So Far, So Good

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach
Chief Executive Officer

December 5, 2017
The Funds’ investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The statutory prospectus and summary prospectus (if available) contains this and other important information about the Funds, and it may be obtained by calling 1 (877) 354-6311/ 1 (877) DLINE11, or visiting www.doublelinefunds.com. Read it carefully before investing.

Mutual fund investing involves risk; Principal loss is possible. Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in lower-rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. The Fund may use certain types of investment derivatives. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by higher-rate securities. The DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund intends to invest more than 50% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type. The Fund therefore, potentially is more likely to react to any volatility or changes in the mortgage-backed securities marketplace.

Opinions expressed are subject to change at any time, are not forecasts and should not be considered investment advice. DoubleLine Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. While the Funds are no-load, management fees and other expenses still apply. Please refer to the prospectus for further details. Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.
Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor’s shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

- Benchmark = Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis. Please see appendix for further definition. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

1. Standard deviation measures the extent of deviation/variation or dispersion for a set of data.
Webcast Announcements

2018 Webcast Schedule available on www.doublelinefunds.com

“Just Markets” 2018 Outlook Webcast – January 9, 2018
Jeffrey Gundlach, DoubleLine CEO & CIO will discuss his outlook for the markets for 2018
Go to www.doubleline.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Emerging Markets & Low Duration Emerging Markets Webcast – February 13, 2018
DoubleLine Emerging Markets Portfolio Management team will discuss the Emerging Market Bond Fund and the Low Duration Emerging Markets Bond Fund
Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Infrastructure Webcast – February 27, 2018
Jeffrey Gundlach will discuss DoubleLine’s Total Return Bond Fund
Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

To Receive Today’s Presentation Slides:
You can email fundinfo@doubleline.com
Other Announcements

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**Advisor Use Only Webpage** *Now Available on doublelinefunds.com*
Sign up and a password will be sent to you once we have verified you are a registered rep
TAB I
Global Economy

QE = Quantitative Easing
OECD Expansion Contraction Growth Indicator

Contracting
Expansion
Accelerating Growth

Note: 35 OECD + 10 Non-OECD Countries
Contracting = Negative Growth YoY
Expansion = Positive Growth YoY
Accelerating Growth – Increasing YoY Growth

Source: Organization of Economic Development (OECD), DoubleLine
As of 9/25/17
YoY = year-over-year
The Citigroup Economic Global Surprise Index measures the economic news defined by standard deviations of data surprises vs. Bloomberg survey. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Chinese GDP vs. Li Ke Qiang Index

Monthly 12/31/2002 - 10/31/2017
Last Price
- China GDP Constant Price YoY - on 9/30/17 (R1) 6.8
- China Li Keqiang Index (R2) 8.00

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
Li Ke Qiang Index was developed by the Chinese Premier Li Keqiang to measure growth he preferred to look at change in bank lending, rail freight, and electricity consumption. GDP = Gross Domestic Product measures the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Central Bank Total Assets

Monthly 12/31/2006 - 12/5/2017

- ECB Total Assets: 5249.459
- BOJ Total Assets on 11/30/17: 4637.1069
- Fed Total Assets on 11/29/17: 4438.5918

Source: Haver Analytics
ECB = European Central Bank, BOJ = Bank of Japan
Central Bank Total Assets - Aggregate

Monthly 1/31/1999 - 12/5/2017
- Total Assets - FED, ECB, BOJ 14.317M

Source: Haver Analytics
ECB = European Central Bank, BOJ = Bank of Japan
Central Bank Total Assets as Percent of GDP

Monthly 6/30/2007 - 10/31/2017

- Federal Reserve Balance Sheet as a % of GDP - Last Price 23.0
- European Central Bank Balance Sheet as a % of GDP (USD) - Last Price 39.6
- Bank of Japan Balance Sheet as a % of GDP (USD) - Last Price 96.1

Source: Haver Analytics
ECB = European Central Bank, BOJ = Bank of Japan
Japanese Government Bonds (JGB) Holders

Exhibit 29: JGB Redemption estimation by holders (total JPY 17.7tn)

Source: Company disclosures, Japan MoF, BoJ, Morgan Stanley Research Estimate

Source: Morgan Stanley as of November 18, 2017
BOJ = Bank of Japan, Lifers = life insurance, JPY 17.7 tn = $0.64 tr US Dollars.
Fed Balance Sheet
January 1, 2003 to September 30, 2017 Projected through 2022

MBS = Mortgage-Backed Securities
* Refers to the anticipated forecast reduction in the Fed’s balance sheet after Quantitative Tightening started in October 2017.
Global Central Bank Balance Sheets will Shrink in 2019

Chart 1: 2018 will still be a year of central bank balance sheet expansion, while 2019 should be the year of global shrinkage. Year-on-year growth of central bank balance sheets; actual and JPM projection.

