may have an impact on the price the Portfolio pays for the Securities and the price received upon Unit redemptions or Portfolio termination. The Portfolio Consultant may act as agent or principal in connection with the purchase and sale of securities, which may include the Securities. The Portfolio Consultant may also issue reports and make recommendations on the Securities.

Neither the Portfolio Consultant nor the Sponsor manage the Trust. You should note that the Portfolio Consultant applied the selection criteria to the Securities for inclusion in the Portfolio prior to the Initial Date of Deposit. After the initial selection, the Securities may no longer meet the selection criteria. Should a Security no longer meet the selection criteria, we will generally not remove the Security from the Portfolio. In offering the Units to the public, neither the Sponsor nor any broker-dealers are recommending any of the individual Securities but rather the entire pool of Securities in the Portfolio, taken as a whole, which are represented by the Units.

FUNDS

ETFs are investment pools that hold other securities. The ETFs in the Portfolio are passively-managed index funds that seek to replicate the performance or composition of a recognized securities index. The ETFs held by the Portfolio are either open-end management investment companies or unit investment trusts registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Unlike typical open-end funds or unit investment trusts, 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. The Portfolio will purchase and sell ETF shares on these securities exchanges. ETFs therefore possess characteristics of traditional open-end funds and unit investment trusts, 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. Each ETF contains a number of equity or fixed income securities. In general, ETFs may contain anywhere from fewer than 20 securities up to more than 1,000 securities. As a result, investors in ETFs (and investors in the Portfolio) 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.

Closed-end funds are a type of investment company that hold 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). The funds in the Portfolio all are currently 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.

The closed-end funds included in the Portfolio may employ the use of leverage in their portfolios through the issuance of preferred stock or other methods. 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.

An open-end fund is a professionally-managed investment pool that invests in stocks, bonds and/or other securities. The open-end funds held by the Portfolio are open-end management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The value of a share of an open-end fund, known as the net asset value per share (NAV), is calculated daily based on the total value of the fund divided by the number of shares currently issued and outstanding. Unlike ETFs and closed end funds, traditional open-end funds are not traded on a securities exchange, but are traded daily at NAV as of the close of the market. An open-end fund's annual fees are generally higher than those charged by ETFs, although an investor must typically pay brokerage commissions to purchase and sell shares of ETFs and closed-end funds.

Certain of the funds in the Portfolio may be classified as "non-diversified" under the Investment Company Act of 1940. These funds have the ability to invest a greater portion of their assets in securities of a single issuer which could reduce diversification.

RISK FACTORS

All investments involve risk. This section describes the main risks that can

impact the value of the securities in your Portfolio and the securities in the portfolios of the underlying funds. You should understand these risks before you invest. If the value of the securities falls, the value of your Units will also fall. We cannot guarantee that your Portfolio 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 Portfolio or underlying funds in the Portfolio 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 your Portfolio is supervised, you should remember that we do not manage your Portfolio. Your Portfolio will not sell a security solely because the market value falls as is possible in a managed fund.

Dividend Payment Risk. Dividend payment risk is the risk that an issuer of a stock, a fund or an underlying security in a fund 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. If dividends received by the Portfolio are insufficient to cover expenses, redemptions or other Portfolio costs, it may be necessary for the Portfolio to sell Securities to cover such expenses, redemptions or other costs. Any such sales may result in capital gains or losses to you. See "Taxation".

Interest Rate Risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of securities held by certain ETFs will fall if interest rates increase. The securities held by certain ETFs typically fall in value when interest rates rise and rise in value when interest rates fall. The securities held by certain ETFs with longer periods before maturity are often more sensitive to interest rate changes. Prices of bonds, even inflation-protected bonds, held by certain ETFs may fall because of a rise in interest rates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that a borrower is unable to meet its obligation to pay principal or interest on a security held by certain ETFs. This may reduce the level of dividends such funds pay which would reduce your income and could cause the value of your Units to fall.

Funds. The Portfolio invests in shares of ETFs, closed-end funds and open-end funds. You should understand the section titled "Funds" before you invest. Shares of ETFs may, and 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 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. All funds are subject to various risks, including management's ability to meet the fund's investment objective, and to manage the fund portfolio when the underlying securities are redeemed or sold, during periods of market turmoil and as investors' perceptions regarding funds or their underlying investments change. The Portfolio and the underlying funds have operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the Portfolio's expenses, but also the expenses of the underlying funds. By investing in other funds, the Portfolio incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.

Hedge Strategy Risk. The underlying funds in the Portfolio may engage in various hedging strategies, which entail substantial risks. The underlying funds in the Portfolio may invest in derivative securities. These are financial instruments that derive their performance from the performance of an underlying asset, index, and interest rate or currency exchange rate. Derivatives can be volatile and involve various types and degrees of risks, depending upon the characteristics of a particular derivative. Derivatives may entail investment exposures that are greater than their cost would suggest, meaning that a small investment in a derivative could have a large potential impact on the performance of the funds in which the Portfolio invests. The underlying funds could experience a loss if derivatives do not perform as anticipated, or are not correlated with the performance of other investments which they are used to hedge or if the underlying funds are unable to liquidate a position because of an illiquid secondary market. The market for many derivatives is, or suddenly can become, illiquid. Changes in liquidity may result in significant, rapid and

unpredictable changes in the prices for derivatives.

Certain funds in which the Portfolio invests may engage in short sales. Short sales are transactions in which the underlying fund sells a security it does not own. To complete the transaction, the fund must borrow the security to make delivery to the buyer. The fund is then obligated to replace the security borrowed by purchasing the security at the market price at the time of replacement. The price at such time may be higher or lower than the price at which the security was sold by the fund. If the underlying security goes down in price between the time the fund sells the security and buys it back, the fund will realize a gain on the transaction. Conversely, if the underlying security goes up in price during the period, the fund will realize a loss on the transaction. Any such loss is increased by the amount of premium or interest the fund must pay to the lender of the security. Likewise, any gain will be decreased by the amount of premium or interest the fund must pay to the lender of the security. The fund is also required to segregate other assets on its books to cover its obligation to return the security to the lender which means that those other assets may not be available to meet the fund's needs for immediate cash or other liquidity. The fund's investment performance may also suffer if the fund is required to close out a short position earlier than it had intended. This would occur if the securities lender required the fund to deliver the securities the fund borrowed at the commencement of the short sale and the fund was unable to borrow the securities from another securities lender or otherwise obtain the security by other means. In addition, the fund may be subject to expenses related to short sales that are not typically associated with investing in securities directly, such as costs of borrowing and margin account maintenance costs associated with the fund's open short positions. These expenses negatively impact the performance of the fund. These types of short sale expenses are sometimes referred to as the "negative cost of carry," and may cause the fund to lose money on a short sale even in instances where the price of the underlying security sold short does not change over the duration of the short sale.

Commodity Risk. The Portfolio is exposed to commodities through its investment in the underlying funds. A commodity is a basic good used in commerce that is interchangeable with other commodities of the same type and which is supplied without qualitative differentiation across a given market. Commodities are most often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services. The quality of a given commodity may differ slightly, but it is essentially uniform across producers. Well-established physical commodities have actively traded spot and derivative markets. Generally, these are basic resources and agricultural products such as iron ore, crude oil, coal, ethanol, sugar, soybeans, aluminum, rice, wheat, gold and silver. Commodities prices are highly volatile and are affected by numerous factors in addition to economic activity. These include political events, weather, labor activity, direct government intervention, such as embargoes, and supply disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Those events tend to affect prices worldwide, regardless of the location of the event. Market expectations about these events and speculative activity also cause prices to fluctuate. These factors may adversely affect the performance of the reference assets or their components and, as a result, the market value of the funds in the Portfolio and the amount the underlying securities in the Portfolio will receive at maturity. Certain commodity exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices which may occur during a single business day. These limits are generally referred to as "daily price fluctuation limits", and the maximum or minimum price of a futures contract on any given day as a result of these limits is referred to as a "limit price." Once the limit price has been reached in a particular futures contract, no trades may be made at a different price. Limit prices may have the effect of precluding trading in a particular contract or forcing the liquidation of futures contracts at disadvantageous times or prices. These circumstances could adversely affect the prices of the commodities comprising the reference asset and, therefore, could adversely affect the value of the underlying securities in the Portfolio. Suspensions or disruptions of market trading in the commodity markets and related futures markets may adversely affect the amount of principal, interest or any other amounts payable on the underlying securities and/or the market value of the underlying securities. The commodity markets are subject to temporary distortions or other disruptions due to various factors, including a lack of liquidity in the markets, the participation of speculators and potential government regulation and intervention. In addition, some futures exchanges have regulations that limit the amount of fluctuation in futures contract prices that may occur during a single business day. These factors may adversely affect the performance of the reference assets or their components and, as a result, the

market value of the underlying securities and the principal, interest and other amounts payable on the underlying securities.

