

Dynamic Sector Income Trust

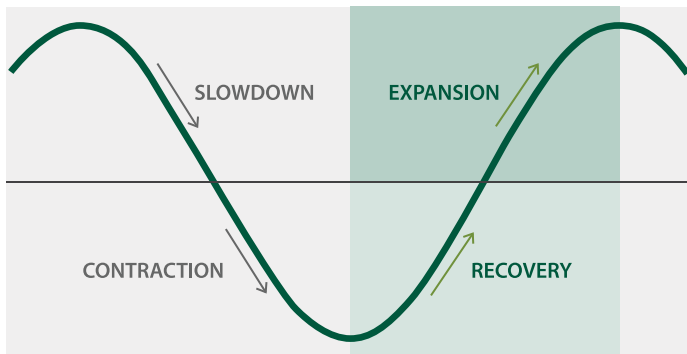
Series 29

A 2 Year Unit Investment Trust

Economic Cycle Portfolio Positioning

The Dynamic Sector Income Trust, as its name implies, has the ability to target sector allocations for the trust portfolio to align with our current economic outlook and where we see opportunities over the life of the trust.

For this trust, we considered sectors and asset class categories that we believe should perform relatively well during **potential recovery and**



expansory periods of the economic cycle following the sharp (though relatively short) recessionary period in 2020.

Description of Portfolio

INCEPTION DATE:	March 2, 2021
TERMINATION DATE:	March 23, 2023
INITIAL OFFER PRICE	\$10.00
MINIMUM INVESTMENT	100 units (may vary by selling firm)
NUMBER OF ISSUES:	36
DISTRIBUTIONS: ¹	MONTHLY (if any)
HISTORICAL 12-MONTH DISTRIBUTION: ²	\$0.2998 (per unit)
CUSIP (CASH):	83192W 186
CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83192W 194
FEE-BASED CUSIP (CASH):	83192W 202
FEE-BASED CUSIP (REINVESTMENT):	83192W 210
TICKER:	STDSCX

Investment Objective

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

Selection Process

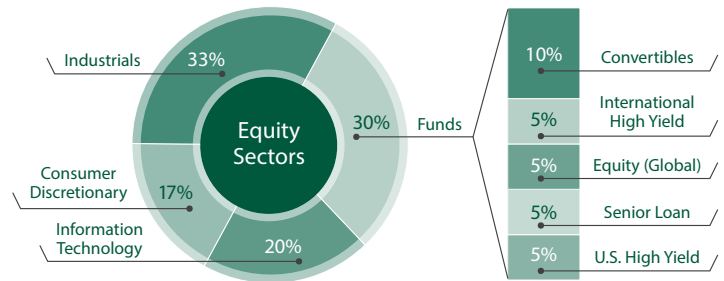
In selecting equity securities for the trust, we selected from domestic and/or foreign issuers as well as small-cap and/or large-cap issuers within certain sectors. In selecting the equity securities of individual companies, we considered criteria including, but not limited to, the following:

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

In addition, we selected closed-end funds (CEFs) and exchange-traded funds (ETFs) within certain asset class categories that the sponsor believes will help achieve the investment objective of the trust. In selecting the CEFs and ETFs, we considered criteria (where applicable) including, but not limited to, the following:

- Current distribution yield;
- Premium or discount to net asset value;
- Undistributed net investment income balances;
- Expense Ratios; and
- 1 year, 3 year and 5 year total return performance history.

Asset Allocations



¹Distributions, if any, will be made commencing on April 25, 2021.

²The Historical 12-Month Distribution of Trust Holdings is calculated by taking the weighted average of the regular income distributions paid by the securities included in the trust's portfolio over the 12 months preceding the trust's date of deposit reduced to account for the effects of trust fees and expenses. This historical distribution is for illustrative purposes only and is not indicative of amounts that will actually be distributed by the trust. The distributions paid by the trust may be higher or lower than the amount shown above due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the price of trust units, changes (including reductions) in distributions paid by issuers, changes in actual trust expenses and sales of securities in the portfolio. There is no guarantee that the issuers of the securities included in the trust will pay any distributions in the future.

Investors should consider the trust's investment objective, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. The prospectus contains this and other information relevant to an investment in the trust. Please read the prospectus carefully before you invest. If a prospectus did not accompany this literature, please contact SmartTrust at (888) 505-2872 to obtain a free prospectus.