Source: J.P. Morgan

ECB = European Central Bank, BOJ = Bank of Japan
Quantitative Easing (QE) and Equity and Credit Performance

Figure 6. QE Withdrawal May At Least Slow Momentum In Risk Asset Markets

Global Central Bank Security Purchases
12m Rolling $bn

Source: Bloomberg and Citi Research

G3 Sovereign Net Supply

Figure 5: In addition to the Fed, the ECB’s taper decision will have a fairly large impact on sovereign debt supply available to the market

G3 sovereign net supply, net of central banks; $bn

Source: Credit Suisse, the BLOOMBERG PROFESSIONAL™ service

G3 = Federal Reserve, European Central Bank, Bank of Japan, CB = Central bank.
Wu-Xia are two economists with the Atlanta Federal Reserve that created the Wu-Xia model for short term interest rates demonstrating the shadow federal funds rate had the Fed not done Quantitative Easing, what would be the equivalent interest rate rise that occurred in the U.S. and with the European Central Bank rates had they not done QE.

This is What a Pegged Rate Looks Like

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

“Pegged” = It’s DoubleLine’s belief that the German Bund rate is being artificially held down or pegged around 40 basis points.
ECB Policy Action and PMI

Figure 1: PMIs above ECB’s ‘hawkish threshold’

Black line represents ECB ‘hawkish threshold’ – when composite PMI rises above 56.1 the ECB has tended to tighten policy in the past.

ECB = European Central Bank. PMI = purchase Managers index measures the health of an economy based on five major industries: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment. UNCH = unchanged. You cannot invest directly in an index.
TAB II – U.S.
U.S. Conference Board Leading Economic Indicator

LEI YOY Index (Conference Board U.S. Leading Index Ten Economic Indicators YoY) LE

Monthly 2/28/1987 - 10/31/2017

LEI YOY Index

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

Conference Board U.S. Leading Index = Leading indicators include economic variables that tend to move before change in the overall economy. These indicators give a sense of the future state of an economy. YoY = year-over-year. You cannot invest directly in an index.
ISM Manufacturing and Services PMI

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

PMI = Purchase Managers Index is an indicator of the economic health of the manufacturing sector. The PMI is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and the employment environment. ISM = Institute of Supply Management. NMI = Non-Manufacturing Index is a composite of four indicators with equal weights: Business activity, New Orders, Employment and Supplier Deliveries. You cannot invest directly in an index.
ISM Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing vs. US GDP

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
ISM = Institute of Supply Management. NMI = Non-Manufacturing Index is a composite of four indicators with equal weights: Business activity, New Orders, Employment and Supplier Deliveries. GDP = Gross Domestic product is the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. LHS = left hand side, RHS = right hand side. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Corporate Credit Spreads and Recessions

US HY Spread Heading into Recession

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine as of September 11, 2017.

US HY = Moody’s Bond Indices Corporate BAA Index are an average of the daily values for the corresponding month and weekly values are averages for the daily yields of the corresponding week. You cannot invest directly in an index.
DXY and 2019 Rate Hikes

Daily 12/30/2016 - 12/5/2017
- 2019 Market Implied Rate Hikes (bps) (R1) 0.155
- Dollar Index Spot (DXY) (L1) 93.36

Source: Bloomberg

DXY = The U.S. Dollar index is the average exchange rates between the USD and major world currencies. BPS = basis points. You cannot invest directly in an index.
U.S. Producer Prices Rising at Fastest Pace Since 2012

Source: Bloomberg

PPI = Producer Price Index measures the average change over time in selling prices received by domestic producers of goods and services.
Where's Inflation?

