

Timing & Strategy

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach
Chief Executive Officer

June 14, 2016



Total Return Bond Fund

Retail and Institutional Class		
No Load Mutual Fund		
	Retail N-share	Inst. I-share
Ticker	<u>DLTNX</u>	<u>DBLTX</u>
Min Investment	\$2,000	\$100,000
Min IRA Investment	\$500	\$5,000
Gross Expense Ratio	0.72%	0.47%

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



DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund – Quarter Ending March 31, 2016

Quarter End March 31, 2016	1Q 2016	Year-to-Date 2016	1-Year	3-Year Annualized	5-Year Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (4-6-10 to 3-31-16)
I-share	1.75%	1.75%	2.45%	3.15%	5.36%	7.59%
N-share	1.69%	1.69%	2.20%	2.93%	5.11%	7.33%
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index	3.03%	3.03%	1.96%	2.50%	3.78%	4.11%

As of March 31, 2016	I-Share	N-Share	Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index
1-Yr Std Deviation ¹	1.87%	1.91%	2.43%
Gross Expense Ratio	0.47%	0.72%	

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.

1. Standard deviation is a measure of the variation or dispersion of a set of data from its mean or expected/budgeted value. A low standard deviation indicates that the data points tend to be very close to the mean, whereas a high standard deviation indicates that the data is spread out over a large range of values. A measure of an investment's volatility.

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. It is not possible to invest in an index.

Upcoming Webcast Announcements

Asset Allocation Webcast – July 12, 2016

Jeffrey Gundlach will discuss

Core Fixed Income and Flexible Income Funds

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2016 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Total Return Webcast – September 8, 2016

Jeffrey Gundlach will host

Total Return Fund webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2016 Webcast Schedule to register

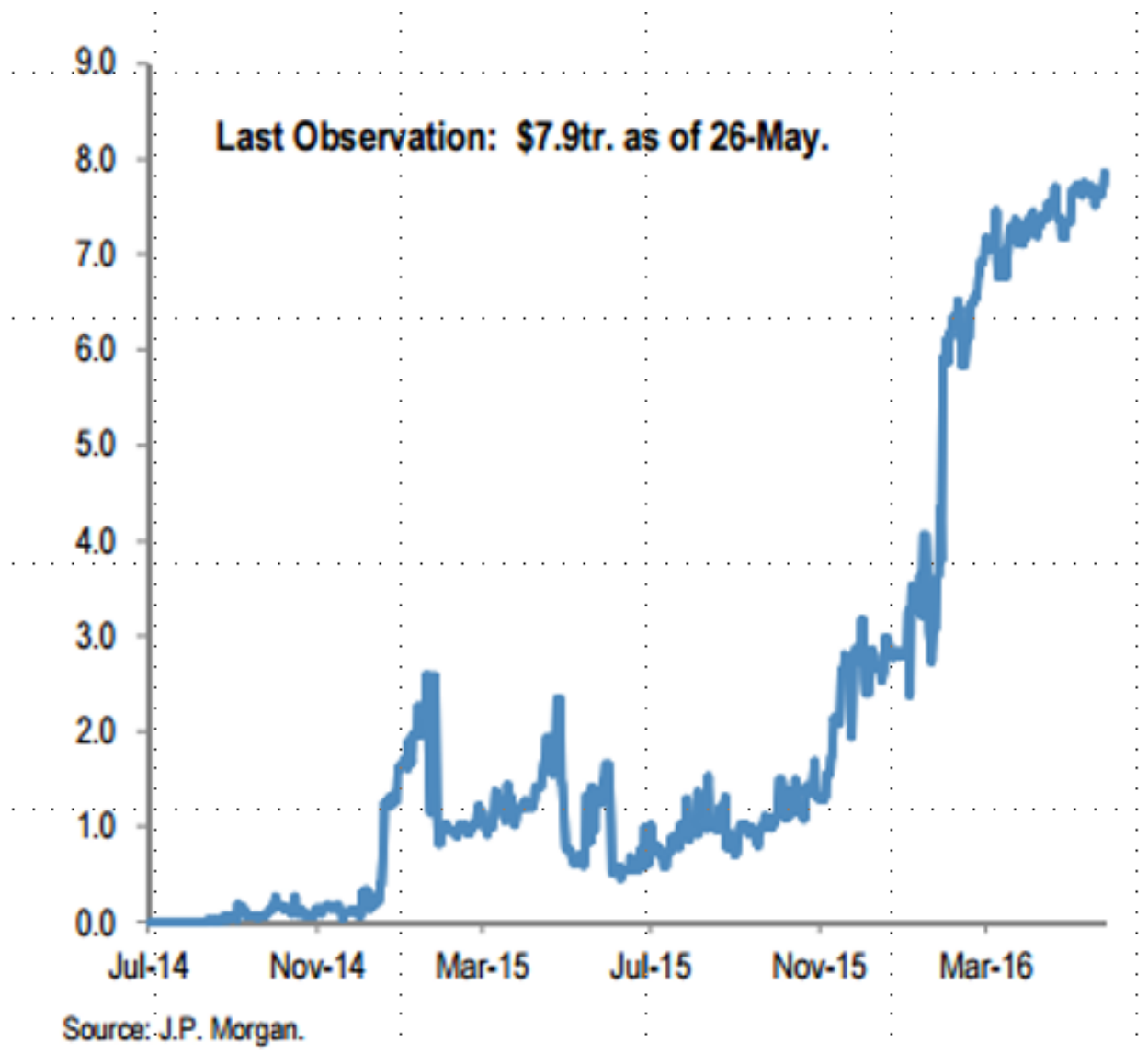
1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

To Receive Presentation Slides:

You can email fundinfo@doubleline.com

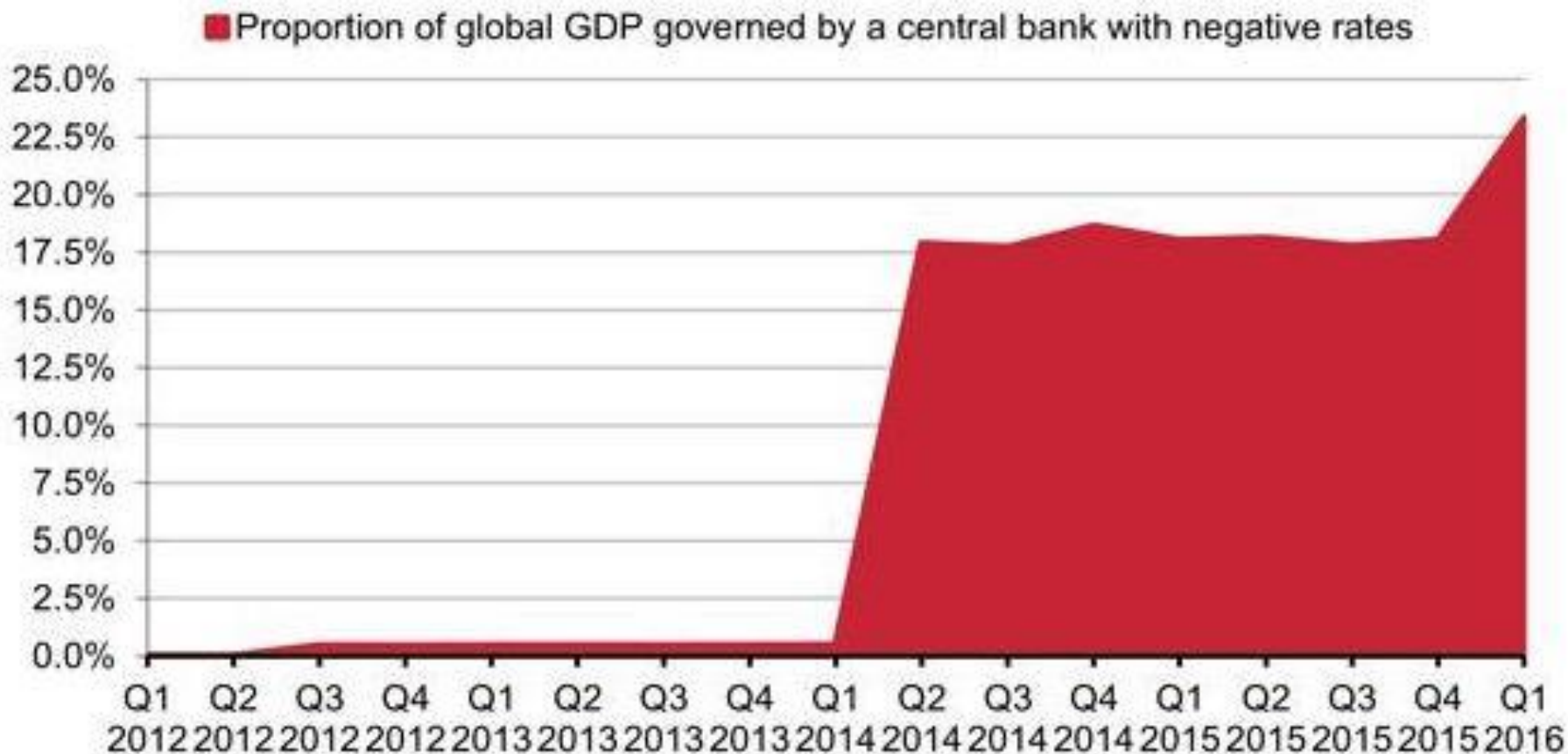
Government Bonds With Negative Yields Near \$8T