Sales Charges³ (based on a \$10 public offering price)

Standard Accounts	Transactional Sales Charge:	
	Initial	0.00%
	Deferred	2.25%
	Creation & Development Fee ⁴ :	0.50%
	Maximum Sales Charge:	2.75%

The initial sales charge is paid at the time of purchase and is the difference between the total sales charge (maximum of 2.75% of the public offering price) and the sum of the remaining deferred sales charge and the total creation and development fee. When the public offering price per unit is less than or equal to \$10, you will not pay an initial sales fee. When the public offering price per unit is greater than \$10 per unit, you will pay an initial sales fee.

The deferred sales charge is a charge of \$0.225 per unit and will be deducted in three monthly installments commencing on July 20, 2021. The initial and deferred sales fees do not apply to fee-based accounts. Please see the prospectus for sales charge details.

Fee/Wrap Accounts	Creation & Development Fee ⁴ :	0.50%
	Maximum Sales Charge:	0.50%

³Percentages are based on a \$10.00 per unit offering price. For unit prices other than \$10.00, percentages of initial sales charge, creation and development fee, and deferred sales charges will vary. Early redemption will still cause payment of the deferred sales charge. The table above shows the initial offering period sales charges only.

⁴The creation and development fee is a charge of \$.050 per unit collected at the end of the initial offering period. If the price you pay exceeds \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will be less than 0.50%; if the price you pay is less than \$10 per unit, the creation and development fee will exceed 0.50%. In addition to the sales charges listed, UITs are subject to annual operating expenses and organization costs.

Portfolio Holdings as of March 2, 2021:

EQUITY SECURITIES – 69.90%		UPS	United Parcel Service, Inc.
Consumer Discretionary – 16.97%		Information Technology – 19.99%	
HRB	H&R Block, Inc.	CSCO	Cisco Systems, Inc.
HAS	Hasbro, Inc.	CSGS	CSG Systems International, Inc.
HD	The Home Depot, Inc.	INTC	Intel Corporation
LEG	Leggett & Platt, Incorporated	IDCC	InterDigital, Inc.
PII	Polaris Inc.	IBM	International Business Machines Corporation
RCII	Rent-A-Center, Inc.	JNPR	Juniper Networks, Inc.
RGR	Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc.	SIMO	Silicon Motion Technology Corporation
Industrials – 32.94%		TXN	Texas Instruments Incorporated
APOG	Apogee Enterprises, Inc.	TTEC	TTEC Holdings, Inc.
CR	Crane Co.	INVESTMENT COMPANIES – 30.10%	
CMI	Cummins Inc.	Closed-End Funds – 15.03%	
ETN	Eaton Corporation plc	AOD	Aberdeen Total Dynamic Dividend Fund
EMR	Emerson Electric Co.	BGB	Blackstone Strategic Credit Fund
EBF	Ennis, Inc.	HYB	The New America High Income Fund, Inc.
GD	General Dynamics Corporation	Exchange-Traded Funds – 15.07%	
HCSG	Healthcare Services Group, Inc.	CWB	SPDR® Bloomberg Barclays Convertible Securities ETF
HUBB	Hubbell Incorporated	IHY	VanEck Vectors® International High Yield Bond ETF
ITW	Illinois Tool Works Inc.		
IIIN	Insteel Industries, Inc.		
MAN	ManpowerGroup Inc.		
MSM	MSC Industrial Direct Co.		
SNA	Snap-on Incorporated		