Listed Private Equity Companies. The Portfolio is exposed to listed private equity companies through its investment in certain stocks, funds or underlying securities in certain funds. These are typically companies whose principal business is to invest in and lend capital to privately-held companies. These companies may include companies that are closed-end management investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 that have elected to be treated as Business Development Companies. There are certain risks inherent in investing in listed private equity companies. Investments made by listed private equity companies are generally subject to legal and other restrictions on resale and are otherwise less liquid than publicly traded securities. Listed private equity companies may have relatively concentrated investment portfolios, consisting of a relatively small number of holdings. Therefore, the aggregate returns realized by the company may be disproportionately impacted by the poor performance of a small number of investments, or even a single investment. Since private equity companies rely on access to short-term money markets, longer-term capital markets and the bank markets as a significant source of liquidity, to the extent that listed private equity companies are not able to access capital at competitive rates, their ability to implement certain financial strategies may be negatively impacted. Market disruptions, including a downturn in capital markets in general, or a downgrade of the credit rating of a listed private equity company held by the Portfolio or a fund in the Portfolio may increase the cost of borrowing to that company, thereby increasing its cost of borrowing and adversely impacting the underlying fund's returns. Credit downgrades may also result in requirements on a company to provide additional support in the form of letters of credit or cash or other collateral to various counterparties. Since many of the assets of listed private equity companies do not have readily ascertainable market values, such assets are most often recorded at fair value, in good faith, in accordance with valuation procedures adopted by such companies. Due to the absence of a readily ascertainable market value, fair value of a listed private equity company's investments may differ significantly from the values that would be reflected if the securities were traded in an established market. Many debt investments in which private equity companies invest will not be rated by a credit rating agency and will be below investment grade quality. These investments are commonly referred to as "junk bonds" and have predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to an issuer's capacity to make payments of interest and principal. For additional discussion regarding "junk" securities, see "High-Yield Security Risk".

Real Estate Companies. The Portfolio is exposed to real estate investment companies through its investment in stocks, funds or the underlying securities in the funds. Any negative impact on this industry will have a greater impact on the value of Units than on a portfolio diversified over several industries. You should understand the risks of these companies before you invest. Many factors can have an adverse impact on the performance of a particular company, including its cash available for distribution, the credit quality of a particular company or the real estate industry generally. The success of real estate investment companies 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 these companies, their future earnings and share prices.

Risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate include, among other factors,

- o general U.S. and global as well as local economic conditions,
- o decline in real estate values,
- o the financial health of tenants,
- o overbuilding and increased competition for tenants,
- o oversupply of properties for sale,
- o changing demographics,
- o changes in interest rates, tax rates and other operating expenses,

- o changes in government regulations,
- o faulty construction and the ongoing need for capital improvements,
- o regulatory and judicial requirements, including relating to liability for environmental hazards,
- o changes in neighborhood values and buyer demand, and
- o the unavailability of construction financing or mortgage loans at rates acceptable to developers.

Variations in rental income and space availability and vacancy rates in terms of supply and demand are additional factors affecting real estate generally and real estate investment companies in particular. Properties owned by a company 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 real estate investment companies may not be diversified and are subject to the risks of financing projects. The real estate industry may be cyclical, and, if your Portfolio acquires securities at or near the top of the cycle, there is increased risk of a decline in value of the securities during the life of your Portfolio. The recent increased demand for certain types of real estate may have inflated 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 and therefore the value of the Units. Real estate investment companies are also subject to defaults by borrowers and the market's perception of the real estate industry generally.

Because of the structure of certain real estate companies, and legal requirements in many countries that these companies distribute a certain minimum amount of their taxable income to shareholders annually, real estate investment companies often require frequent amounts of new funding, through both borrowing money and issuing stock. Thus, many real estate investment companies historically have frequently issued substantial amounts of new equity shares (or equivalents) to purchase or build new properties. This may have adversely affected security market prices. Both existing and new share issuances may have an adverse effect on these prices in the future, especially when companies continue to issue stock when real estate prices are relatively high and stock prices are relatively low.

Index Correlation Risk. Index correlation risk is the risk that the performance of an ETF in the Portfolio will vary from the actual performance of a security'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 fund invests in a representative sample of securities in its target index rather than all of the index securities. This could increase the risk of a tracking error.

High-Yield Security Risk. Some of the funds held by your Portfolio 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.

Strategy Risk. The Portfolio Consultant's theories and portfolio selection strategy may not be successful in identifying securities that appreciate in value. The Portfolio may not achieve its objective if this happens.

Foreign Issuer Risk. Certain of the Portfolio securities or the underlying securities held by certain of the funds in the Portfolio may be issued by foreign issuers. This subjects the Portfolio to more risks than if it invested in securities linked solely to domestic securities.

These risks include the risk of losses due to future political and economic developments, international trade conditions, foreign withholding taxes and restrictions on foreign investments or exchange of securities, foreign currency fluctuations or restriction on exchange or repatriation of currencies.

The political, economic and social structures of some foreign countries may be less stable and more volatile than those in the U.S. Investments in these countries may be subject to the risks of internal and external conflicts, currency devaluations, foreign ownership limitations and tax increases. It is possible that a government may take over the assets or operations of a company or impose restrictions on the exchange or export of currency or other assets. Diplomatic and political developments, including rapid and adverse political changes, social instability, regional conflicts, terrorism and war, could affect the economies, industries, and securities and currency markets, and the value of an investment, in non-U.S. countries. No one can predict the impact that these factors could have on the value of foreign securities.

The purchase and sale of the foreign securities may occur in foreign securities markets. Certain of the factors stated above may make it impossible to buy or sell them in a timely manner or may adversely affect the value received on a sale of securities. In addition, round lot trading requirements exist in certain foreign securities markets. Brokerage commissions and other fees generally are higher for foreign securities. Government supervision and regulation of foreign securities markets, currency markets, trading systems and brokers may be less than in the U.S. The procedures and rules governing foreign transactions and custody also may involve delays in payment, delivery or recovery of money or investments.

Foreign companies may not be subject to the same disclosure, accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices as U.S. companies. Thus, there may be less information publicly available about foreign companies than about most U.S. companies. Certain foreign securities may be less liquid (harder to sell) and more volatile than many U.S. securities.

Because securities of foreign issuers not listed on a U.S. securities exchange generally pay dividends and trade in foreign currencies, the U.S. dollar value of these securities and dividends will vary with fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. Most foreign currencies have fluctuated widely in value against the U.S. dollar for various economic and political reasons and foreign currency exchange markets can be quite volatile depending on the activity of the large international commercial banks, various central banks, large multi-national corporations, speculators and other buyers and sellers of foreign currencies.

Emerging Market Risk. The Portfolio is exposed to securities issued by entities located in emerging markets and frontier emerging markets through its investment in the underlying funds. Emerging markets are generally defined as countries in the initial states of their industrialization cycles with low per capita income. Frontier emerging markets are the smallest, less developed, less liquid countries that make up the emerging markets. The markets of emerging markets and frontier emerging markets countries are generally more volatile than the markets of developed countries with more mature economies. All of the risks of investing in foreign securities described above are heightened by investing in emerging markets and frontier emerging markets countries.

Small-cap Companies. The Portfolio may be exposed to stocks issued by small companies through its investment in stocks or in the underlying funds. The share

prices of these small-cap 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.

No FDIC Guarantee. An investment in your Portfolio 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

General. Units are offered at the Public Offering Price which includes the net asset value per Unit plus organization costs plus the sales charge. The net asset value per Unit is the value of the securities, cash and other assets in your Portfolio reduced by the liabilities of the Portfolio divided by the total Units outstanding. The maximum sales charge equals 2.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit at the time of purchase.

You pay the initial sales charge at the time you buy Units. The initial sales charge is the difference between the total sales charge percentage (maximum of 2.95% 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 1.00% of the Public Offering Price per Unit depending on the Public Offering Price per Unit. The deferred sales charge is fixed at \$0.145 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the deferred sales charge in installments as described in the "Fee Table." If any deferred sales charge payment date is not a business day, we will charge the payment on the next business day. If you purchase Units after the initial deferred sales charge payment, you will only pay that portion of the payments not yet collected. 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. The initial and deferred sales charges are referred to as the "transactional sales charge." The transactional sales charge does not include the creation and development fee which compensates the Sponsor for creating and developing your Portfolio and is described under "Expenses." The creation and development fee is fixed at \$0.05 per Unit. Your Portfolio pays the creation and development fee as the close of the initial offering period as described in the "Fee Table." If you redeem or sell your Units prior to collection of the creation and development fee, you will not pay the creation and development fee upon redemption or sale of your Units. 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" if the Public Offering Price per Unit falls below \$10 and will be less than the percentages shown in the "Fee Table" if the Public Offering Price per Unit exceeds \$10. In no event will the maximum total sales charge exceed 2.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit.

Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio 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 your 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 the Portfolio. The "Fee Table" 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 \$6, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.1770 (2.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), which consists of an initial sales charge of -\$0.0180, a deferred sales charge of \$0.145 and a creation and development fee of \$0.05. If the Public Offering Price per Unit rose to \$14, the maximum sales charge would be \$0.4130 (2.95% of the Public Offering Price per Unit), consisting of an initial sales charge of \$0.2180, a deferred sales charge of \$0.145 and the 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.

The minimum purchase is 100 Units (25 Units for retirement accounts) but may vary by selling firm. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing Unit purchases.

Reducing Your Sales Charge. The Sponsor offers a variety of ways for you to reduce the sales charge that you pay. It is your financial professional's responsibility to alert the Sponsor of any discount when you purchase Units. Before you purchase Units you must also inform your financial professional of your qualification for any discount or of any combined purchases to be eligible for a reduced sales charge. You may not combine discounts. Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per Unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts 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 charges and creation and development fee, you will receive a credit equal to the difference between your total sales charge and these fixed dollar charges at the time you buy Units.

Large Quantity Purchases. You can reduce your sales charge by increasing the size of your investment. If you purchase the amount of Units shown in the table below during the initial offering period, the sales charge will be as follows:

Transaction Amount	First Year Sales Charge
Less than \$50,000	2.95%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	2.70
\$100,000 - \$249,999	2.45
\$250,000 - \$499,999	2.10
\$500,000 - \$999,999	1.85
\$1,000,000 or more	1.20

Except as described below, these quantity discount levels apply only to purchases of a single Portfolio made by the same person on a single day from a single broker-dealer. We apply these sales charges as a percent of the Public Offering Price per Unit at the time of purchase. We also apply the different purchase levels on a Unit basis using a \$10 Unit equivalent. For example, if you purchase between 5,000 and 9,999 Units of the Portfolio, your sales charge will be 2.70% of your Public Offering Price per Unit.