July 31, 2014 to May 26, 2016



Negative Rates Governed By Central Banks

January 1, 2012 to March 31, 2016



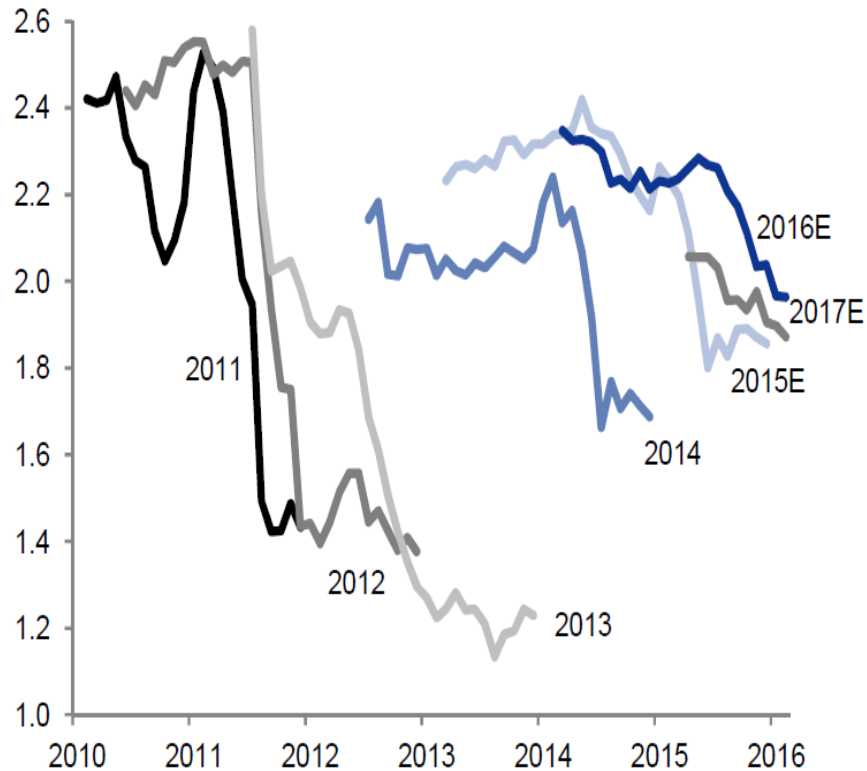
Source: FactSet, Oxford Economic, GDP share measured in nominal U.S. Dollars

As of March 31, 2016

GDP = Gross Domestic Product is the amount of goods and services produced within a given country/territory.

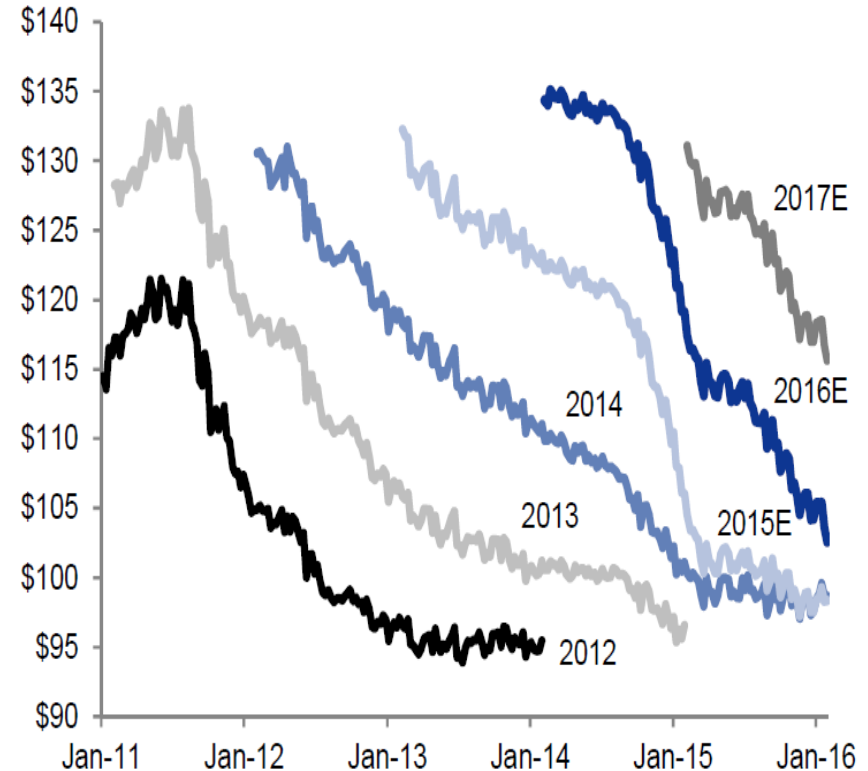
Negative Growth Revision Patterns Are Too Familiar

Exhibit 6: World GDP has been revised down consistently
Consensus G7 Real GDP growth expectations



Source: Bloomberg, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

Exhibit 7: Global earnings have followed a similar pattern
I/B/E/S consensus MSCI World earnings estimate revisions



Source: Datastream, I/B/E/S, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

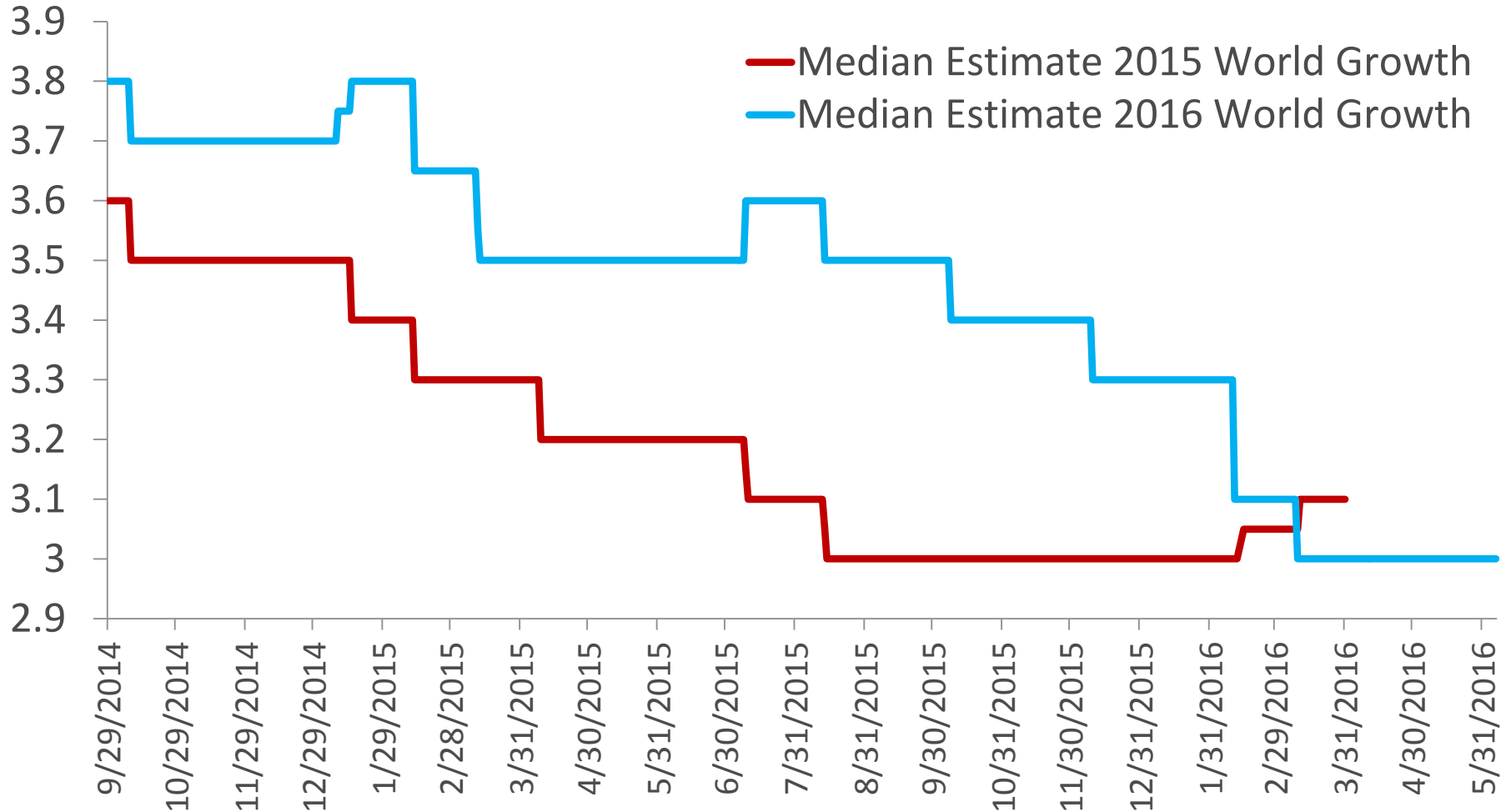
As of March 31, 2016 and projected through 2017

GDP = The amount of goods and services produced within a given country or territory. G7 = The world's most powerful industrialized countries: US, Japan, Germany, UK, France, Italy and Canada. EU also represented.