Source: Bianco, Bloomberg

CPIQIN Index (US CPI Cigarettes NSA) CPI multi-item Monthly 31JUL2006-31OCT201

G MASTER 624

Source: Bloomberg, Bianco Research
Commodity Prices vs. Recessions

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
S&P GSCI Total Return CME Index = Is an index widely recognized as a leading measure of general commodity price movements and inflation in the world economy. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Bitcoin is a virtual currency that's decentralized, math-based digital assets in which transactions can be performed cryptographically without the need for any central issuing authority.

Source: Bloomberg
The Fed and Interest Rates

Federal funds rate expectations
FOMC and market expectations for the fed funds rate

Source: JPMorgan Asset Management as of September 30, 1999

FOMC = Federal open Market Committee, GDP = Gross Domestic Product measures the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. PCE = Personal consumption Expenditures measures consumer spending on goods and services in the U.S. economy.
Change in Financial Conditions and Fed Hiking Cycles

Change in Financial Conditions and Fed Hiking Cycles

Tighter financial conditions

Looser financial conditions

We are here

Weeks into Hiking Cycle

1994 1999 2004 Current
Taylor rule is a reduced form approximation of the responsiveness of the nominal interest rate, as set by central bank, to changes in inflation, output or other economic conditions.
Federal Budget

- Income tax levied on over 100mm households
- Population 323 mm in 2016 so less than a 1/3 pay

FY 2018 Total Revenue

- Individual Income Taxes: 49%
- Payroll Taxes: 13%
- Corporate Income Taxes: 31%
- Excise Taxes: 5%

FY 2018 Program Spending

- Social Security, Unemployment, and Labor: 28%
- Medicare and Health: 36%
- National Defense: 14%
- Net Interest: 9%
- 7 others: 9%
- Other: 0%

Source: Office of Management and Budget - Table 2.1
Source: Office of Management and Budget - Table 3.2

Source: Inside Gov, “2018 United States Budget Estimate”
Mm = Millions, FY = Fiscal Year
Federal Budget

$2.7 TRILLION

FY 2018 Mandatory Spending

- Social Security, Unemployment, and Labor: 48%
- Medicare and Health: 37%
- Education: 12%
- Veterans’ Benefits: 3%
- Other Mandatory Programs: 3%
- Net Interest: 4%

Source: Office of Management and Budget - Table 8.5

$1.05 TRILLION

FY 2018 Discretionary Spending

- National Defense: 6%
- Education: 6%
- Transportation: 6%
- Social Security, Unemployment, and Labor: 6%
- Veterans’ Benefits: 7%
- Government: 8%
- Medicare and Health: 4%
- International Affairs: 4%
- Energy and Environment: 4%
- Science, Space, and Tech: 4%
- Housing and Community: 4%
- Agriculture: 4%

Source: Office of Management and Budget - Table 8.7

Source: Inside Gov, “2018 United States Budget Estimate”
FY = Fiscal Year
U.S. Public Debt as a Percentage of GDP

Monthly 1/31/1966 - 7/31/2017

- Federal Debt Total Public Debt as Pct of GDP Quarterly Seasonally Adjusted - Last Price 103.77

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

GDP = Gross Domestic product measures the amount of goods and services within a given country.
TAB IV

Bloodless Verdict of the Market
Equities vs. Commodities

GSCI Commodity Index = Is a widely recognized leading measure of general price movements and inflation in the world economy. GFC = Global Financial Crisis. S&P 500 Index is the American stocks market index based on market capitalizations of 500 largest companies having common stocks listed on NYSE and NASDAQ. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Gold Spot (with 200-day Moving Average)

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
Spot price of gold quoted in Troy ounces. SMAV = standard moving average. You cannot invest directly in an index.
High Yield (JNK) / U.S. Treasuries (TLT)

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
JNK = SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF (JNK), TLT = iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF. For ETF descriptions please see the appendix.
U.S. 2-Year Treasury

Daily 12/31/2009 - 12/5/2017

US Generic Govt 2 Year Yield - Last Price 1.83

Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

GT02 = US 2 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.
U.S. 5-Year Treasury

Daily 1/4/2010 - 12/5/2017

US Generic Govt 5 Year Yield - Last Price 2.16

Hi: 2.74
Low: 0.54

Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT5 = US 5 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT10 = US 10-Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Current U.S. 10-Year Yields vs. 2016 Low

Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
You cannot invest directly in an index.
Nominal GDP Year-over-Year (7 year moving Avg.) and 10y U.S. Treasury Yield