For purposes of achieving these levels, you may combine purchases of Units of the Portfolio offered in this prospectus with purchases of units of any other Van Kampen-sponsored unit investment trust in the initial offering period. In addition, Units purchased in the name of your spouse or children under 21 living in the same household as you will be deemed to be additional purchases by you for the purposes of calculating the applicable quantity discount level. The reduced sales charge levels will also be applicable to a trustee or other fiduciary purchasing Units for a single trust, estate (including multiple trusts created under a single estate) or fiduciary account. To be eligible for aggregation as described in this paragraph, all purchases must be made on the same day through a single broker-dealer or selling agent. You must inform your broker-dealer of any combined purchases before your purchase to be eligible for a reduced sales charge.

Fee Accounts. Investors may purchase Units through registered investment advisers, certified financial planners and registered broker-dealers who in each case either charge periodic fees for brokerage services, financial planning, investment advisory or asset management services, or provide such services in connection with the establishment of an investment account for which a comprehensive "wrap fee" charge ("Wrap Fee") is imposed ("Fee Accounts"). If Units of the Portfolio are purchased for a Fee Account and the Portfolio is subject to a Wrap Fee (i.e., the Portfolio is "Wrap Fee Eligible"), then the purchase will not be subject to the transactional sales charge but will be subject to the creation and development fee that is retained by the Sponsor. Please refer to the section called "Fee Accounts" for additional information on these purchases. The Sponsor reserves the right to limit or deny purchases of Units described in this paragraph by investors or selling firms whose frequent trading activity is determined to be detrimental to the Portfolio.

Exchanges. During the initial offering period of the Portfolio, unitholders of any Van Kampen-sponsored unit investment trusts and unitholders of

unaffiliated unit investment trusts may utilize their redemption or termination proceeds from such a trust to purchase Units of the Portfolio at the Public Offering Price per Unit less 1.00%. In order to be eligible for the sales charge discounts applicable to Unit purchases made with redemption or termination proceeds from other unit investment trusts, the termination or redemption proceeds used to purchase Units of the Portfolio must be derived from a transaction that occurred within 30 days of your Unit purchase. In addition, the discounts will only be available for investors that utilize the same broker-dealer (or a different broker-dealer with appropriate notification) for both the Unit purchase and the transaction resulting in the receipt of the termination or redemption proceeds used for the Unit purchase. You may be required to provide appropriate documentation or other information to your broker-dealer to evidence your eligibility for these reduced sales charge discounts. An exchange does not avoid a taxable event on the redemption or termination of an interest in a trust.

Employees. Employees, officers and directors (including their spouses and children under 21 living in the same household, and trustees, custodians or fiduciaries for the benefit of such persons) of Van Kampen Funds Inc. and its affiliates, and dealers and their affiliates may purchase Units at the Public Offering Price less the applicable dealer concession. All employee discounts are subject to the policies of the related selling firm. Only employees, officers and directors of companies that allow their employees to participate in this employee discount program are eligible for the discounts.

Distribution Reinvestments. We do not charge any sales charge when you reinvest distributions from your Portfolio into additional Units of your Portfolio. Since the deferred sales charge and creation and development fee are fixed dollar amounts per unit, your Portfolio must charge these amounts per unit regardless of this discount. If you elect to reinvest distributions, the Sponsor will credit you with additional Units with a dollar value sufficient to cover the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge and creation and development fee that will be collected on such Units at the time of reinvestment. The dollar value of these Units will fluctuate over time.

Unit Price. The Public Offering Price of Units will vary from the amounts stated under "Essential Information" in accordance with fluctuations in the prices of the underlying Securities in the Portfolio. The initial price of the Securities was determined by the Trustee. The Trustee will generally determine the value of the Securities as of the Evaluation Time on each business day and will adjust the Public Offering Price of Units accordingly. The Evaluation Time is the close of the New York Stock Exchange on each business day. The term "business day", as used herein and under "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units", excludes Saturdays, Sundays and holidays observed by the New York Stock Exchange. The Public Offering Price per Unit will be effective for all orders received prior to the Evaluation Time on each business day. Orders received by the Sponsor prior to the Evaluation Time and orders received by authorized financial professionals prior to the Evaluation Time that are properly transmitted to the Sponsor by the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of receipt. Orders received by the Sponsor after the Evaluation Time, and orders received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or orders received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Sponsor until after the time designated by the Sponsor, are priced based on the date of the next determined Public Offering Price per Unit provided they are received timely by the Sponsor on such date. It is the responsibility of authorized financial professionals to transmit orders received by them to the Sponsor so they will be received in a timely manner.

The value of portfolio securities is based on the securities' market price when available. When a market price is not readily available, including circumstances under which the Trustee determines that a security's market price is not accurate, a portfolio security is valued at its fair value, as determined under procedures established by the Trustee or an independent pricing service used by the Trustee. In these cases, the Portfolio's net asset value will reflect certain portfolio securities' fair value rather than their market price. The value of open-end fund shares (other than exchange-traded fund shares) is generally based on the net asset value per share determined by the issuer of such shares taking into consideration any redemption fees or other charges. With respect to securities that are primarily listed on foreign exchanges, the value of the portfolio securities may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or sell Units. The value of any foreign securities is based on the applicable currency exchange rate as of the Evaluation Time. The Sponsor will provide price dissemination and oversight services to the Portfolio.

During the initial offering period, part of the Public Offering Price represents an amount that will pay the costs incurred in establishing your Portfolio. These costs include the costs of preparing documents relating to the Portfolio (such as the registration statement, prospectus, trust agreement and legal documents), federal and state registration fees, the security selection fee of the Portfolio Consultant, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee and the initial audit. Your Portfolio will sell securities to reimburse us for these costs at the end of the initial offering period or after six months, if earlier. The value of your Units will decline when the Portfolio pays these costs.

Unit Distribution. Units will be distributed to the public by the Sponsor, broker-dealers and others at the Public Offering Price. Units repurchased in the secondary market, if any, may be offered by this prospectus at the secondary market Public Offering Price in the manner described above.

The Sponsor intends to qualify Units for sale in a number of states. Brokers, dealers and others will be allowed a regular concession or agency commission in connection with the distribution of Units during the initial offering period as described in the following table:

Transaction Amount*	Concession or Agency Commission
-----	-----
Less than \$50,000	2.25%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	2.00
\$100,000 - \$249,999	1.75
\$250,000 - \$499,999	1.45
\$500,000 - \$999,999	1.20
\$1,000,000 or more	0.65

* The breakpoint concessions or agency commissions are also applied on a Unit basis using a breakpoint equivalent of \$10 per Unit and are applied on whichever basis is more favorable to the distributor.

For transactions involving unitholders of other unit investment trusts who use their redemption or termination proceeds to purchase Units of the Portfolio, this regular concession or agency commission will amount to 1.20% per Unit.

In addition to the regular concession or agency commission set forth above, all broker-dealers and other selling firms will be eligible to receive additional compensation based on total initial offering period sales of all eligible Van Kampen unit investment trusts during a Quarterly Period as set forth in the following table:

Initial Offering Period Sales During Quarterly Period	Volume Concession
-----	-----
\$2 million but less than \$5 million	0.025%
\$5 million but less than \$10 million	0.050
\$10 million but less than \$50 million	0.075
\$50 million or more	0.100

"Quarterly Period" means the following periods: December - February; March - May; June - August; and September - November. Broker-dealers and other selling firms will not receive these additional volume concessions on the sale of units which are not subject to the transactional sales charge, however, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales level breakpoints set forth in the table above. Secondary market sales of all unit investment trusts are excluded for purposes of these volume concessions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, Wachovia Securities, LLC will receive the maximum volume concession set forth in the table above for all eligible unit sales. The Sponsor will pay these amounts out of the transactional sales charge received on units within a reasonable time following each Quarterly Period. For a trust to be eligible for this additional compensation for Quarterly Period sales, the trust's prospectus must include disclosure related to this additional compensation; a trust is not eligible for this additional compensation if the prospectus for such trust does not include disclosure related to this additional compensation.

In addition to the regular concession and additional volume concessions set forth in the tables above, Preferred Distributors will receive a reallowance of 0.10% of the Public Offering Price per Unit of all Units of the Portfolio sold during a Quarterly Period. This additional compensation will be paid to Preferred Distributors as an additional broker-dealer concession at the time Units are purchased unless the Preferred Distributor notifies the Sponsor that it elects to receive a separate payment following each applicable Quarterly Period. The "Preferred Distributors" include (1) the following firms and their affiliates: A.G. Edwards & Sons, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Edward D. Jones & Co., L.P., Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated, UBS Financial Services Inc. and Wachovia Securities, LLC and (2) any selling firm that has achieved aggregate sales of Van Kampen unit investment trusts of either \$30 million in the three-month period preceding the related Quarterly Period or \$100 million in the twelve-month period preceding the related Quarterly Period. Preferred Distributors will not receive this additional compensation on the sale of Units which are not subject to the transactional sales charge, however, such sales will be included in determining whether a firm has met the sales levels described in the preceding sentence for purposes of qualifying as a Preferred Distributor. Secondary market sales of Units are excluded for purposes of this Preferred Distributor compensation.