World Growth Forecasts (GDP)

As of June 6, 2016 Projected 2016

Bloomberg Survey - World Growth Forecasts

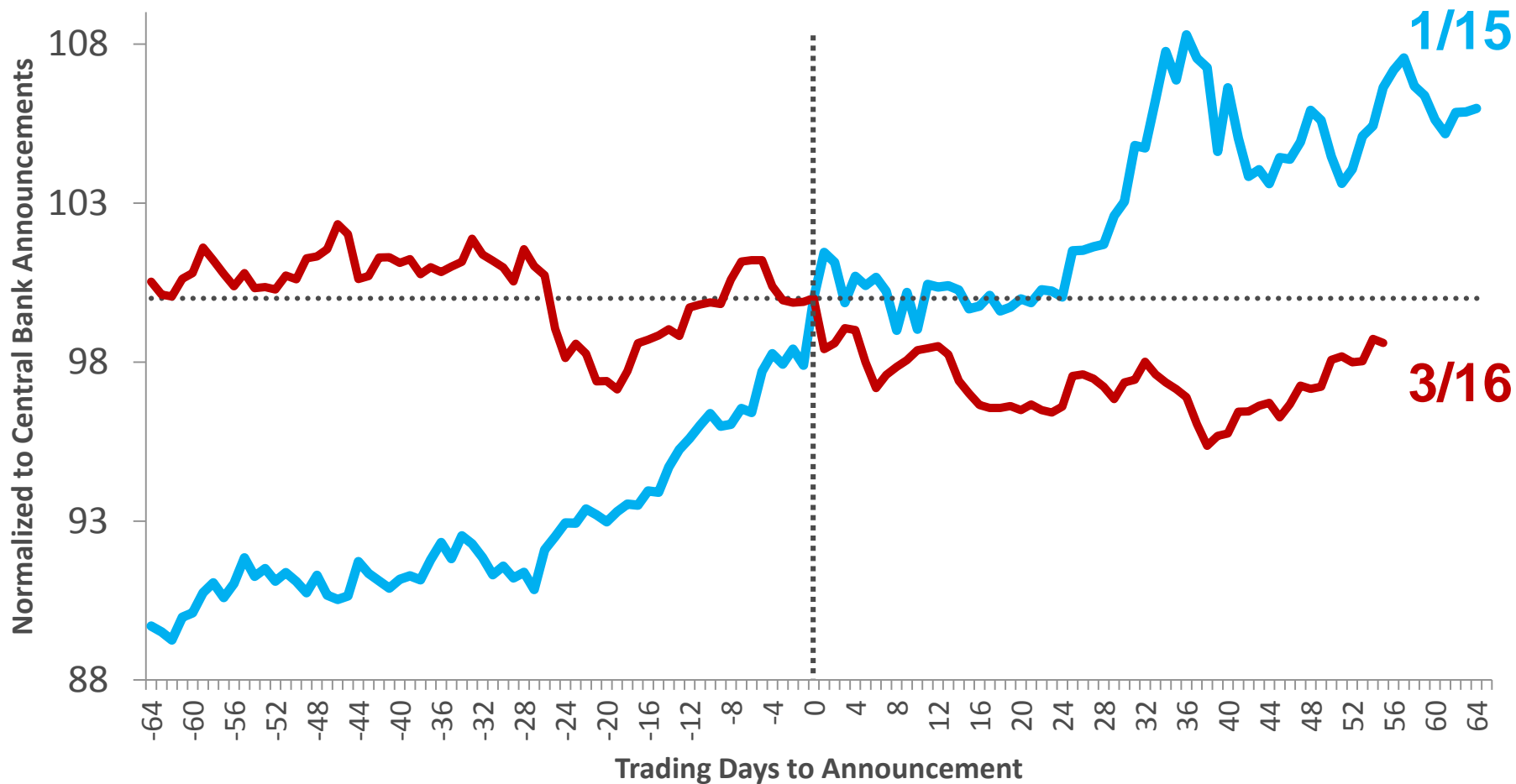


Source: Bloomberg

GDP = Gross Domestic Product is the monetary value for all the finished goods and services produced within a given country.

ECB Monetary Policy Announcements & USD /EUR Performance

(3 months Leading Up to and 3 months Proceeding Central Bank Announcements)

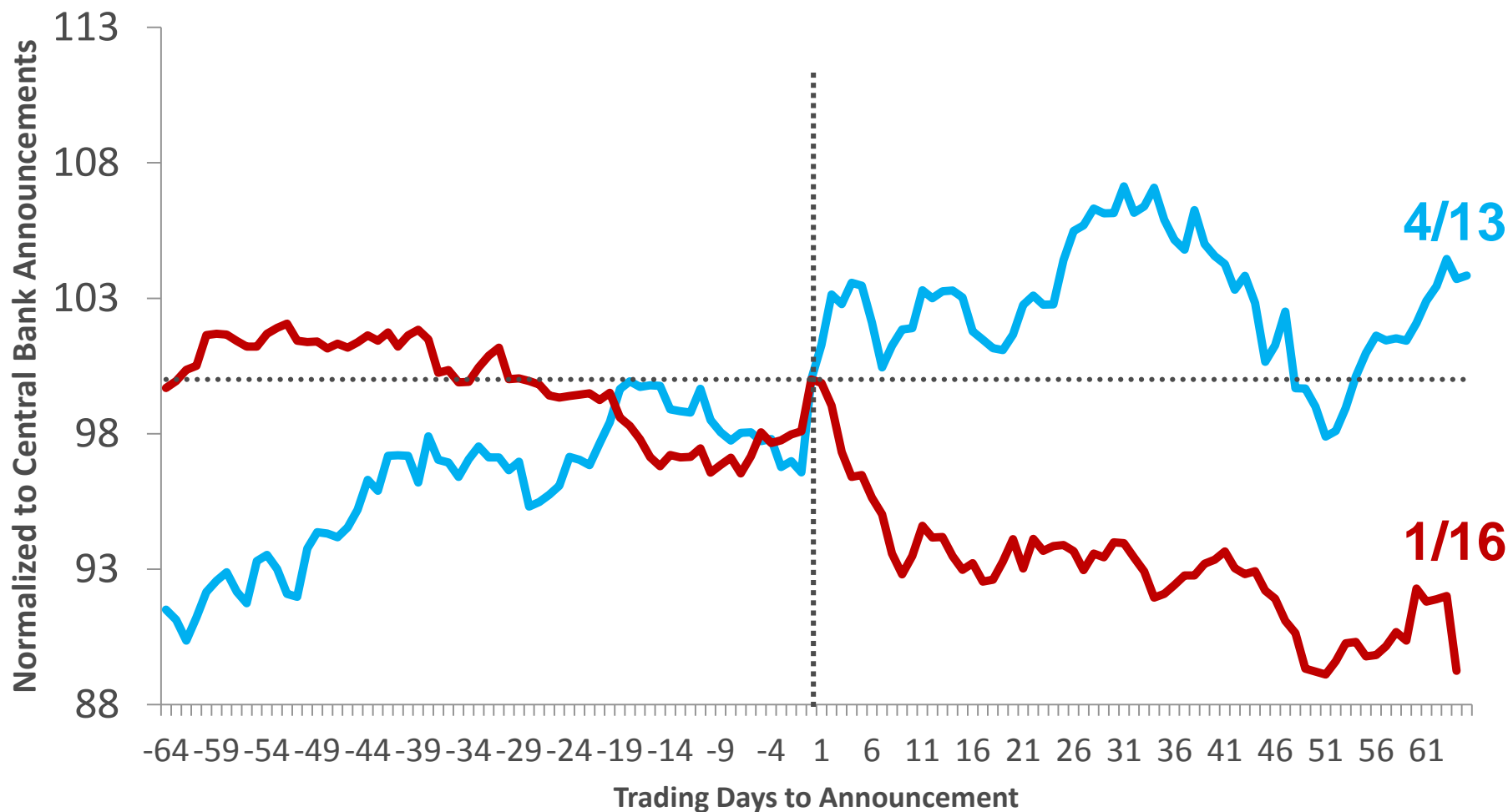


Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine as of date indicated in chart through May 31, 2016.