Risk Considerations

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

- Security prices will fluctuate. The value of your investment may fall over time. The potential economic impacts of the novel form of coronavirus disease first detected in 2019 (“COVID-19”), which spread rapidly around the globe which led the World Health Organization to declare the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic in March 2020, are not fully known. The COVID-19 pandemic, or any future public health crisis, are impossible to predict and could result in adverse market conditions which may negatively impact the performance of the securities in the portfolio and the trust.
- The financial condition of an issuer may worsen or its credit ratings may drop, resulting in a reduction in the value of your units. This may occur at any point in time, including during the initial offering period.
- The value of bonds or other fixed income securities held by the funds will generally fall if interest rates, in general, rise. No one can predict whether interest rates will rise or fall in the future.
- An issuer may be unable to make interest and/or principal payments in the future. This may reduce the level of income the trust receives which would reduce your income and cause the value of your units to fall. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a decline in economic activity which could negatively impact the ability of borrowers to make principal or interest payment on securities, when due.
- The trust invests in shares of funds. Shares of these funds tend to trade at a discount from their net asset value and are subject to risks related to factors such as the manager’s ability to achieve a fund’s objective and market conditions affecting a fund’s investments. Shares of these funds could also trade at a premium to their net asset value. If fund shares are purchased at a premium, then the trust will pay more than their net asset value which subjects the trust to the risk of the loss of this premium and corresponding loss of value to units of the trust. The trust and funds have management and operating expenses. You will bear not only your share of the trust’s expenses, but also the expenses of the funds. By investing in other funds, the trust incurs greater expenses than you would incur if you invested directly in the funds.
- The trust is considered to be concentrated in securities issued by companies in the consumer products and services sector. Negative developments in this sector will affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the consumer products and services sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends.
- The portfolio includes securities issued by companies in the consumer products and services, industrials and information technology sectors. Negative developments in these sectors may affect the value of your investment more than would be the case in a more diversified investment. General risks of companies in the consumer products and services sector include the general state of the economy, intense competition and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the industrials sector include the general state of the economy, worldwide competition, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations and spending and consumer spending trends. General risks of companies in the information technology sector include rapidly changing technologies, short product life cycles, frequent introduction of new or enhanced products, the impacts of existing and changing government regulations, and the loss of patent and other intellectual property protections.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of foreign issuers, which may include companies located in emerging markets. These risks may include market and political factors related to the company’s foreign market, international trade conditions, less regulation, smaller or less liquid markets, increased volatility, differing accounting practices and changes in the value of foreign currencies.
- The trust and certain funds may invest in securities of small and mid-size companies. These securities are often more volatile and have lower trading volumes than securities of larger companies. Small and mid-size companies may have limited products or financial resources, management inexperience and less publicly available information.
- Certain funds may invest in securities rated below investment grade and considered to be “junk” securities. These securities are considered to be speculative and are subject to greater market and credit risks. Accordingly, the risk of default is higher than investment grade securities. In addition, these securities may be more sensitive to interest rate changes and may be more likely to make early returns of principal.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities generally offer lower yields than non-convertible fixed-income securities of similar credit quality due to the potential for capital appreciation. A convertible security’s market value also tends to reflect the market price of common stock of the issuing company, particularly when that stock price is greater than the convertible security’s “conversion price.” Convertible securities generally fall below debt obligations of the same issuer in order of preference or priority in the event of a liquidation and are typically unrated or rated lower than such debt obligations.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in senior loans. Although senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest may be secured by specific collateral, there can be no assurance that liquidation of collateral would satisfy the borrower’s obligation in the event of non-payment of scheduled principal or interest or that such collateral could be readily liquidated. Senior loans in which the closed-end funds invest generally are of below investment grade credit quality, may be unrated at the time of investment. Senior loans may not fall within the definition of “securities,” and are generally not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and therefore an investor in senior loans may not receive the protection of the federal securities laws. Senior loans are also generally not registered with any state securities commission and generally are not listed on any securities exchange. In addition, the amount of public information available on senior loans generally is less extensive than that available for other types of assets.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in shares of BDCs. The share prices of common stock of BDCs are often more volatile than other investments. BDCs generally employ leverage, which magnifies gains and losses on amounts invested but reduces aggregate returns. Leverage limits applicable to BDCs under the Investment Company Act of 1940 are higher than the leverage limits applicable to other investment companies. BDCs also typically charge higher fees than other investment companies. BDCs generally depend on the ability to access capital markets, acquire suitable investments and monitor and administer those investments in order to maintain their status as BDCs and ultimately achieve their investment objectives. Negative developments in the capital markets may adversely affect BDCs’ ability to finance investments. BDCs often invest in securities that are not publicly traded, which may adversely affect the valuation and liquidity of those securities.
- Certain funds held by the trust may invest in preferred securities. Preferred securities combine some of the characteristics of both stocks and bonds. Like bonds, preferred securities generally pay a fixed rate of income and are sold on the basis of yield. However, like common stocks, they are traded on major exchanges. Preferred securities are “senior securities” which have preference over common stocks, but not debt, of an issuer.
- The trust is not actively managed. Except in limited circumstances, the trust will hold, and continue to buy, shares of the same securities even if their market value declines.
- The sponsor may offer successive Trusts with similar portfolios thereby allowing the investor to pursue the same strategy over a number of years. Investors should consider their ability to pursue investing in successive Trusts, if available. There may be tax consequences associated with investing in the Trust and rolling over an investment from one Trust to the next.