Nominal GDP YoY (7 year moving Avg.) and 10y UST Yield

Source: Bloomberg

GDP = Gross Domestic product measures the amount of goods and services within a given country.
10-year Yield 6mo Change and U.S. Economic Surprise

December 31, 2007 to December 4, 2017

Source: Societe Generale, Bloomberg
CFTC 10-year Treasury Speculative Positioning

Speculators Net Position 0.124M +12856

Source: Bloomberg
CTFC = Commodity Futures Trading Commission
U.S. Treasury 2s to 10s & Fed Hiking Cycles

Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
2s to 10s = U.S. 2–year Treasury vs. 10–year U.S. Treasury. GT10 = US 10 Year Treasury Bond. GT02 = 2year U.S. Treasury bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

GT30 = US 30 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.
Home Prices

Source: DoubleLine

Case-Shiller 20 composite includes: Atlanta, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York City, Phoenix, Portland, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Tampa and Washington, DC. SA = seasonally adjusted. NSA = non-seasonally-adjusted.
Mortgage Origination by Credit Score

Source: New York Federal Reserve

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Home Sales

The Percentage Of Home Sales By Dollar Value
As of September 2017

- Less Than $100k Homes: 9.80%
- $1M+ Homes: 2.70%
- $750k - $1M Homes: 2.80%
- $500k - $750k Homes: 8.90%
- $250k - $500k Homes: 35.10%
- $100k - $250k Homes: 40.80%

Data Source: Bloomberg

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TAB V
DBLTX
Duration: DBLTX vs. Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index

May 31, 2010 through October 31, 2017

Source: DoubleLine, Barclays
Barclays AGG Duration = Barclays US Aggregate Index duration. Duration is a measure of sensitivity of the price of a fixed income investment to a change in interest rates. It’s expressed in years.
Duration is a measure of sensitivity of the price of a fixed income investment to a change in interest rates. It’s expressed in years.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
### Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Statistics

As of 10/31/2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Return Bond Fund</th>
<th>Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Price</strong></td>
<td>$100.87</td>
<td>$103.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Duration</strong></td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>5.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average Life</strong></td>
<td>5.27</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portfolio statistics as of October 31, 2017 based on market weighted averages. Subject to change without notice.

**Average price** = A measure of the weighted average price paid for the securities calculated by taking the prices and dividing by the number of securities and does not include cash. Average price should not be confused with net asset value.

**Average Duration** = Duration is used as a risk measure. It measures the price volatility of a security given a change in interest rate movements.

**Average Life** = The average number of years that each dollar of unpaid principal due on the mortgage remains outstanding. Average life is computed as the weighted average time to the receipt of all future cash flows, using as the weights the dollar amounts of the principal paydowns.

Source: DoubleLine Capital LP

You cannot invest directly in an index. Please see index definition in the appendix.
Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Composition By Security Type

Portfolio composition as of October 31, 2017. Subject to change without notice.
Source: DoubleLine Capital LP. Sector allocations are subject to change and should not be considered a recommendation to buy or sell any security.
Bond ratings are grades given to bonds that indicate their credit quality as determined by a private independent rating service such as Standard & Poor's. The firm evaluates a bond issuer's financial strength, or its ability to pay a bond's principal and interest in a timely fashion. Ratings are expressed as letters ranging from 'AAA', which is the highest grade, to 'D', which is the lowest grade. In limited situations when the rating agency has not issued a formal rating, the Advisor will classify the security as nonrated.
Cash = The value of assets that can be converted into cash immediately. Can include marketable securities, such as government bonds, banker's acceptances, cash equivalents on balance sheets that may include securities that mature within 90 days.
Government = U.S. treasury securities.
Agency = Mortgage securities whose principal and interest guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC).
Non-Agency = Residential Mortgages Bond Securities are a type of bond backed by residential mortgages. Non-Agency means they were issued by a private issuer.
CMBS = Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities. Securitized loans made on commercial rather than residential property.
CLO = Collateralized Mortgage Obligations
Investment Objective & Summary
The investment objective of the SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF seeks to provide investment results that, before fees and expenses, corresponds generally to the price and yield performance of the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Index. The ETF invests in U.S. high yield bonds.

The Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Index is designed to measure the performance of publicly issued U.S. dollar denominated high yield corporate bonds with above-average liquidity. High yield securities are generally rated below investment grade and are commonly referred to as “junk bonds.” The Index includes publicly issued U.S. dollar denominated, non-investment grade, fixed-rate, taxable corporate bonds that have a remaining maturity of at least one year, regardless of optionality, are rated high-yield (Ba1/BB+/BB+ or below) using the middle rating of Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Fitch Inc., or Standard & Poor's, Inc. Respectively, and have $500 million or more of outstanding face value.

Important Risk Information
- In general, ETFs can be expected to move up or down in value with the value of the applicable index. Although ETF shares may be bought and sold on the exchange through any brokerage account, ETF shares are not individually redeemable from the Fund. Investors may acquire ETFs and tender them for redemption through the Fund in Creation Unit Aggregations only. Please see the prospectus for more details.
- Bond funds contain interest rate risk (as interest rates rise bond prices usually fall); the risk of issuer default; issuer credit risk; liquidity risk; and inflation risk.
- Investing in high yield fixed income securities, otherwise known as “junk bonds” is considered speculative and involves greater risk of loss of principal and interest than investing in investment grade fixed income securities. These lower-quality debt securities involve greater risk of default or price change due to potential changes in the credit quality of the issuer.
- The Fund invests by sampling the Index, holding a range of securities that, in the aggregate, approximates the full Index in terms of key risk factors and other characteristics which may cause the fund to experience tracking errors relative to performance of the Index.

Distributor: State Street Global Markets, LLC, member FINRA, SIPC, a wholly owned subsidiary of State Street Corporation. References to State Street may include State Street Corporation and its affiliates. Certain State Street affiliates provide services and receive fees from the SPDR ETFs.

Before investing, consider the funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. To obtain a prospectus or summary prospectus which contains this and other information, call 1-866-787-2257 or talk to your financial advisor. Read it carefully before investing.

JNK is distributed by State Street Global Markets, LLC
iShares 20+ Year Treasury ETF (TLT)

Investment Objective
The iShares 20+ Year Treasury Bond ETF seeks to track the investment results of an index composed of U.S. Treasury bonds with remaining maturities greater than twenty years.

Carefully consider the Funds' investment objectives, risk factors, and charges and expenses before investing. This and other information can be found in the Funds' prospectuses or, if available, the summary prospectuses which may be obtained by visiting the iShares ETF and BlackRock Fund prospectus pages. Read the prospectus carefully before investing.

HJY is distributed by BlackRock
Definitions

Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index - The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.


Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Treasury Index - This index is the US Treasury component of the US Government index. Public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Treasury 10 Year Index - This index is the 10 year component of the US Government index.

Bloomberg Barclays Capital US Treasury 30 Year Index - This index is the 30 year component of the US Government index.

Bloomberg Barclays Capital US High Yield Index - The Barclays Capital US High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issuer from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zeros, step-up coupon structures, 144-As and pay-in-kind (PIK, as of October 1, 2009) are also included.

BofA Merrill Lynch US Government Index (GOAO) - The Merrill Lynch US Government Index tracks the performance of US government (i.e. securities in the Treasury and Agency indices.)

BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index (COAO) “Investment Grade” - The Merrill Lynch Corporate Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch) and an investment grade rated country of risk (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $250MM.

CRB Commodity Index (CRY) - An unweighted geometric average of some important commodities. It averages prices across 17 commodities and across time. The index tracks energy, grains, industrials, livestock, precious metals, and agricultural.

S&P 500 (SPX) - S&P 500 is a free-float capitalization-weighted index published since 1957 of the prices of 500 large-cap common stocks actively traded in the United States.

Standard Deviation – Sigma = standard deviation. It shows how much variation there is from the “average” (mean, or expected/budgeted value). A low standard deviation indicated that the data point tend to be very close to the mean, whereas high standard deviation indicated that the date is spread out over a large range of values.

Dow Jones – UBS DJ Government Index - The Dow Jones UBS – Commodity index is composed of commodities traded on U.S. exchanges, with the exception of aluminum, nickel and zinc, which trade on the London Metal Exchange (LME).

“Copper”= Copper Spot Price (HGI) Copper is the world’s third most used metal behind iron and aluminum primarily used in highly cyclical industries including construction and industrial machinery manufacturing. Spot price quoted in USD/lb.