Except as provided in this section, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling broker-dealer or agent. For all secondary market transactions the total concession or agency commission will amount to 80% of the sales charge. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, in no case shall the total of any concessions, agency commissions and any additional compensation allowed or paid to any broker, dealer or other distributor of Units with respect to any individual transaction exceed the total sales charge applicable to such transaction. The Sponsor reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, any order for the purchase of Units and to change the amount of the concession or agency commission to dealers and others from time to time.

We may provide, at our own expense and out of our own profits, additional compensation and benefits to broker-dealers who sell Units of this Portfolio and our other products. This compensation is intended to result in additional sales of our products and/or compensate broker-dealers and financial advisors for past sales. We 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 shelf space in broker-dealer firms and similar activities designed to promote the sale of the Portfolio and our other products. Fees may include payment for travel expenses, including lodging, incurred in connection with trips taken by invited registered representatives for meetings or seminars of a business nature. These arrangements will not change the price you pay for your Units.

Sponsor Compensation. The Sponsor will receive the total sales charge applicable to each transaction. Except as provided under "Unit Distribution" above, any sales charge discount provided to investors will be borne by the selling dealer or agent. In addition, the Sponsor will realize a profit or loss as a result of the difference between the price paid for the Securities by the Sponsor and the cost of the Securities to the Portfolio on the Initial Date of Deposit as well as on subsequent deposits. See "Notes to Portfolio". The Sponsor has not participated as sole underwriter or as manager or as a member of the underwriting syndicates or as an agent in a private placement for any of the Securities. The Sponsor may realize profit or loss as a result of fluctuations in the market value of Units held by the Sponsor for sale to the public. In maintaining a secondary market, the Sponsor will realize profits or losses in the amount of any difference between the price at which Units are purchased and the price at which Units are resold (which price includes the applicable sales charge) or from a redemption of repurchased Units at a price above or below the purchase price. Cash, if any, made available to the Sponsor prior to the date of settlement for the purchase of Units may be used in the Sponsor's business and may be deemed to be a benefit to the Sponsor, subject to the limitations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Affiliated companies of the Sponsor may receive license fees from certain ETFs in the Portfolio for use of certain trademarks, service marks or other property related to indices maintained by these companies. The ETFs are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by these affiliates. These affiliates make no representation or warranty, express or implied, to the owners of these funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in funds or in these funds particularly or the ability of the indices to track general stock

market performance. The indices are determined, composed and calculated without regard to the issuer of these funds or their owners, including the Portfolio.

The Sponsor, an affiliate or their employees may have a long or short position in these Securities or related securities. An affiliate may act as a specialist or market maker for these Securities. An officer, director or employee of the Sponsor or an affiliate may be an officer or director for issuers of the Securities.

Market for Units. Although it is not obligated to do so, the Sponsor may maintain a market for Units and to purchase Units at the secondary market repurchase price (which is described under "Right of Unitholders--Redemption of Units"). The Sponsor may discontinue purchases of Units or discontinue purchases at this price at any time. In the event that a secondary market is not maintained, a Unitholder will be able to dispose of Units by tendering them to the Trustee for redemption at the Redemption Price. See "Rights of Unitholders--Redemption of Units". Unitholders should contact their broker to determine the best price for Units in the secondary market. Units sold prior to the time the entire deferred sales charge has been collected will be assessed the amount of any remaining deferred sales charge at the time of sale. The Trustee will notify the Sponsor of any Units tendered for redemption. If the Sponsor's bid in the secondary market equals or exceeds the Redemption Price per Unit, it may purchase the Units not later than the day on which Units would have been redeemed by the Trustee. The Sponsor may sell repurchased Units at the secondary market Public Offering Price per Unit.

RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

Units are available for purchase in connection with certain types of tax-sheltered retirement plans, including Individual Retirement Accounts for individuals, Simplified Employee Pension Plans for employees, qualified plans for self-employed individuals, and qualified corporate pension and profit sharing plans for employees. The minimum purchase for these accounts is reduced to 25 Units but may vary by selling firm. The purchase of Units may be limited by the plans' provisions and does not itself establish such plans.

FEE ACCOUNTS

As described above, Units may be available for purchase by investors in Fee Accounts where the Portfolio is Wrap Fee Eligible. You should consult your financial professional to determine whether you can benefit from these accounts. This table illustrates the sales charge you will pay if the Portfolio is Wrap Fee Eligible as a percentage of the initial Public Offering Price per Unit on the Initial Date of Deposit (the percentage will vary thereafter).

Initial sales charge	0.00%
Deferred sales charge	0.00

Transactional sales charge	0.00%
	=====
Creation and development fee	0.50%

Total sales charge	0.50%
	=====

You should consult the "Public Offering--Reducing Your Sales Charge" section for specific information on this and other sales charge discounts. That section governs the calculation of all sales charge discounts. 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 the Portfolio.

RIGHTS OF UNITHOLDERS

Distributions. Dividends, net of expenses, and any net proceeds from the sale of Securities received by the Portfolio will generally be distributed to Unitholders on each Distribution Date to Unitholders of record on the preceding Record Date. These dates appear under "Essential Information". In addition, the Portfolio will generally make required distributions at the end of each year in order to satisfy a requirement for qualification as a "regulated investment

company" for federal tax purposes. Unitholders will also receive a final distribution of dividends when their Portfolio terminates. A person becomes a Unitholder of record on the date of settlement (generally three business days after Units are ordered). Unitholders may elect to receive distributions in cash or to have distributions reinvested into additional Units.

Dividends received by the Portfolio are credited to the Income Account of the Portfolio. Other receipts (e.g., capital gains, proceeds from the sale of Securities, etc.) are credited to the Capital Account. Proceeds received on the sale of any Securities, to the extent not used to meet redemptions of Units or pay deferred sales charges, fees or expenses, will be distributed to Unitholders. Proceeds received from the disposition of any Securities after a Record Date and prior to the following Distribution Date will be held in the Capital Account and not distributed until the next Distribution Date. Any distribution to Unitholders consists of each Unitholder's pro rata share of the available cash in the Income and Capital Accounts as of the related Record Date.

Estimated Distributions. The estimated initial distribution and estimated net annual income per Unit may be shown under "Essential Information." The estimate of the income the Portfolio may receive is based on the most recent ordinary quarterly dividends declared by an issuer, the most recent interim and final dividends declared for certain foreign issuers, or scheduled income payments (in all cases accounting for any applicable foreign withholding taxes). The actual net annual distributions are expected to decrease over time because a portion of the Securities included in the Portfolio will be sold to pay for organization costs, deferred sales charge and creation and development fee. Securities may also be sold to pay regular fees and expenses during the Portfolio's life. Dividend and income conventions for certain companies and/or certain countries differ from those typically used in the United States and in certain instances, dividends/income paid or declared over several years or other periods may be used to estimate annual distributions. The actual net annual income distributions you receive will vary from the estimated amount due to changes in the Portfolio's fees and expenses, in actual income received by the Portfolio, currency fluctuations and with changes in the Portfolio such as the acquisition, call, maturity or sale of Securities. Due to these and various other factors, actual income received by the Portfolio will most likely differ from the most recent dividends or scheduled income payments.

Reinvestment Option. Unitholders may have distributions automatically reinvested in additional Units without a sales charge (to the extent Units may be lawfully offered for sale in the state in which the Unitholder resides). The CUSIP numbers are set forth under "Essential Information". Brokers and dealers can use the Dividend Reinvestment Service through Depository Trust Company or purchase a Reinvest CUSIP, if available. To participate in this reinvestment option, a Unitholder must file with the Trustee a written notice of election, together with any certificate representing Units and other documentation that the Trustee may then require, at least five days prior to the related Record Date. A Unitholder's election will apply to all Units owned by the Unitholder and will remain in effect until changed by the Unitholder. The reinvestment option is not offered during the 30 days prior to termination. If Units are unavailable for reinvestment or this reinvestment option is no longer available, distributions will be paid in cash. Distributions will be taxable to Unitholders if paid in cash or automatically reinvested in additional Units.

A participant may elect to terminate his or her reinvestment plan and receive future distributions in cash by notifying the Trustee in writing no later than five days before a Distribution Date. The Sponsor shall have the right to suspend or terminate the reinvestment plan at any time. The reinvestment plan is subject to availability or limitation by each broker-dealer or selling firm. Broker-dealers may suspend or terminate the offering of a reinvestment plan at any time. Please contact your financial professional for additional information.

Redemption of Units. A Unitholder may redeem all or a portion of his Units by tender to the Trustee at Unit Investment Trust Division, 111 Sanders Creek Parkway, East Syracuse, New York 13057. Certificates must be tendered to the Trustee, duly endorsed or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer with signature guaranteed (or by providing satisfactory indemnity in connection with lost, stolen or destroyed certificates) and by payment of applicable governmental charges, if any. No later than the seventh day following the tender, the Unitholder will be entitled to receive in cash an amount for each Unit equal to the Redemption Price per Unit next computed on the date of tender. The "date of tender" is deemed to be the date on which Units are received by the Trustee, except that with respect to Units received by the Trustee after the

Evaluation Time or on a day which is not a Portfolio business day, the date of tender is deemed to be the next business day. Redemption requests received by the Trustee after the Evaluation Time, and redemption requests received by authorized financial professionals after the Evaluation Time or redemption requests received by such persons that are not transmitted to the Trustee until after the designated by the Trustee, are priced based on the date of the next determined redemption price provided they are received timely 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. Certain broker-dealers or selling firms may charge an order handling fee for processing redemption requests. Units redeemed directly through the Trustee are not subject to such fees.

The Trustee may sell Securities to satisfy Unit redemptions. To the extent that Securities are sold, the size of the Portfolio will be, and the diversity of the Portfolio may be, reduced. Sales may be required at a time when Securities would not otherwise be sold and may result in lower prices than might otherwise be realized. The price received upon redemption may be more or less than the amount paid by the Unitholder depending on the value of the Securities at the time of redemption.