USDEUR = US Dollar vs. Euro exchange rate, ECB = European Central Bank, representing: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. \$EUR - ECB QE = Euro spot price in U.S. dollars minus European central bank quantitative easing. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Bank of Japan Monetary Policy Announcements & USD/JPY Performance

(3 months Leading Up to and 3 months Proceeding Central Bank Announcements)

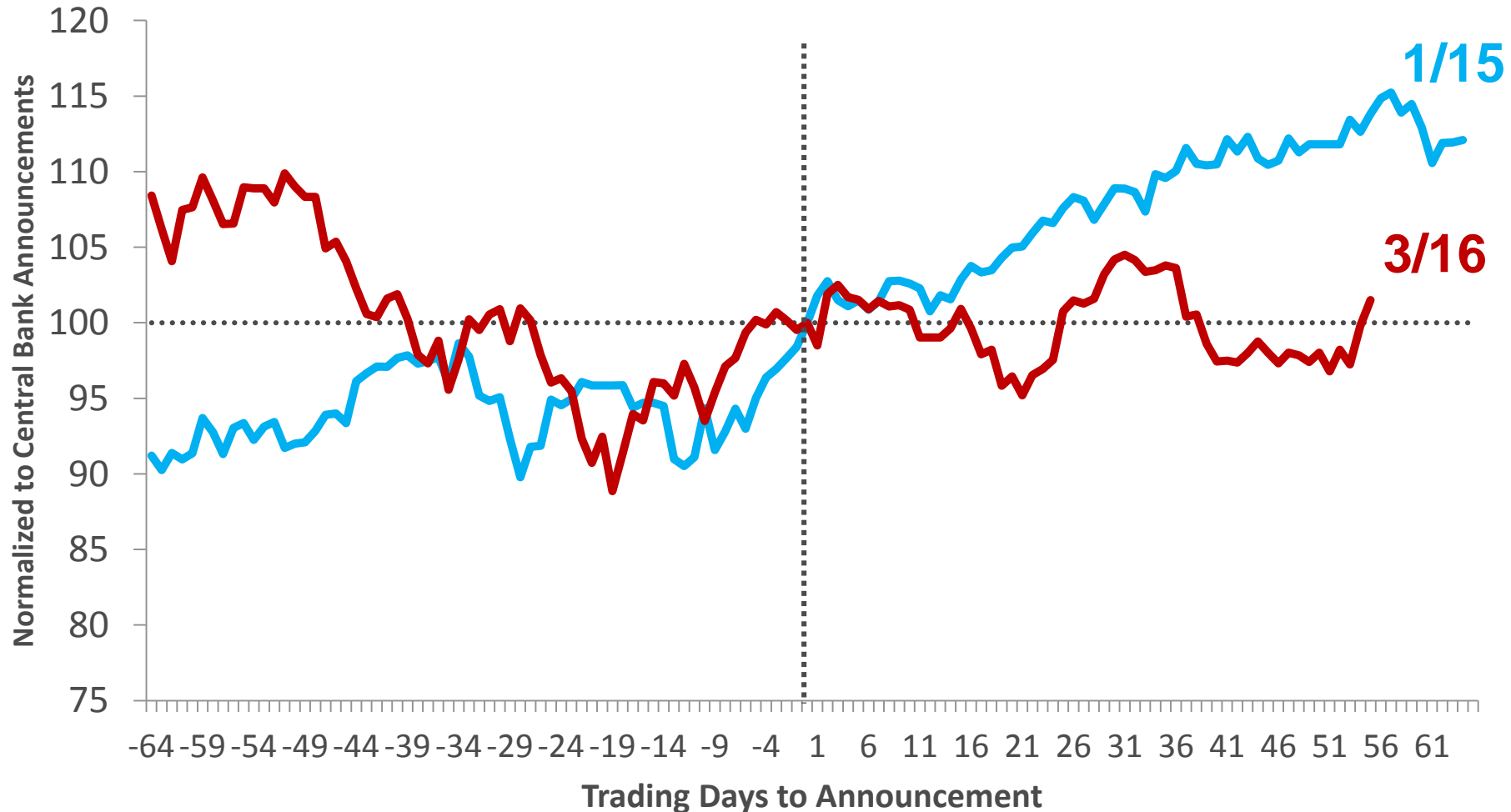


Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine as of date indicated in chart through May 31, 2016.

USDJPY = Japanese yen quoted in U.S. dollar terms. Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing 1 program. \$JPY - BOJ QQE2 = Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing 2 program. \$JPY - BOJ Neg Rates = Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's negative interest rates. You cannot invest directly in an index.

ECB Monetary Policy Announcements & Eurostoxx 50 Performance

(3 months Leading Up to and 3 months Proceeding Central Bank Announcements)

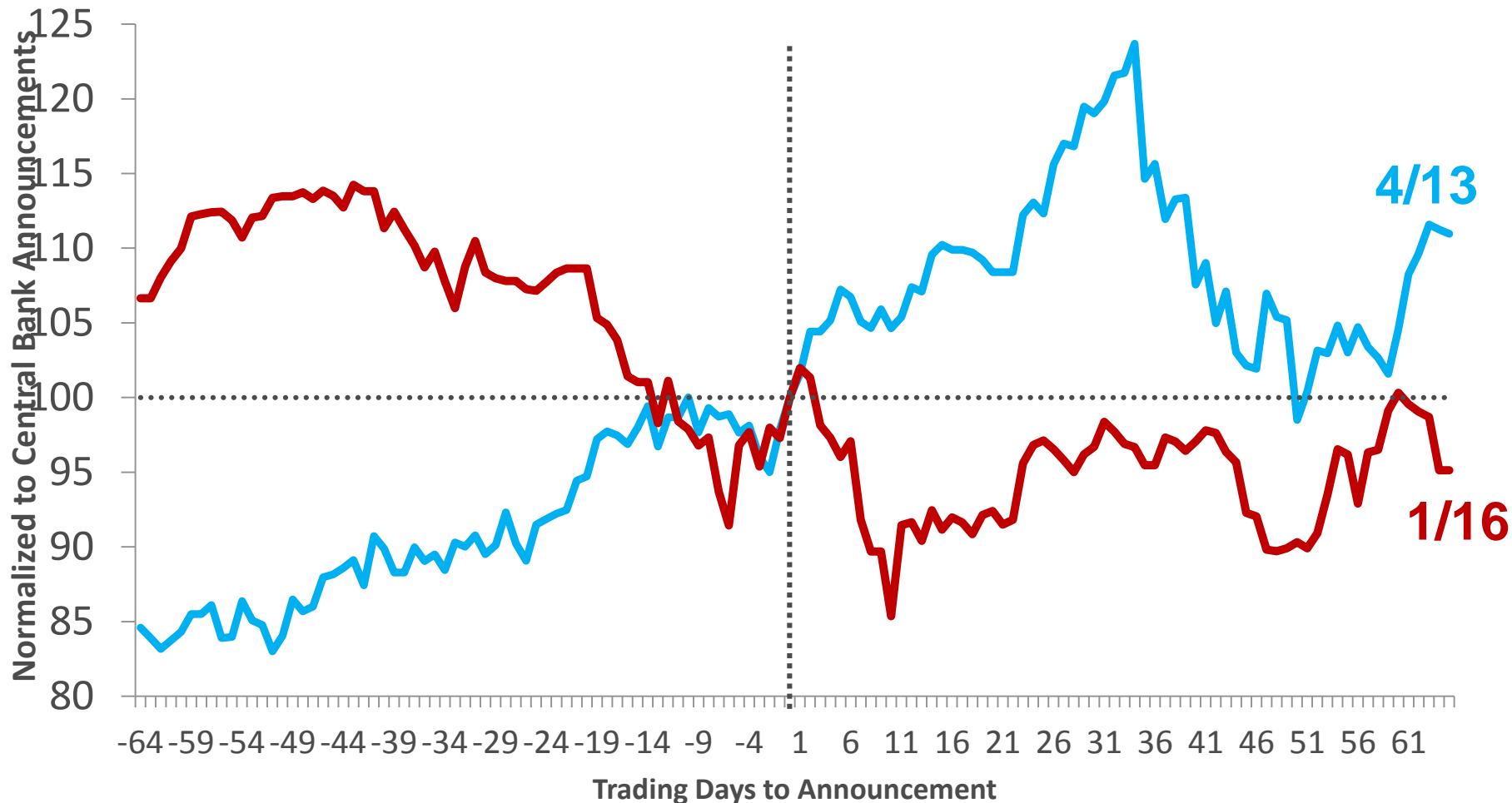


Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine as of date indicated in chart through May 31, 2016.

USDEUR = US Dollar vs. Euro exchange rate, ECB = European Central Bank, Eurostoxx = EuroStoxx 50 is a stock index of Eurozone stocks designed by STOXX, and index provider owned by Deutsche Borse Group and SIX group. The goal is to provide a blue-chip representation of Supersector leaders in the Eurozone. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Bank of Japan Monetary Policy Announcements & Nikkei Performance

(3 months Leading Up to and 3 months Proceeding Central Bank Announcements)



Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine as of date indicated in chart.