“Gold”= Gold Spot Price (Golds) The Gold Spot price is quoted as US Dollar per Troy Ounce.

Crude Oil= Crude oil varies greatly in appearance depending on its composition. West Texas Intermediate (WTI )= Texas light sweet crude is used as a benchmark in oil pricing. It’s “light” because of the low density and sweet because of low sulfur. Brent crude = Is a major trading classification of sweet light crude. Brent is the oil maker also known as Brent Blend.

Volatility Index (VIX) - The VIX shows the market’s expectation of 30-day volatility. It is constructed using the implied volatilities of a wide range of S&P 500 index options. This volatility is meant to be forward looking and is calculated from both calls and puts. The VIX is a widely used measure of market risk and is often referred to as the "investor fear gauge".

Spread – Spread is the percentage point difference between yields of various classes of bonds compared to treasury bonds.

Yield-to-Maturity (YTM) - The discount rate at which the sum of all future cash flows from the bond (coupons and principal) is equal to the price of the bond. The YTM calculation takes into account the bond’s current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity. It is also assumed that all coupon payments are reinvested at the same rate as the bond’s current yield.
Definitions

BofA Merrill Lynch US Dollar Emerging Markets Sovereign Plus Index (IGOV)
This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated emerging market and cross-over sovereign debt publicly issued in the eurobond or US domestic market. Qualifying countries must have a BB1 or lower foreign currency long-term sovereign debt rating (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P, and Fitch).

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Cash Pay Index (JOAO) “Below Investment Grade”-
The Merrill Lynch High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt, currently in a coupon paying period, that is publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Must have one year remaining to final maturity and a minimum outstanding amount of $100MM.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Index (H0AO)
The Merrill Lynch High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on average of Moodys, S&P and Fitch) at least 18 months to final maturity at time of issue of issuance, a final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $100 MM.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Excluding Energy, Metals and Mining Index (HXNM)
The Merrill Lynch High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market excluding energy, metals and mining.

BofA Merrill Lynch International Government Index (NOGO)
The Merrill Lynch International Index tracks the performance of Australia, Canadian, French, German, Japan, Dutch, Swiss and UK investment grade sovereign debt publicly issued and denominated in the issuer’s own domestic market and currency. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding.

BofA Merrill Lynch Mortgage-Backed Securities Index (MOAO)
This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated fixed rate and hybrid residential mortgage pass-through securities publicly issued by US agencies in the US domestic market. 30-year, 20-year, 15-year and interest only fixed rate mortgage pools are included in the Index provided they have at least one year remaining term to final maturity and a minimum amount outstanding of at least $5 billion per generic coupon and $250MM per production year within each generic coupon.

Bloomberg Barclays Capital Global Emerging Markets Index - The Barclays Capital Global Emerging Markets Index represents the union of the USD-denominated US Emerging Markets index and the predominately EUR-denominated Pan Euro Emerging Markets Index, covering emerging markets in the following regions: Americas, Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Asia. As with other fixed income benchmarks provided by Barclays Capital, the index is rules-based, which allows for an unbiased view of the marketplace and easy replicability.

JP Morgan Investment Grade Corporate Index - JP Morgan Investment Grade Corporate Index includes performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody’s, S&P and Fitch) and an investment grade rated country of risk (based on an average of Moodys, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $250MM.

Draw Down - The peak-to-trough decline during a specific record period of an investment, fund or commodity. A drawdown is usually quoted as the percentage between the peak and the trough.

Sharpe Ratio – A measure that indicates the average return minus the risk-free return divided by the standard deviation of return on an investment.

Sorintino Ratio – is a variation of the Sharpe ratio that differentiates harmful volatility form the total overall volatility by using the asset’s standard deviation of negative asset returns, called downside deviation. The Sorintino ratio takes the asset’s return and subtracts the risk-free rate, then divides that amount by the asset’s downside deviation.

NAV – A mutual fund’s price per share or exchange-traded fund’s (ETF) per-share value. In both cases, the per-share dollar amount of the fund is calculated by dividing the total value of all the securities in its portfolio, less any liabilities, by the number of fund shares outstanding.

CMO – A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called tranches. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds’ prospectus.

TIPS – Treasury Inflation Protection. A treasury security that is indexed to inflation in order to protect investors from the negative effects of inflation. TIPS are considered an extremely low-risk investment since they are backed by the U.S. government and since their par value rises with inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, while their interest rate remains fixed.