The Redemption Price per Unit and the secondary market repurchase price per Unit are equal to the pro rata share of each Unit in the Portfolio determined on the basis of (i) the cash on hand in the Portfolio, (ii) the value of the Securities in the Portfolio and (iii) dividends receivable on the Securities in the Portfolio trading ex-dividend as of the date of computation, less (a) amounts representing taxes or other governmental charges payable out of the Portfolio, (b) the accrued expenses of the Portfolio and (c) any unpaid deferred sales charge payments. During the initial offering period, the redemption price and the secondary market repurchase price will not be reduced by estimated organization costs or the creation and development fee. For these purposes, the Trustee will determine the value of the Securities as described under "Public Offering--Unit Price."

The right of redemption may be suspended and payment postponed for any period during which the New York Stock Exchange is closed, other than for customary weekend and holiday closings, or any period during which the SEC determines that trading on that Exchange is restricted or an emergency exists, as a result of which disposal or evaluation of the Securities is not reasonably practicable, or for other periods as the SEC may permit.

Exchange Option. When you redeem Units of your Portfolio or when your Portfolio terminates, you may be able to exchange your Units for units of other Van Kampen unit trusts at a reduced sales charge. You should contact your financial professional for more information about trusts currently available for exchanges. Before you exchange Units, you should read the prospectus of the new trust carefully and understand the risks and fees. You should then discuss this option with your financial professional to determine whether your investment goals have changed, whether current trusts suit you and to discuss tax consequences. We may discontinue this option at any time with 60 days notice.

Units. Ownership of Units is evidenced in book-entry form unless a Unitholder makes a written request to the Trustee that ownership be in certificate form. Units are transferable by making a written request to the Trustee and, in the case of Units in certificate form, by presentation of the certificate to the Trustee properly endorsed or accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer. A Unitholder must sign the written request, and certificate or transfer instrument, exactly as his name appears on the records of the Trustee and on the face of any certificate with the signature guaranteed by a participant in the Securities Transfer Agents Medallion Program ("STAMP") or a signature guarantee program accepted by the Trustee. In certain instances the Trustee may require additional documents such as, but not limited to, trust instruments, certificates of death, appointments as executor or administrator or certificates of corporate authority. Fractional certificates will not be issued. The Trustee may require a Unitholder to pay a reasonable fee for each certificate reissued or transferred and to pay any governmental charge that may be imposed in connection with each transfer or interchange. Destroyed, stolen, mutilated or lost certificates will be replaced upon delivery to the Trustee of satisfactory indemnity, evidence of ownership and payment of expenses incurred. Mutilated certificates must be surrendered to the Trustee for replacement.

Reports Provided. Unitholders will receive a statement of dividends and other amounts received by a Portfolio for each distribution. Within a reasonable time

after the end of each year, each person who was a Unitholder during that year will receive a statement describing dividends and capital received, actual Portfolio distributions, Portfolio expenses, a list of the Securities and other Portfolio information. Unitholders may obtain evaluations of the Securities upon request to the Trustee. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact your financial advisor or the Trustee. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information.

PORTFOLIO ADMINISTRATION

Portfolio Administration. The Portfolio is not a managed fund and, except as provided in the Trust Agreement, Securities generally will not be sold or replaced. The Sponsor may, however, direct that Securities be sold in certain limited circumstances to protect the Portfolio based on advice from the Supervisor. These situations may include events such as the issuer having defaulted on payment of any of its outstanding obligations or the price of a Security has declined to such an extent or other credit factors exist so that in the opinion of the Supervisor retention of the Security would be detrimental to the Portfolio. If a public tender offer has been made for a Security or a merger or acquisition has been announced affecting a Security, the Trustee may either sell the Security or accept an offer if the Supervisor determines that the sale or exchange is in the best interest of Unitholders. The Trustee will distribute any cash proceeds to Unitholders. In addition, the Trustee may sell Securities to redeem Units or pay Portfolio expenses or deferred sales charges. If securities or property are acquired by the Portfolio, the Sponsor may direct the Trustee to sell the securities or property and distribute the proceeds to Unitholders or to accept the securities or property for deposit in the Portfolio. Should any contract for the purchase of any of the Securities fail, the Sponsor will (unless substantially all of the moneys held in the Portfolio to cover the purchase are reinvested in substitute Securities in accordance with the Trust Agreement) refund the cash and sales charge attributable to the failed contract to all Unitholders on or before the next Distribution Date.

The Sponsor may direct the reinvestment of proceeds of the sale of Securities 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 the Portfolio. 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 the Portfolio 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 and to avoid imposition of tax on undistributed income of the Portfolio.

The Trust Agreement requires the Trustee to vote all shares of the funds held in the Portfolio in the same manner and ratio on all proposals as the owners of such shares not held by the Portfolio. The Sponsor will instruct the Trustee how to vote the stocks held in the Portfolio. The Trustee will vote the stocks in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders if the Sponsor fails to provide instructions.

When your Portfolio sells Securities, the composition and diversity of the Securities in the Portfolio may be altered. However, if the Trustee sells or redeems fund shares to redeem Units or to pay Portfolio expenses or sales charges, the Trustee will do so, as nearly as practicable, on a pro rata basis. In order to obtain the best price for the Portfolio, it may be necessary for the Supervisor to specify minimum amounts in which blocks of Securities are to be sold. In effecting purchases and sales of portfolio securities, the Sponsor may direct that orders be placed with and brokerage commissions be paid to brokers, including brokers which may be affiliated with the Portfolio, the Sponsor or dealers participating in the offering of Units.

Pursuant to an exemptive order, the Portfolio may be permitted to sell Securities to a new trust when it terminates if those Securities are included in the new trust. The exemption may enable the Portfolio to eliminate commission costs on these transactions. The price for those securities will be the closing sale price on the sale date on the exchange where the Securities are principally traded, as certified by the Sponsor.

Amendment of the Trust Agreement. The Trustee and the Sponsor may amend the Trust Agreement without the consent of Unitholders to correct any provision which may be defective or to make other provisions that will not materially adversely affect Unitholders (as determined in good faith by the Sponsor and the

Trustee). The Trust Agreement may not be amended to increase the number of Units or permit acquisition of securities in addition to or substitution for the Securities (except as provided in the Trust Agreement). The Trustee will notify Unitholders of any amendment.

Termination. The Portfolio will terminate on the Mandatory Termination Date or upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held in the Portfolio. The Portfolio may be terminated at any time with consent of Unitholders representing two-thirds of the outstanding Units or by the Trustee when the value of the Portfolio is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000) (the "Minimum Termination Value"). The Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in the Portfolio. If the Portfolio is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Sponsor, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. Unitholders will be notified of any termination. The Trustee may begin to sell Securities in connection with a Portfolio termination nine business days before, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date. Approximately forty-five days before this date, the Trustee will notify Unitholders of the termination. Unitholders will receive a final cash distribution within a reasonable time after the Mandatory Termination Date. All distributions will be net of Portfolio expenses and costs. Unitholders will receive a final distribution statement following termination. The Information Supplement contains further information regarding termination of the Portfolio. See "Additional Information".

Limitations on Liabilities. The Sponsor, Supervisor and Trustee are under no liability for taking any action or for refraining from taking any action in good faith pursuant to the Trust Agreement, or for errors in judgment, but shall be liable only for their own willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence (negligence in the case of the Trustee) in the performance of their duties or by reason of their reckless disregard of their obligations and duties hereunder. The Trustee is not liable for depreciation or loss incurred by reason of the sale by the Trustee of any of the Securities. In the event of the failure of the Sponsor to act under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee may act thereunder and is not liable for any action taken by it in good faith under the Trust Agreement. The Trustee is not liable for any taxes or other governmental charges imposed on the Securities, on it as Trustee under the Trust Agreement or on the Portfolio which the Trustee may be required to pay under any present or future law of the United States of America or of any other taxing authority having jurisdiction. In addition, the Trust Agreement contains other customary provisions limiting the liability of the Trustee. The Sponsor and Supervisor may rely on any evaluation furnished by the Trustee and have no responsibility for the accuracy thereof. Determinations by the Trustee shall be made in good faith upon the basis of the best information available to it.

Sponsor. Van Kampen Funds Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Van Kampen Investments Inc. ("Van Kampen Investments"). Van Kampen Investments is a diversified asset management company that services more than three million retail investor accounts, has extensive capabilities for managing institutional portfolios and has more than \$82 billion under management or supervision as of September 30, 2008. Van Kampen Investments has more than 50 open-end funds, more than 30 closed end funds and more than 2,200 unit investment trusts that are distributed by authorized dealers nationwide. Van Kampen Investments is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, a preeminent global financial services firm that provides a wide range of investment banking securities, investment management and wealth management services. Morgan Stanley is a full service securities firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. The Sponsor's principal office is located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036. As of September 30, 2008, the total stockholders' equity of Van Kampen Funds Inc. was \$150,025,763 (unaudited).

The Sponsor and your Portfolio have adopted a code of ethics requiring Van Kampen's employees who have access to information on Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust

Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Portfolio as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

Trustee. The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit investment trust division offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, (800) 221-7668. If you have questions regarding your account or your Portfolio, please contact the Trustee at its principal unit investment trust division offices or your financial adviser. The Sponsor does not have access to individual account information. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law. Additional information regarding the Trustee is set forth in the Information Supplement, including the Trustee's qualifications and duties, its ability to resign, the effect of a merger involving the Trustee and the Sponsor's ability to remove and replace the Trustee. See "Additional Information".