USDJPY = Japanese yen quoted in U.S. dollar terms. BoJ = Bank of Japan. \$JPY – BOJ QQE1 = Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing 1 program. \$JPY – BOJ QQE2 = Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's quantitative and qualitative easing 2 program. \$JPY – BOJ Neg Rates = Japanese yen spot price in U.S. dollars minus Bank of Japan's negative interest rates. NKY = Nikkei 225 composite is the leading Japanese stock market. It's price weighted index comprised of Japan's top 225 blue-chip companies on the Tokyo Stock Exchange. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Japan Accounts for 58% of Negative G10 Debt

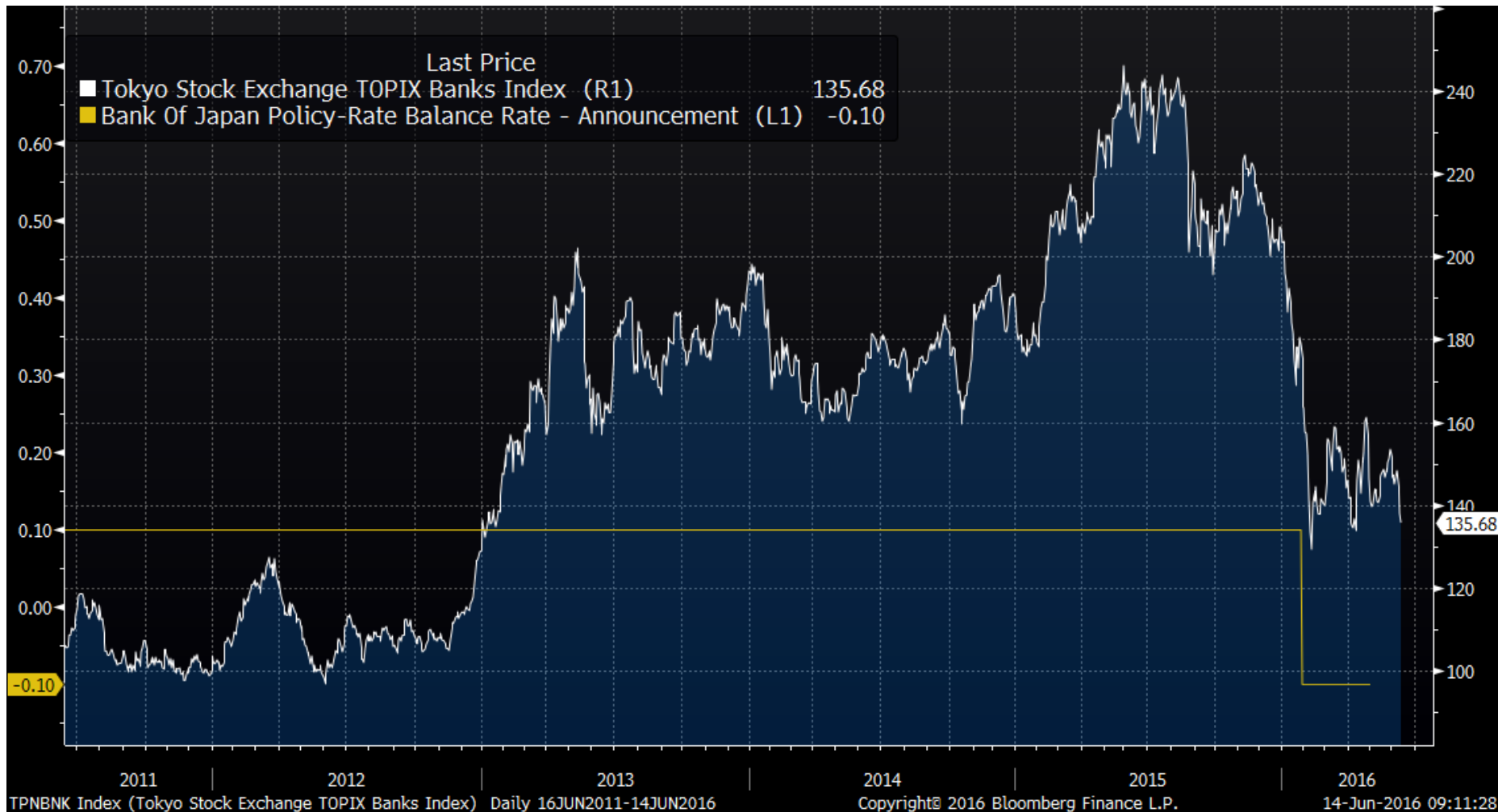
Figure 3. Japan accounts for almost 58% of all negative yielding G10 debt* ...

Breakout of negative yielding G10 debt						
Maturity	Total negative yielding debt	<1yr	1-5yr	5-10yr	10-20yr	20+yr
Japan	57.49%	65.58%	52.94%	67.72%	60.07%	0.04%
Germany	10.66%	6.21%	12.66%	11.60%	2.49%	1.90%
France	11.33%	9.28%	14.00%	6.77%	9.25%	5.30%
Switzerland	0.64%	0.45%	0.44%	1.02%	3.04%	0.00%
Sweden	0.91%	1.07%	1.07%	0.36%	0.98%	0.00%
Belgium	1.91%	1.80%	2.28%	1.49%	0.14%	0.06%
Netherlands	2.20%	1.33%	2.75%	2.06%	0.00%	0.00%
United Kingdom	3.62%	0.48%	0.57%	2.77%	24.00%	92.70%
Canada	0.21%	0.10%	0.28%	0.17%	0.02%	0.00%
United States	4.77%	2.41%	5.59%	6.03%	0.01%	0.00%
Italy	6.26%	11.28%	7.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
G10 Total (%)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
G10 Total (\$billions)	13,705.61	2,579.73	7,640.43	2,727.83	491.45	266.17

Source: Citi Research, Bloomberg (as of 5/12/2016); *UK's share of long dated negative yielding debt is disproportionately high due to inflation linked Gilts. TIPs account for all long dated negative yielding US debt.

TOPIX Banks/TOPIX and BOJ Policy Rate

June 16, 2011 to June 14, 2016



TPNBNK Index = TOPIX Banks Index is a capitalization-weighted index of all the banks listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and is one of the 33 industry sectors of the TOPIX Index. TPX = Tokyo Stock Price Index is a capitalized-weighted index of all companies listed on the First Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. BOJ = Bank of Japan. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Money Safe Sales in Japan

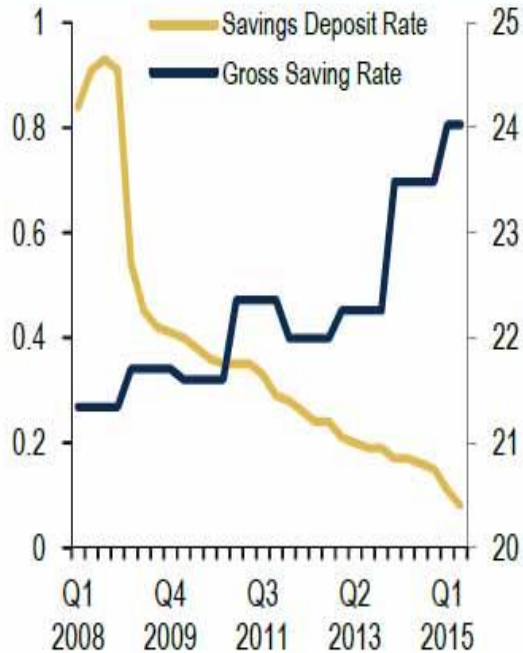
Sales of money safes at the highest levels since the financial crisis



Source: METI, MIC, Datastream, Haver Analytics, DB Global Markets Research

Interest Rates: Switzerland, Denmark and Sweden

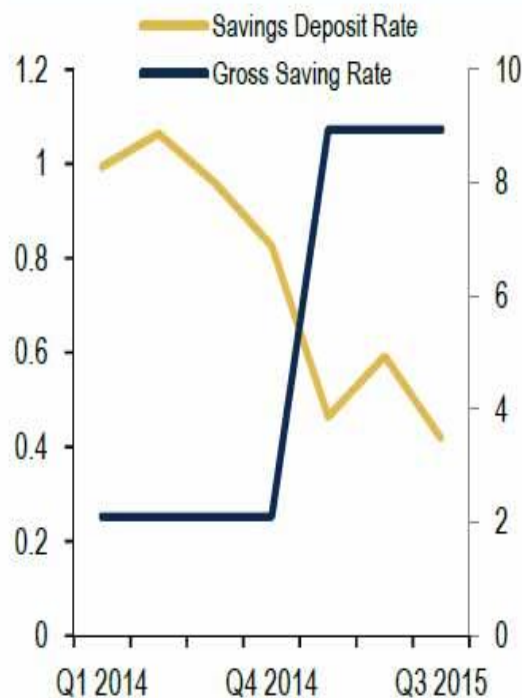
Chart 10: Switzerland: gross savings rate (RHS) vs. bank interest rates (LHS)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Gross savings rate (RHS, blue line)

DG ECFIN AMECO, SNB, DataStream. Using household gross saving rate as % of gross disposable income.