CPI – Consumer Price Index. A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care.

Cash Flow – Cash flow measures the cash generating capability of a company by adding non-cash charges (e.g. depreciation) and interest expense to pretax income.
**Definitions**

**BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay CCC-rated Index (JOA3)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on CCC rated High Yield credit only.

**BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay BB-rated Index (JOA1)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on BB rated High Yield credit only.

**BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay B-rated Index (JOA2)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch High Yield Cash Pay Index concentrating on B rated High Yield credit only.

**BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index BBB-rated index (COA4)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the lower rated BBB investment grade credits.

**BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index A-rated Index (COA3)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the A rated investment grade credits.

**BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index AAA-rated Index (COA1)** – A component of the BofA/Merrill Lynch Credit Index concentrating on the highest rated AAA investment grade credits.

**BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index (GOQO)** - The Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $1 billion.


**BofA Merrill Lynch Municipal Index** - The Merrill Lynch Municipal Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated municipal debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market. It is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch Municipal Index (GOQO).

**BofA Merrill Lynch Current 30 year UST Index** — This index is the 30 year component of the US Government index.

**BofA Merrill Lynch Current 10 year UST Index** — This index is the 10 year component of the US Government index.

**Shanghai Index** - The Shanghai Stock Exchange Composite is a capitalization-weighted index tracking daily price performance of all A and B-shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. This index was developed December 19, 1990 with a base value of 100.

**S&P/Case-Shiller Composite Home Price Index** - The Case-Shiller Home Price Indices, one comprised of price changes within all 20 metropolitan markets, and another comprised of price changes within the following subset of 10 metropolitan markets: Boston, Chicago, Denver, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington DC. In addition to those 10 markets, the 20-Home Price Index reflects price changes for Atlanta, Charlotte, Dallas, Detroit, Minneapolis, Phoenix, Portland, Seattle and Tampa.

**NASDAQ** - A computerized system that facilitates trading and provides price quotations on more than 5,000 of the more actively traded over the counter stocks. Created in 1971, the Nasdaq was the world’s first electronic stock market.

**Transports** - The Industrials Sector includes companies whose businesses are dominated by one of the following activities: The manufacture, distribution of capital goods, including aerospace & defense, construction, engineering & building products, electrical equipment and industrial machinery

**Utilities** - A public utility is a business that furnishes an everyday necessity to the public at large. Public utilities provide water, electricity, natural gas, telephone service, and other essentials. Utilities may be publicly or privately owned, but most are operated as private businesses.

**Basis Point** - A basis point is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1%, and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

**REIT** - Real Estate Trust. A security that sells like a stock on the major exchanges and invests in real estate directly, either through properties or mortgages

**Duration** – Duration is a commonly used measure of the potential volatility of the price of a debt security, or the aggregate market value of a portfolio of debt securities, prior to maturity. Securities with a longer duration generally have more volatile prices than securities of comparable quality with a shorter duration.

**ISM** = ISM Manufacturing Index is based on a survey of 300 manufacturing firms by the Institute of Supply Management.

**DXY** = U.S. dollar spot index indicates the general international value of the US dollar by averaging the exchange rates between the USD and major world currencies.

**PE = price/ earnings ratio** is the ratio of valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its per-share earnings

**S&P Low Volatility TR = The S&P 500 Low Volatility Index is designed to measure the performance of the 100 least volatile stocks of the S&P 500 Index Volatility is defined as the standard deviation of the security computed using the daily price returns over 252 trading days.**

**MSCI USA Minimum Volatility Gross TR Index** is designed to reflect the performance of a minimum variance equity strategy by optimizing a traditional cap weighted “parent MSCI Index” to attain the lowest level of volatility for a set of constraints.
Definitions

BoFA/Merrill Lynch Inflation Linked Index (G0Q1) – The BoFA Merrill Lynch US Inflation-Linked Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated inflation linked sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market.

Citigroup TIPS (SBUSILSI) – It measures the returns of the inflation-linked bonds with fixed-rate coupon payments that are linked to an inflation index. The price of each issue in the USLSI is adjusted by using an index ratio. The index ratio is determined by dividing the current inflation index level by the inflation index level at the time of issue of the security. The inflation index is published on a monthly basis, and the intra-month index ratio is calculated using linear interpolation.