TAXATION

This section summarizes some of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Units of the Portfolio 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 tax-exempt entity, a broker/dealer, or other investor with special circumstances. In addition, this section does not describe your state, local or foreign tax consequences.

This federal income tax summary is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Sponsor. The IRS could disagree with any conclusions set forth in this section. In addition, our counsel was not asked to review the federal income tax treatment of the assets to be deposited in the Portfolio.

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

Portfolio Status. The Portfolio intends to elect and to qualify each year as a "regulated investment company" under the federal tax laws. If the Portfolio qualifies as a regulated investment company and distributes its income as required by the tax law, the Portfolio generally will not pay federal income taxes.

Distributions. Portfolio distributions are generally taxable. After the end of each year, you will receive a tax statement that specifies your amount of ordinary income distributions and capital gains dividends. Ordinary income distributions are generally taxed at your ordinary tax rate, however, as further discussed below, certain ordinary income distributions received from the Portfolio may be taxed at the capital gains tax rates for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011. Certain ordinary income dividends on Units that are attributable to qualifying dividends received by the Portfolio from certain corporations may be designated by the Portfolio as being eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate Unitholders provided certain holding period requirements are met. Generally, you will treat all capital gains dividends as long-term capital gains regardless of how long you have owned your Units. In addition, the Portfolio may make distributions that represent a return of capital for tax purposes and thus will generally not be taxable to you. The tax status of your distributions from your Portfolio is not affected by whether you reinvest your distributions in additional Units or receive them in cash. The income from your Portfolio 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.

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 adjusted tax basis in your Units from the amount you receive in the transaction. Your initial tax basis in your Units is generally equal to the cost of your shares, generally including sales charges. In some cases, however, you may have to adjust your tax basis after you purchase your Units.

Capital Gains and Losses and Certain Ordinary Income Dividends. If you are an individual, the maximum marginal federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 15% (generally zero for certain taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets). These capital gains rates are generally effective for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011. For later periods, if you are an individual, the maximum marginal federal tax rate for net capital gain is generally 20% (10% for certain taxpayers in the 10% and 15% tax brackets). The 20% rate is reduced to 18% and the 10% rate is reduced to 8% for long-term capital gains from most property acquired after December 31, 2000, with a holding period of more than five years.

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 Portfolio and sell your Units 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 the 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 Code treats certain capital gains as ordinary income in special situations.

In certain circumstances, ordinary income dividends received by an individual shareholder from a regulated investment company such as the Portfolio may be 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 qualified dividend income received by the Portfolio itself. These special rules relating to the taxation of ordinary income dividends from regulated investment companies generally apply to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011. The Portfolio will provide notice to its Unitholders of the amount of any distribution which may be taken into account as qualified dividend income which is eligible for these capital gains tax rates.

Rollovers and Exchanges. If you elect to have your proceeds from your Portfolio rolled over into a future trust, it is considered a sale for federal income tax purposes and any gain on the sale will be treated as a capital gain, and, in general, any loss will be treated as a capital loss. However, any loss realized on a sale or exchange will be disallowed to the extent that Units disposed of are replaced (including through reinvestment of dividends) within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after disposition of Units or to the extent that the Unitholder, during such period, acquires or enters into an option or contract to acquire, substantially identical stock or securities. In such a case, the basis of the Units acquired will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Deductibility of Portfolio Expenses. Generally, expenses incurred by your Portfolio will be deducted from the gross income received by your Portfolio and only your share of the Portfolio's net income will be paid to you and reported as taxable income to you. However, if the Units of your Portfolio are held by fewer than 500 Unitholders at any time during a taxable year, your Portfolio will generally not be able to deduct certain expenses from income, thus resulting in your reported share of the Portfolio's taxable income being increased by your share of those expenses, even though you do not receive a corresponding cash distribution. In this case you may be able to take a deduction for these expenses; however, certain miscellaneous itemized deductions, such as investment expenses, may be deducted by individuals only to the extent that all of these deductions exceed 2% of the individual's adjusted gross income.

Foreign Tax Credit. If your Portfolio invests in any foreign securities, the tax statement that you receive may include an item showing foreign taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. In this case, dividends taxed to you will include your share of the taxes your Portfolio paid to other countries. You may be able to deduct or receive a tax credit for your share of these taxes if your Portfolio meets the requirements for passing through such deductions or credits to Unitholders.

Foreign Investors. If you are a foreign 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 the Portfolio will be characterized as dividends for federal income tax purposes (other than dividends which the Portfolio designates 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 foreign investor from the Portfolio that are properly designated by the trust as capital gain dividends may not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes, including withholding taxes, provided that the Portfolio makes certain elections and certain other conditions are met.

Investors should consult their tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences of investing in the Portfolio.

PORTFOLIO OPERATING EXPENSES

General. The fees and expenses of your Portfolio will generally accrue on a daily basis. Portfolio operating fees and expenses are generally paid out of the Income Account to the extent funds are available, and then from the Capital Account. The deferred sales charge, creation and development fee and organization costs are generally paid out of the Capital Account of your Portfolio. It is expected that Securities will be sold to pay these amounts which will result in capital gains or losses to Unitholders. See "Taxation". These sales will reduce future income distributions. The Sponsor's, Supervisor's and Trustee's fees may be increased without approval of the Unitholders by amounts not exceeding proportionate increases under the category "All Services Less Rent of Shelter" in the Consumer Price Index or, if this category is not published, in a comparable category.

Organization Costs. You and the other Unitholders will bear all or a portion of the organization costs and charges incurred in connection with the establishment of your Portfolio. These costs and charges will include the cost of the preparation, printing and execution of the trust agreement, registration statement and other documents relating to your Portfolio, federal and state registration fees and costs, the Portfolio Consultant's security selection fee, the initial fees and expenses of the Trustee, and legal and auditing expenses. The Public Offering Price of Units includes the estimated amount of these costs. The Trustee will deduct these expenses from your Portfolio's assets at the end of the initial offering period.

Creation and Development Fee. The Sponsor will receive a fee from your Portfolio for creating and developing the Portfolio, including determining the Portfolio's objectives, policies, composition and size, selecting service providers and information services and for providing other similar administrative and ministerial functions. The creation and development fee is a charge of \$0.05 per Unit. The Trustee will deduct this amount from your Portfolio's assets as of the close of the initial offering period. No portion of this fee is applied to the payment of 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.

Trustee's Fee. For its services the Trustee will receive the fee from your Portfolio set forth in the "Fee Table" (which includes the estimated amount of miscellaneous Portfolio expenses). The Trustee benefits to the extent there are funds in the Capital and Income Accounts since these Accounts are non-interest bearing to Unitholders and the amounts earned by the Trustee are retained by the Trustee. Part of the Trustee's compensation for its services to your Portfolio is expected to result from the use of these funds.

Compensation of Sponsor and Supervisor. The Sponsor will receive the annual fee for providing bookkeeping and administrative services set forth in the "Fee Table". This fee may exceed the actual costs of providing these services to your Portfolio but at no time will the total amount received for these services rendered to all Van Kampen unit investment trusts in any calendar year exceed the aggregate cost of providing these services in that year.

The Supervisor will receive the annual fee for providing supervisory services to your Portfolio as set forth in the "Fee Table". The Supervisor's fee is charged as a percentage of average daily net asset value and accrues daily and

is paid quarterly.

Miscellaneous Expenses. The following additional charges are or may be incurred by your Portfolio: (a) normal expenses (including the cost of mailing reports to Unitholders) incurred in connection with the operation of the Portfolio, (b) fees of the Trustee for extraordinary services, (c) expenses of the Trustee (including legal and auditing expenses) and of counsel designated by the Sponsor, (d) various governmental charges, (e) expenses and costs of any action taken by the Trustee to protect the Portfolio and the rights and interests of Unitholders, (f) indemnification of the Trustee for any loss, liability or expenses incurred in the administration of the Portfolio without negligence, bad faith or wilful misconduct on its part, (g) foreign custodial and transaction fees, (h) costs associated with liquidating the securities held in the Portfolio, (i) any offering costs incurred after the end of the initial offering period and (j) expenditures incurred in contacting Unitholders upon termination of the Portfolio. The Portfolio may pay the expenses of updating its registration statement each year.

Fund Expenses. The Portfolio will also bear the expenses of the underlying funds. While the Portfolio will not pay these expenses directly out of its assets, these expenses are shown in the Portfolio's annual operating expenses in the "Fee Table" to illustrate the impact of these expenses.

OTHER MATTERS

Legal Opinions. The legality of the Units offered hereby has been passed upon by Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP. Dorsey & Whitney LLP has acted as counsel to the Trustee.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. The statement of condition and the related portfolio included in this prospectus have been audited by Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report in this prospectus, and are included herein in reliance upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

This prospectus does not contain all the information set forth in the registration statement filed by the Portfolio with the SEC. The Information Supplement, which has been filed with the SEC and is incorporated herein by reference, includes more detailed information concerning the Securities, investment risks and general information about the Portfolio. Information about your Portfolio (including the Information Supplement) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. You may obtain information about the Public Reference Room by calling 1-202-551-8090. Reports and other information about your Portfolio are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, DC 20549-0102.

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When Units of the Portfolio are no longer available this prospectus may be used as a preliminary prospectus for a future Portfolio. If this prospectus is used for future Portfolios you should note the following:

The information in this prospectus is not complete with respect to future Portfolio series and may be changed. No person may sell Units of future Portfolios until a registration statement is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell Units and is not soliciting an offer to buy Units in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

EMSPRO843

PROSPECTUS

FEBRUARY ____ , 2009

Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation
Portfolio 2009-1

Van Kampen Funds Inc.

Please retain this prospectus for future reference.