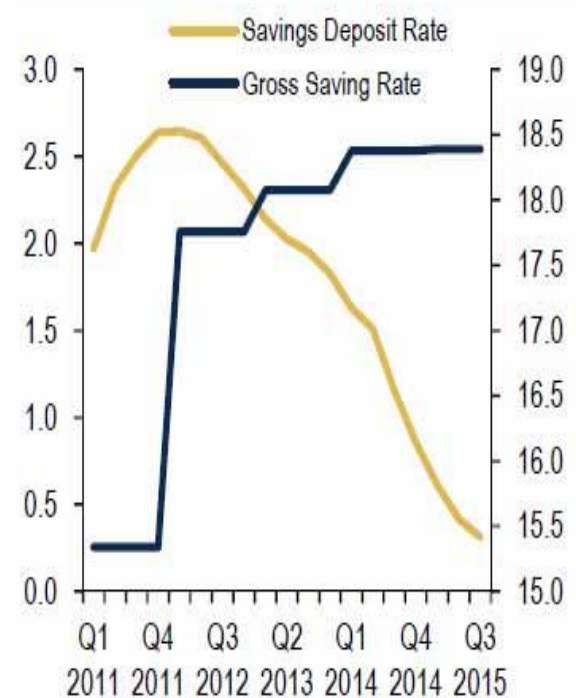
Chart 11: Denmark: gross savings rate (RHS) vs. bank interest rates (LHS)



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Gross savings rate (RHS, blue line)

DG ECFIN AMECO, Denmark's Nationalbank, DataStream. Using household gross saving rate as % of gross disposable income. Domestic deposit rate for households, all maturities.

Chart 12: Sweden: gross savings rate (RHS) vs. bank interest rates (LHS)

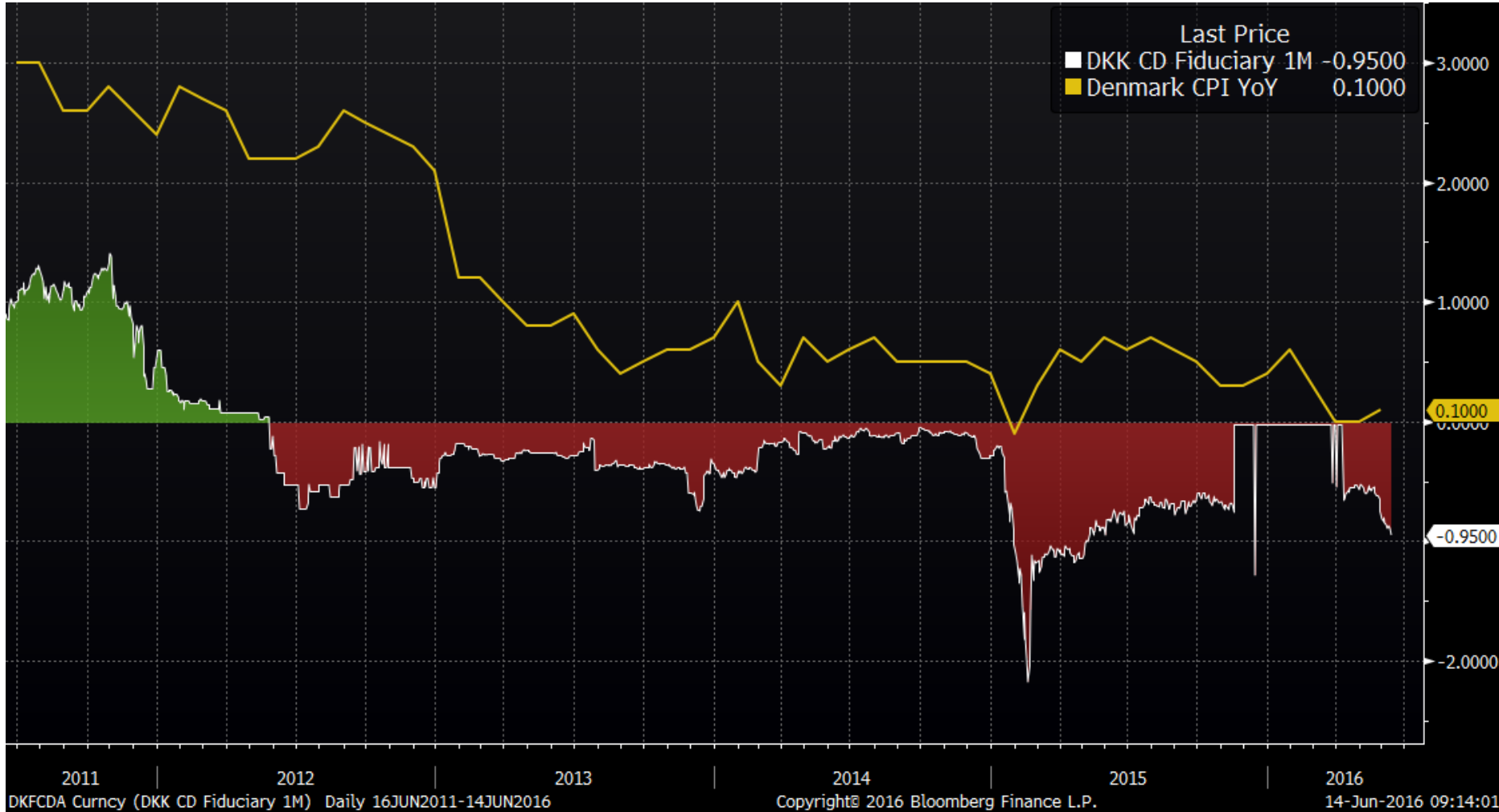


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research. Gross savings rate (RHS, blue line)

DG ECFIN AMECO, Statistics Sweden/Sveriges Riksbank, DataStream. Using household gross saving rate as % of gross disposable income. Bank deposit rates for households.

Denmark 1 Month CD Rates and Inflation

June 14, 2011 to June 14, 2016



DKFCDA Currency is the 1 month Fiduciary Certificate of Deposit annualized rate of interest that will be earned by purchasing or paid offering a certificate of deposit. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Nominal Yields on Government Bonds

As of June 14, 2016

Nominal Yields on Government Bonds											
	1y	2y	3y	4y	5y	6y	7y	8y	9y	10y	30y
Switzerland	-1.10%	-1.10%	-1.08%	-1.06%	-0.99%	-0.90%	-0.85%	-0.71%	-0.61%	-0.55%	0.00%
Sweden	-0.62%	-0.65%	-0.56%	-0.56%	-0.39%	-0.08%	-0.13%	0.07%	0.34%	0.23%	1.05%
Germany	-0.59%	-0.59%	-0.59%	-0.56%	-0.47%	-0.42%	-0.34%	-0.26%	-0.14%	-0.01%	0.55%
Denmark	-0.49%	-0.56%		-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.11%	-0.02%	-0.06%	0.07%	0.19%	0.63%
Austria	-0.57%	-0.52%	-0.44%	-0.43%	-0.40%	-0.19%	-0.14%	-0.05%	-0.05%	0.24%	1.01%
Netherlands	-0.53%	-0.51%	-0.48%	-0.44%	-0.25%	-0.22%	-0.10%	0.01%	0.13%	0.25%	0.68%
Finland	-0.56%	-0.49%	-0.47%	-0.35%	-0.30%	-0.12%	-0.06%	0.03%	0.17%	0.34%	0.71%
Belgium	-0.50%	-0.47%	-0.41%	-0.35%	-0.23%	-0.12%	-0.02%	0.15%	0.32%	0.46%	1.35%
France	-0.50%	-0.45%	-0.39%	-0.32%	-0.19%	-0.13%	0.00%	0.11%	0.28%	0.42%	1.22%
Spain	-0.03%	0.04%	0.11%	0.36%	0.58%	0.63%	0.86%	1.22%	1.37%	1.56%	2.71%
Italy	-0.04%	0.07%	0.17%	0.30%	0.52%	0.71%	0.91%	1.13%	1.34%	1.50%	2.57%
Portugal	0.10%	0.74%	1.34%	1.81%	2.13%		2.65%	3.08%	3.16%	3.35%	4.25%
Japan	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.28%	-0.29%	-0.29%	-0.29%	-0.30%	-0.27%	-0.23%	-0.19%	0.22%
US	0.53%	0.72%	0.84%		1.13%		1.41%			1.61%	2.42%