Russell 2000 – measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the US equity universe. Russell 2000 is a subset of the Russell 3000 index representing approximately 10% of the total market capitalization of that index.

S&P GSCI – is a composite index of commodity sector return representing an unleveraged, long-only investment in commodity futures that is broadly diversified across the spectrum of commodities.

S&P GSCI Agriculture – is a composite index of agriculture commodity futures unleveraged, long-only investment.


Citigroup Economic Surprise Index - . The Citigroup Economic Surprise Indices are objective and quantitative measures of economic news. They are defined as weighted historical standard deviations of data surprises (actual releases vs Bloomberg survey median). A positive reading of the Economic Surprise Index suggests that economic releases have on balance beating consensus. The indices are calculated daily in a rolling three-month window. The weights of economic indicators are derived from relative high-frequency spot FX impacts of 1 standard deviation data surprises. The indices also employ a time decay function to replicate the limited memory of markets.

DAX - This index is the German Stock Index is a total return index of 30 selected German blue chip stocks traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange.

CAC 40 – This index the most widely-used indicator of the Paris market, reflects the performance of the 40 largest equities listed in France, measured by free-float market capitalization and liquidity.

FTSE 100 – Is a capitalization-weighted index of the 100 most highly capitalized companies traded on the London Stock Exchange.

Nikkei 225 – The Nikkei-225 Stock average is a price-weighted average of 225 top-rated Japanese companies listed in the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

ESTX50 – EuroSTOxx 50 index is Europe’s leading blue-chip index for the Eurozone, provides a blue-chip representation of supersector leaders in the Eurozone.

Merrill Lynch Option MOVE Index – Merrill Lynch Option Volatility Estimate is a weighted index of the normalized implied volatility on 1-month Treasury options.

MSCI USA Minimum Volatility – The index is calculated by optimizing the MSCI USA index, its parent index, in USD for the lowest absolute risk (within given constraints).

Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index – An index that is composed of fixed-rate, publicly issued, non-investment grade debt.

Bloomberg Barclays Euro Corporate Index – A subset of the Barclays EuroAgg measures the investment grade, euro-denominated, fixed rate bond market, including treasuries, government-related, corporate and securitized issues.

Bloomberg Barclays Euro High Yield Index – Measures the market of non-investment grade, fixed-rate corporate bonds denominated in Euro. Inclusion is based on the currency of issue, and not the domicile of the issuer.

JPMorgan Corporate EMBI Broad Diversified Index (JBCDCOMP) – This index tracks a broad basket of performance of investment grade corporate debt, including smaller issues covering a wider array of publically issued across a range of emerging market countries.

JPMorgan Corporate Emerging Market Index (JCMHCOR) – This index is a liquid basket of emerging markets corporate issues which include 80 bonds, representing 60 issuers and 16 countries. It has strict liquidity criteria for inclusion in order to provide replicability, tradability, robust pricing and data integrity.

JPMorgan Global Bond Index ex-EM (JGAGGUSD) – is a comprehensive global investment grade benchmark excluding emerging markets.

JPMorgan EM Bond Index Global Diversified – tracks total returns for traded external debt instruments in the emerging markets limiting the weights of those index countries with larger debt stocks by only including a specified portion of these countries eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding.

Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate Index – is a subset of the Barclays U.S. Aggregate index which is a broad-based flagship benchmark that measures the investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed rate taxable bond market. It includes Treasuries, government-related and corporate securities, MBS, ABS and CMBS. This subset represents the investment grade portion of that index.
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Webcast Announcements

2018 Webcast Schedule available on www.doublelinefunds.com

“Just Markets” 2018 Outlook Webcast – January 9, 2018
Jeffrey Gundlach, DoubleLine CEO & CIO will discuss his outlook for the markets for 2018
Go to www.doubleline.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Emerging Markets & Low Duration Emerging Markets Webcast – February 13, 2018
DoubleLine Emerging Markets Portfolio Management team will discuss the Emerging Market Bond Fund and the Low Duration Emerging Markets Bond Fund
Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Infrastructure Webcast – February 27, 2018
Jeffrey Gundlach will discuss DoubleLine’s Total Return Bond Fund
Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

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Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach
Chief Executive Officer

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