Van Kampen
Investments

Information Supplement

Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843

This Information Supplement provides additional information concerning the risks and operations of the Portfolio which is not described in the prospectus. You should read this Information Supplement in conjunction with the prospectus. This Information Supplement is not a prospectus (but is incorporated into the prospectus by reference). It does not include all of the information that you should consider before investing in the Portfolio. This Information Supplement may not be used to offer or sell Units without the prospectus. You can obtain copies of the prospectus by contacting the Sponsor's unit investment trust division at 1 Parkview Plaza, P.O. Box 5555, Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois 60181-5555, or by contacting your broker. This Information Supplement is dated as of the date of the prospectus. All capitalized terms have been defined in the prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

The securities in the Portfolio may represent shares of ETFs, closed end funds and mutual funds. As such, an investment in Units of the Portfolio should be made with an understanding of the risks of investing in these types of securities.

Price Volatility. Because the Portfolio and the funds in the Portfolio directly or indirectly invest in stocks, you should understand the risks of investing in stocks before purchasing Units. These risks include the risk that the financial condition of the company or the general condition of the stock market may worsen and the value of the stocks (and therefore Units) will fall. Stocks are especially susceptible to general stock market movements. The value of stocks often rises or falls rapidly and unpredictably as market confidence and perceptions of companies change. These perceptions are based on factors including expectations regarding government economic policies, inflation, interest rates, economic expansion or contraction, political climates and economic or banking crises. The value of Units will fluctuate with the value of the stocks in the Portfolio and the underlying stocks in the funds in the Portfolio and may be more or less than the price you originally paid for your Units. As with any investment, we cannot guarantee that the performance of the Portfolio will be positive over any period of time. Because the Portfolio is unmanaged, the Trustee will not sell stocks in response to market fluctuations as is common in managed investments.

Dividends. Stocks represent ownership interests in a company and are not obligations of the company. Common stockholders have a right to receive payments from the company that is subordinate to the rights of creditors, bondholders or preferred stockholders of the company. This means that common stockholders have a right to receive dividends only if a company's board of directors declares a dividend and the company has provided for payment of all of its creditors, bondholders and preferred stockholders. If a company issues additional debt securities or preferred stock, the owners of these securities will have a claim against the company's assets before common stockholders if the company declares bankruptcy or liquidates its assets even though the common stock was issued first. As a result, the company may be less willing or able to declare or pay dividends on its common stock.

Liquidity. Whether or not the securities in the Portfolio are listed on an exchange, the securities may delist from the exchange or principally trade in an over-the-counter market. As a result, the existence of a liquid trading market could depend on whether dealers will make a market in the securities. We cannot guarantee that dealers will maintain a market or that any market will be liquid. The value of the securities could fall if trading markets are limited or absent.

Additional Units. The Sponsor may create additional Units of the Portfolio by depositing into the Portfolio additional securities or cash with instructions to purchase additional securities. A deposit could result in a dilution of your investment and anticipated income because of fluctuations in the price of the securities between the time of the deposit and the purchase of the securities and because the Portfolio will pay brokerage fees.

Voting. Only the Trustee may sell or vote the securities in the Portfolio. While you may sell or redeem your Units, you may not sell or vote the securities in your Portfolio. The Trustee will vote the underlying funds in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders. The Sponsor will instruct the Trustee how to vote the stocks in the Portfolio. The Trustee will vote the stocks in the same general proportion as shares held by other shareholders if the Sponsor fails to provide instructions.

SPONSOR INFORMATION

Van Kampen Funds Inc. is the Sponsor of the Portfolio. The Sponsor is a wholly owned subsidiary of Van Kampen Investments Inc. ("Van Kampen Investments"). Van Kampen Investments is a diversified asset management company that services more than three million retail investor accounts, has extensive

capabilities for managing institutional portfolios and has more than \$82 billion under management or supervision as of September 30, 2008. Van Kampen Investments has more than 50 open end funds, more than 30 closed end funds and more than 2,200 unit investment trusts that are distributed by authorized dealers nationwide. Van Kampen Investments is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Morgan Stanley, a preeminent global financial services firm that provides a wide range of investment banking securities, investment management and wealth management services. Morgan Stanley is a full service securities firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities as well as providing investment banking, research and analysis, financing and financial advisory services. The Sponsor's principal office is located at 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10036. As of September 30, 2008, the total stockholders' equity of Van Kampen Funds Inc. was \$150,025,763 (unaudited). (This paragraph relates only to the Sponsor and not to the Portfolio or to any other series thereof. The information is included herein only for the purpose of informing investors as to the financial responsibility of the Sponsor and its ability to carry out its contractual obligations. More detailed financial information will be made available by the Sponsor upon request).

The Sponsor and your Portfolio have adopted a code of ethics requiring Van Kampen's employees who have access to information on Portfolio 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 Portfolio.

If the Sponsor shall fail to perform any of its duties under the Trust Agreement or become incapable of acting or shall become bankrupt or its affairs are taken over by public authorities, then the Trustee may (i) appoint a successor Sponsor at rates of compensation deemed by the Trustee to be reasonable and not exceeding amounts prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, (ii) terminate the Trust Agreement and liquidate the Portfolio as provided therein or (iii) continue to act as Trustee without terminating the Trust Agreement.

TAXATION

The prospectus contains a discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax issues concerning the Portfolio and the purchase, ownership and disposition of Portfolio Units. The discussion below supplements the prospectus discussion and is qualified in its entirety by the prospectus discussion. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors with regard to the federal tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, or disposition of Portfolio Units, as well as the tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, non-U.S. country, or other taxing jurisdiction.

The federal income tax summary below and in the prospectus is based in part on the advice of counsel to the Portfolio. The Internal Revenue Service could disagree with any conclusions set forth in these discussions. 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 held by the Portfolio.

The Portfolio intends to elect and to qualify annually as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and to comply with applicable distribution requirements so that it will not pay federal income tax on income and capital gains distributed to its Unitholders.

To qualify for the favorable U.S. federal income tax treatment generally accorded to regulated investment companies, the Portfolio must, among other things, (a) derive in each taxable year at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, payments with respect to securities loans and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies or other income derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies, and net income from qualified publicly traded partnerships; (b) diversify its holdings so that, at the end of each quarter of the taxable year, (i) at least 50% of the market value of the Portfolio's assets is represented by cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. government securities, the securities of other regulated investment companies and other securities, with such other securities of any one issuer generally limited for the purposes of this calculation to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of the Portfolio's total assets and not greater than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (ii) not more than 25% of the value of its total assets is invested in the securities (other than U.S. government

securities or the securities of other regulated investment companies) of any one issuer, or two or more issuers which the Portfolio controls (by owning 20% or more of the issuer's outstanding voting securities) and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or the securities of qualified publicly traded partnerships; and (c) distribute at least 90% of its investment company taxable income (which includes, among other items, dividends, interest and net short-term capital gains in excess of net long-term capital losses but excludes net capital gain, if any) and at least 90% of its net tax-exempt interest income, if any, each taxable year.

As a regulated investment company, the Portfolio generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, but without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss), if any, that it distributes to Unitholders. The Portfolio intends to distribute to its Unitholders, at least annually, substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain. If the Portfolio retains any net capital gain or investment company taxable income, it will generally be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. In addition, amounts not distributed on a timely basis in accordance with a calendar year distribution requirement are subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax unless, generally, the Portfolio distributes during each calendar year an amount equal to the sum of (1) at least 98% of its ordinary income (not taking into account any capital gains or losses) for the calendar year, (2) at least 98% of its capital gains in excess of its capital losses (adjusted for certain ordinary losses) for the one-year period ending October 31 of the calendar year, and (3) any ordinary income and capital gains for previous years that were not distributed or taxed during those years. To prevent application of the excise tax, the Portfolio intends to make its distributions in accordance with the calendar year distribution requirement. Further, if the Portfolio retains any net capital gain, the Portfolio may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gains in a notice to Unitholders who, if subject to federal income tax on long-term capital gains, (i) will be required to include in income for federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their share of such undistributed amount, and (ii) will be entitled to credit their proportionate share of the tax paid by the Portfolio against their federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim refunds to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. A distribution will be treated as paid on December 31 of the current calendar year if it is declared by the Portfolio in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Portfolio during January of the following calendar year. These distributions will be taxable to Unitholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

If the Portfolio failed to qualify as a regulated investment company or failed to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement in any taxable year, the Portfolio would be taxed as an ordinary corporation on its taxable income (even if such income were distributed to its Unitholders) and all distributions out of earnings and profits would be taxed to Unitholders as ordinary dividend income.

If the Portfolio is treated as holding directly or indirectly 10 percent or more of the combined voting power of the stock of a foreign corporation, and all U.S. shareholders collectively own more than 50 percent of the vote or value of the stock of such corporation, the foreign corporation may be treated as a "controlled foreign corporation" (a "CFC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such circumstances, the Portfolio will be required to include certain types of passive income and certain other types of income relating to insurance, sales and services with related parties and oil related income in the Portfolio's taxable income whether or not such income is distributed.

If the Portfolio holds an equity interest in any "passive foreign investment companies" ("PFICs"), which are generally certain foreign 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 Portfolio 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. The Portfolio will not be able to pass through to its Unitholders any credit or deduction for such taxes. The Portfolio may be able to make an election that could ameliorate these adverse tax consequences. In this case, the Portfolio 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, the Portfolio 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 (described above). Dividends paid by PFICs will not be treated as qualified dividend income.

TRUSTEE INFORMATION

The Trustee is The Bank of New York Mellon, a trust company organized under the laws of New York. The Bank of New York Mellon has its principal unit investment trust division offices at 2 Hanson Place, 12th Floor, Brooklyn, New York 11217, (800) 221-7668. The Bank of New York Mellon is subject to supervision and examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and its deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to the extent permitted by law.