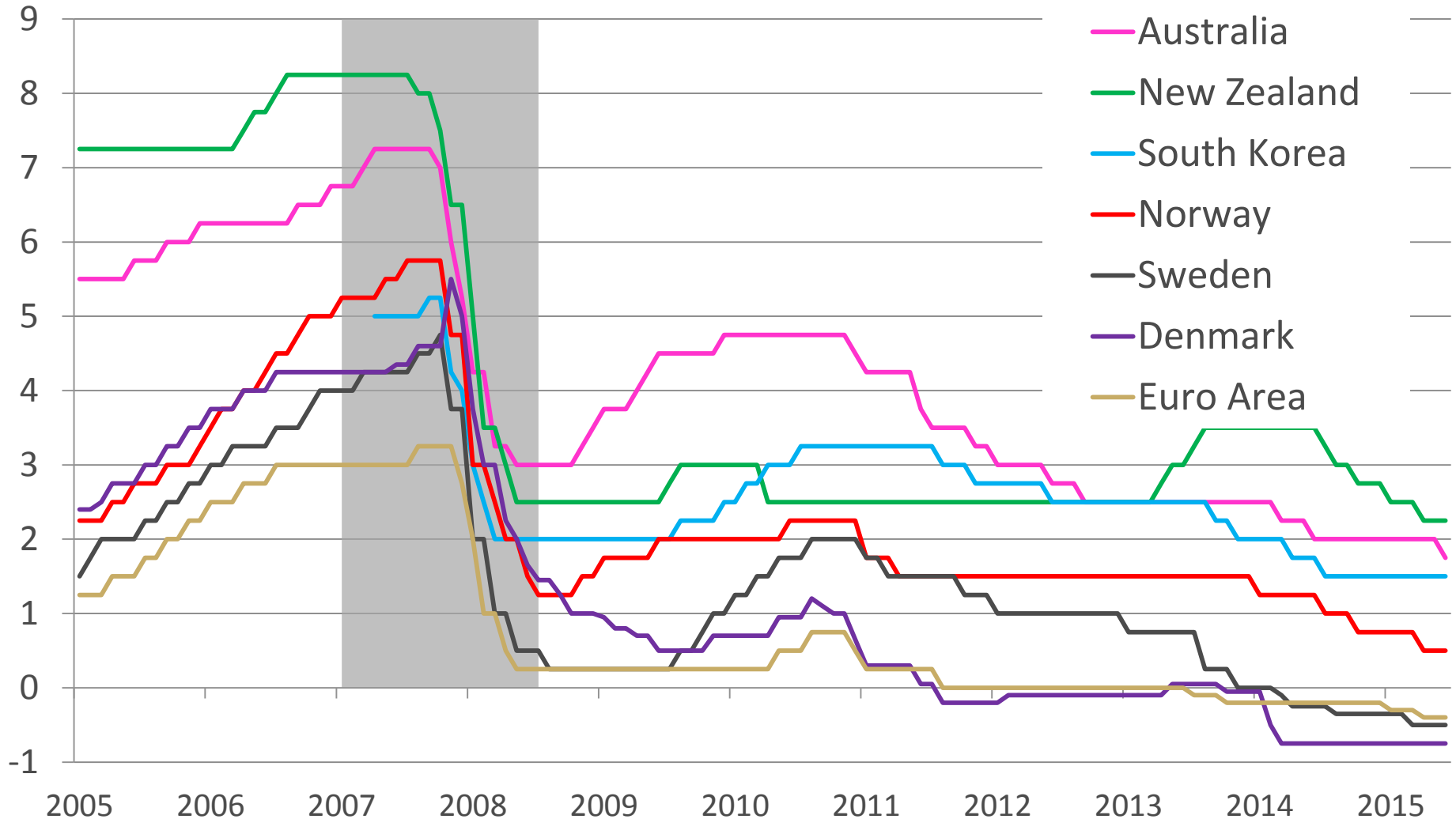
Nominal Yields on Government Bonds

As of April 30, 2016



Central Bank Policy Rates

January 1, 2005 through May 23, 2016



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
NZ = New Zealand
You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Treasuries Account for 60% of All Positive-Yielding G10 Debt

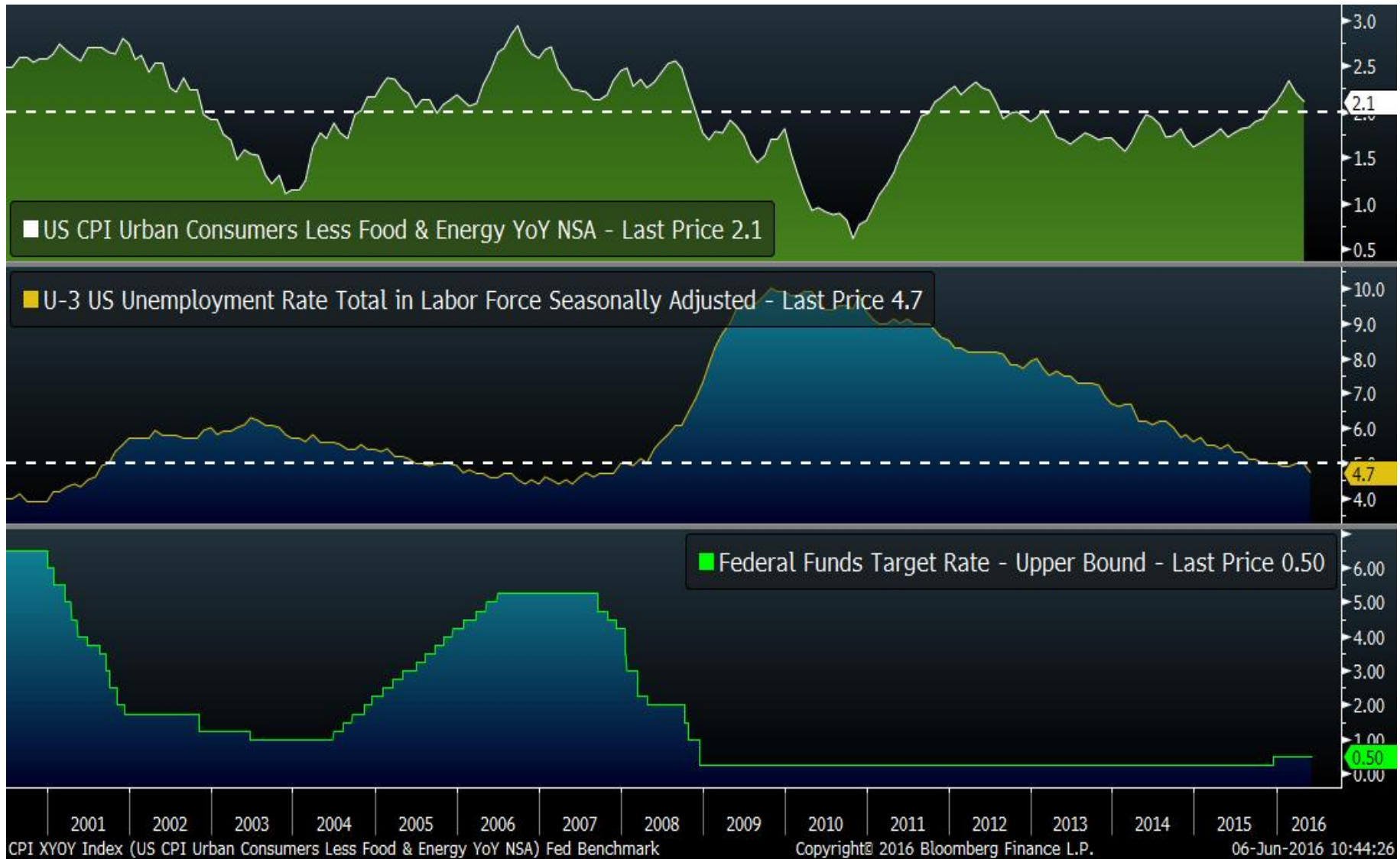
Figure 4. ... while the US accounts for almost 60% of all positive yielding G10 debt

Breakout of positive yielding G10 debt						
Maturity	Total positive yielding debt	<1yr	1-5yr	5-10yr	10-20yr	20+yr
Japan	12.83%	0.87%	4.75%	9.47%	50.25%	21.70%
Germany	1.60%	0.03%	0.18%	3.27%	3.31%	3.69%
France	3.84%	0.23%	0.82%	11.15%	7.93%	3.89%
Switzerland	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.43%	0.41%
Sweden	0.63%	0.45%	0.88%	0.98%	0.08%	0.16%
Belgium	0.86%	0.01%	0.07%	2.00%	2.50%	1.26%
Netherlands	0.55%	0.00%	0.07%	1.08%	1.06%	1.39%
United Kingdom	7.70%	4.02%	6.93%	6.49%	10.35%	13.03%
Canada	5.86%	5.38%	6.58%	5.78%	3.24%	6.64%
United States	59.83%	88.89%	74.00%	47.19%	11.81%	43.62%
Italy	6.18%	0.09%	5.72%	12.58%	9.05%	4.20%
G10 Total (%)	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
G10 Total (\$billions)	25,032.13	4,036.34	9,886.67	4,418.59	2,928.70	3,761.82

Source: Citi Research, Bloomberg (as of 5/12/2016)

Core CPI, Unemployment and Fed Funds

The Feds Mandate Achieved? Core CPI, Unemployment Rate and Fed Funds...