The duties of the Trustee are primarily ministerial in nature. It did not participate in the selection of Securities for the Portfolio.

In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trustee shall keep proper books of record and account of all transactions at its office for the Portfolio. Such records shall include the name and address of, and the number of Units of the Portfolio held by, every Unitholder. Such books and records shall be open to inspection by any Unitholder at all reasonable times during the usual business hours. The Trustee shall make such annual or other reports as may from time to time be required under any applicable state or federal statute, rule or regulation. The Trustee is required to keep a certified copy or duplicate original of the Trust Agreement on file in its office available for inspection at all reasonable times during the usual business hours by any Unitholder, together with a current list of the Securities held in the Portfolio.

Under the Trust Agreement, the Trustee or any successor trustee may resign and be discharged of its responsibilities created by the Trust Agreement by executing an instrument in writing and filing the same with the Sponsor. The Trustee or successor trustee must mail a copy of the notice of resignation to all Unitholders then of record, not less than 60 days before the date specified in such notice when such resignation is to take effect. The Sponsor upon receiving notice of such resignation is obligated to appoint a successor trustee promptly. If, upon such resignation, no successor trustee has been appointed and has accepted the appointment within 30 days after notification, the retiring Trustee may apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for the appointment of a successor. The Sponsor may remove the Trustee and appoint a successor trustee as provided in the Trust Agreement at any time with or without cause. Notice of such removal and appointment shall be mailed to each Unitholder by the Sponsor. Upon execution of a written acceptance of such appointment by such successor trustee, all the rights, powers, duties and obligations of the original trustee shall vest in the successor. The resignation or removal of a Trustee becomes effective only when the successor trustee accepts its appointment as such or when a court of competent jurisdiction appoints a successor trustee.

Any corporation into which a Trustee may be merged or with which it may be consolidated, or any corporation resulting from any merger or consolidation to which a Trustee shall be a party, shall be the successor trustee. The Trustee must be a banking corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state and having at all times an aggregate capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$5,000,000.

PORTFOLIO TERMINATION

The Portfolio may be liquidated at any time by consent of Unitholders representing 66 2/3% of the Units of the Portfolio then outstanding or by the Trustee when the value of the Securities owned by the Portfolio, as shown by any evaluation, is less than \$500,000 (\$3,000,000 if the value of the Portfolio has exceeded \$15,000,000). The Portfolio will be liquidated by the Trustee in the event that a sufficient number of Units of the Portfolio not yet sold are tendered for redemption by the Sponsor, so that the net worth of the Portfolio would be reduced to less than 40% of the value of the Securities at the time they were deposited in the Portfolio. If the Portfolio is liquidated because of the redemption of unsold Units by the Sponsor, the Sponsor will refund to each purchaser of Units the entire sales charge paid by such purchaser. The Trust

Agreement will terminate upon the sale or other disposition of the last Security held thereunder, but in no event will it continue beyond the Mandatory Termination Date.

Commencing during the period beginning nine business days prior to, and no later than, the Mandatory Termination Date, Securities will begin to be sold in connection with the termination of the Portfolio. The Sponsor will determine the manner, timing and execution of the sales of the Securities. The Sponsor shall direct the liquidation of the Securities in such manner as to effectuate orderly sales and a minimal market impact. In the event the Sponsor does not so direct, the Securities shall be sold within a reasonable period and in such manner as the Trustee, in its sole discretion, shall determine. At least 45 days before the Mandatory Termination Date the Trustee will provide written notice of any termination to all Unitholders of the Portfolio. Unitholders will receive a cash distribution from the sale of the remaining Securities within a reasonable time following the Mandatory Termination Date. The Trustee will deduct from the funds of the Portfolio any accrued costs, expenses, advances or indemnities provided by the Trust Agreement, including estimated compensation of the Trustee, costs of liquidation and any amounts required as a reserve to provide for payment of any applicable taxes or other governmental charges. Any sale of Securities in the Portfolio upon termination may result in a lower amount than might otherwise be realized if such sale were not required at such time. The Trustee will then distribute to each Unitholder of the Portfolio his pro rata share of the balance of the Income and Capital Accounts of the Portfolio.

The Sponsor may, but is not obligated to, offer for sale units of a subsequent series of the Portfolio. There is, however, no assurance that units of any new series of the Portfolio will be offered for sale at that time, or if offered, that there will be sufficient units available for sale to meet the requests of any or all Unitholders.

Within 60 days of the final distribution Unitholders will be furnished a final distribution statement of the amount distributable. At such time as the Trustee in its sole discretion will determine that any amounts held in reserve are no longer necessary, it will make distribution thereof to Unitholders in the same manner.

CONTENTS OF REGISTRATION STATEMENT

This Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement comprises the following papers and documents:

- The Facing Sheet of Form S-6.
- The Prospectus.
- The Signatures.
- The Written Consents of Legal Counsel, Evaluator and Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

The following exhibits:

- 1.1 Trust Agreement (to be supplied by amendment).
 - 1.1.1 Standard Terms and Conditions of Trust. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.1.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Series 284 (File No. 333-57836) dated May 2, 2001.
- 1.2 Certificate of Incorporation of Van Kampen Funds Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Series 320 (File No. 333-75548) dated January 2, 2002.
- 1.3 By-laws of Van Kampen Funds Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Focus Portfolios, Series 320 (File No. 333-75548) dated January 2, 2002.
- 1.4 Form of Dealer Agreement. Reference is made to Exhibit 1.4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Municipal Series 560 (File No. 333-122799) dated May 18, 2005.

- 2.1 Form of Code of Ethics. Reference is made to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 439 (File No. 333-113234) dated April 27, 2004.
- 3.1 Opinion and Consent of Counsel as to legality of securities being registered (to be supplied by amendment).
- 3.3 Opinion of Counsel as to the Trustee and the Trust (to be supplied by amendment).
- 4.1 Consent of Initial Evaluator (to be supplied by amendment).
- 4.2 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (to be supplied by amendment).
- 6.1 List of Officers and Directors of Van Kampen Funds Inc. Reference is made to Exhibit 6.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 744 (file No. 333-149060) dated March 18, 2008.
- 7.1 Powers of Attorney. Reference is also made to Exhibit 7.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 744 (File No. 333-149060) dated March 18, 2008, and to Exhibit 7.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 781 (File No. 333-151597) dated June 11, 2008.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant, Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843, has duly caused this Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois on the 26th day of January, 2009.

VAN KAMPEN UNIT TRUSTS, SERIES 843
(Registrant)

By VAN KAMPEN FUNDS INC.
(Depositor)

By /s/ John F. Tierney

Executive Director

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement has been signed below on January 26, 2009, by the following persons who constitute the principal officers and a majority of the Board of Directors of Van Kampen Funds Inc.;

SIGNATURE	TITLE
Jerry Miller	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President
Edward C. Wood, III	Director and Chief Operating Officer
Kenneth Castiglia	Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

/s/ John F. Tierney

(Attorney-in-fact*)

* An executed copy of each of the related powers of attorney is filed herewith or incorporated herein by reference as set forth in Exhibit 7.1.

[LETTERHEAD OF PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFSKY & WALKER LLP]

(212) 318-6877

garyrawitz@paulhastings.com

January 26, 2009

VIA EDGAR

Securities and Exchange Commission
100 F Street, N.E.
Washington, DC 20549

Re: Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 843 (the "Trust")
(File Nos. 811-02754 and 333-156578)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On behalf of Van Kampen Funds Inc., Depositor of the Trust (the "Depositor"), transmitted herewith is a copy of Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Trust's Registration Statement on Form S-6 for filing under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Registration Statement").

The Trust consists of one underlying unit investment trust portfolio, Ibbotson Alternatives Allocation Portfolio 2009-1. A previous series of the Trust had been submitted on behalf of Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 813 (File No. 333-153525) and declared effective by the Commission on November 21, 2008. The Registration Statement for the Trust enclosed herewith has been prepared in substantial conformity with the previous series of the Trust referenced above, and like such previous series, will be unable to comply with the immediate effectiveness provision of Rule 487(b)(1) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, because it will invest in shares of open-end mutual funds and exchange-traded funds organized as open-end funds.

Therefore, we are requesting limited review of the Trust's Registration Statement only to the extent necessary to declare the Trust effective in light of the fact that it will not comply with Rule 487(b)(1). Were it not for this provision in Rule 487, it would be our opinion that the Registration Statement would not contain disclosures which would render it ineligible to become effective pursuant to Rule 487. The Commission has previously declared effective registration statements submitted on behalf of the Depositor for other series that were unable to comply with paragraph (b)(1) of Rule 487 as a result of their investments in shares of open-end funds, as noted above. The most recent such filing was declared effective by the Commission on December 23, 2008, with

respect to Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Series 823 (File No. 333-154219).

In light of the foregoing, it would be greatly appreciated if the Commission could provide a limited review of the enclosed material as soon as possible with a view toward declaring the Registration Statement effective on or about February 20, 2009.

No notification of registration or registration statement under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "1940 Act"), is currently being submitted to the Commission, as the filings under the 1940 Act (File No. 811-02754) for Van Kampen Unit Trusts Series and Van Kampen Unit Trusts, Taxable Income Series are intended to apply to this series of the Trust. In addition, the Trust has not submitted, and does not expect to submit an exemptive application or no-action request in connection with this Registration Statement.

Please telephone the undersigned at (212) 318-6877 with any questions you may have or for any further information you may desire.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Gary D. Rawitz
Gary D. Rawitz

for PAUL, HASTINGS, JANOFFSKY & WALKER LLP