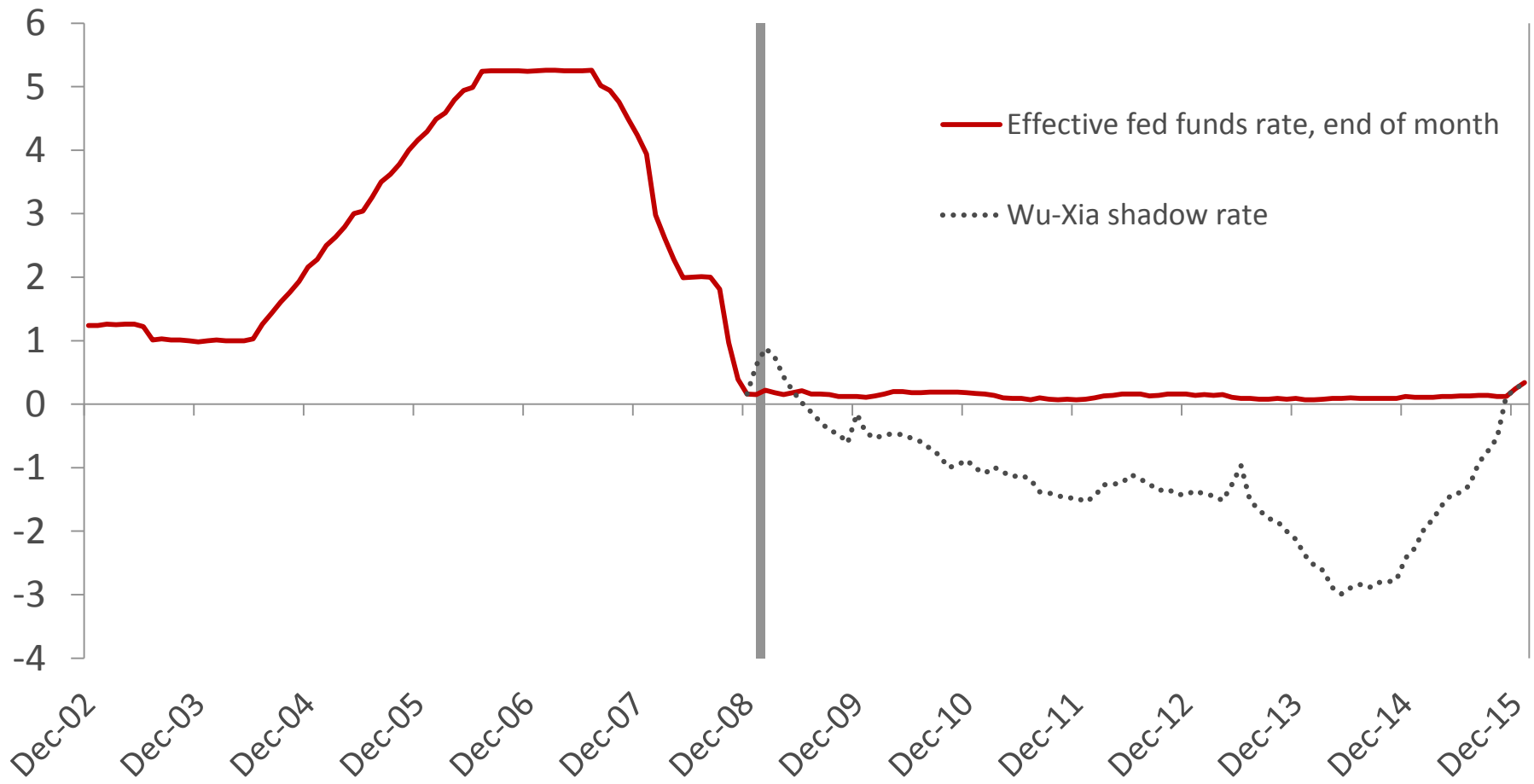
Source: Bloomberg, Data as of June 6, 2016

CPI = Consumer Price index measures that examine the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. You cannot invest directly in an index. NSA = Non-Seasonally Adjusted; YoY = Year-over-Year

Wu-Xia Shadow Federal Funds Rate

December 1, 2002 to December 31, 2015

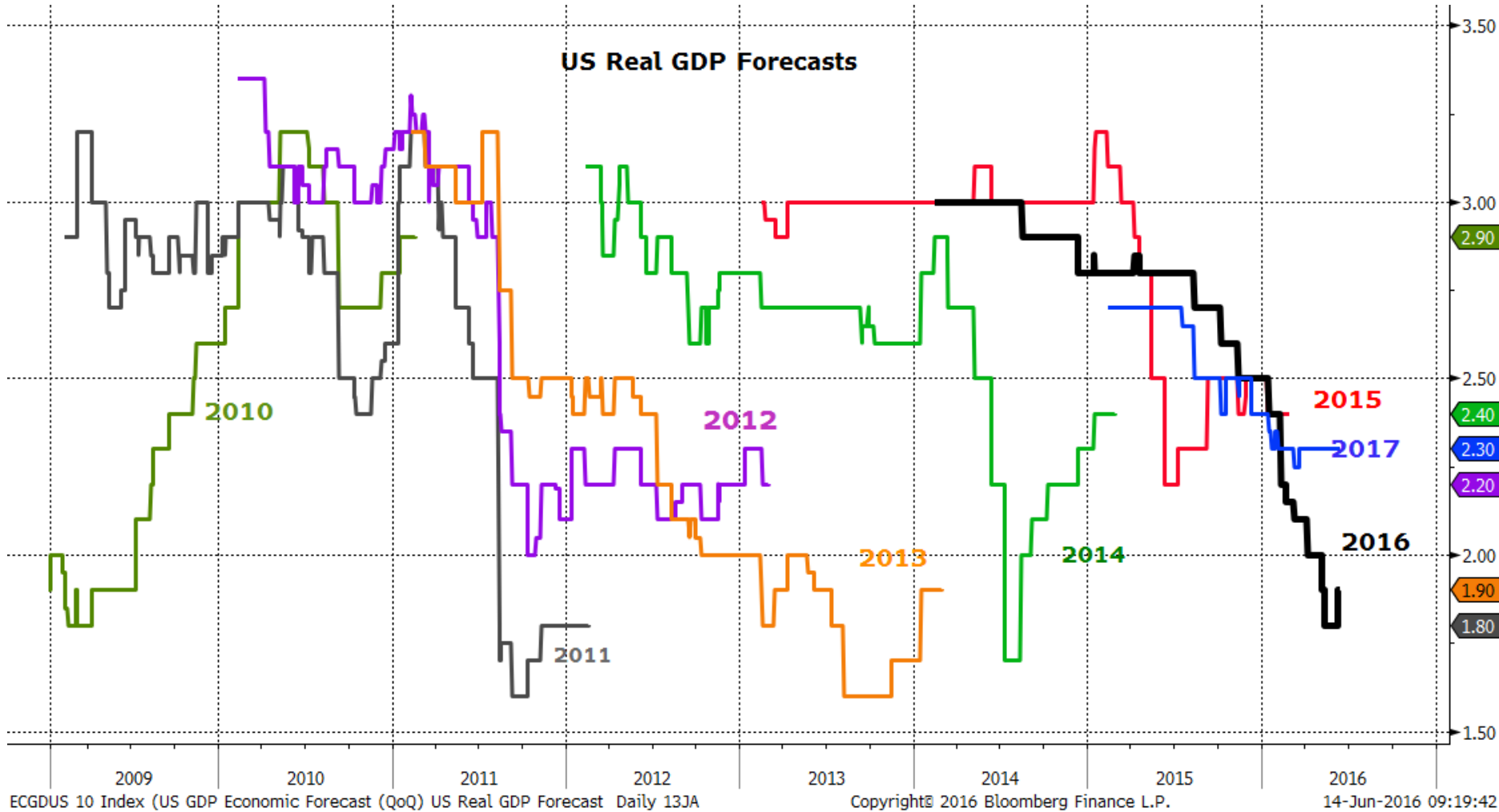
Figure 2: Wu-Xia Federal Funds Rate



Wu-Xia is a model used by the Federal Reserve to model short-term interest rates as the maximum of the shadow federal funds rate and a lower bound calibrated to be 25 basis points on both required and excess reserve balances during the December 16, 2008 to December 15, 2015, period when the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) set the target range for the federal funds rate at 0 to 24 basis points. Basis point = one hundredth of one percent. You cannot invest directly in an index.

GDP Forecasts

December 31, 2008 to June 14, 2016

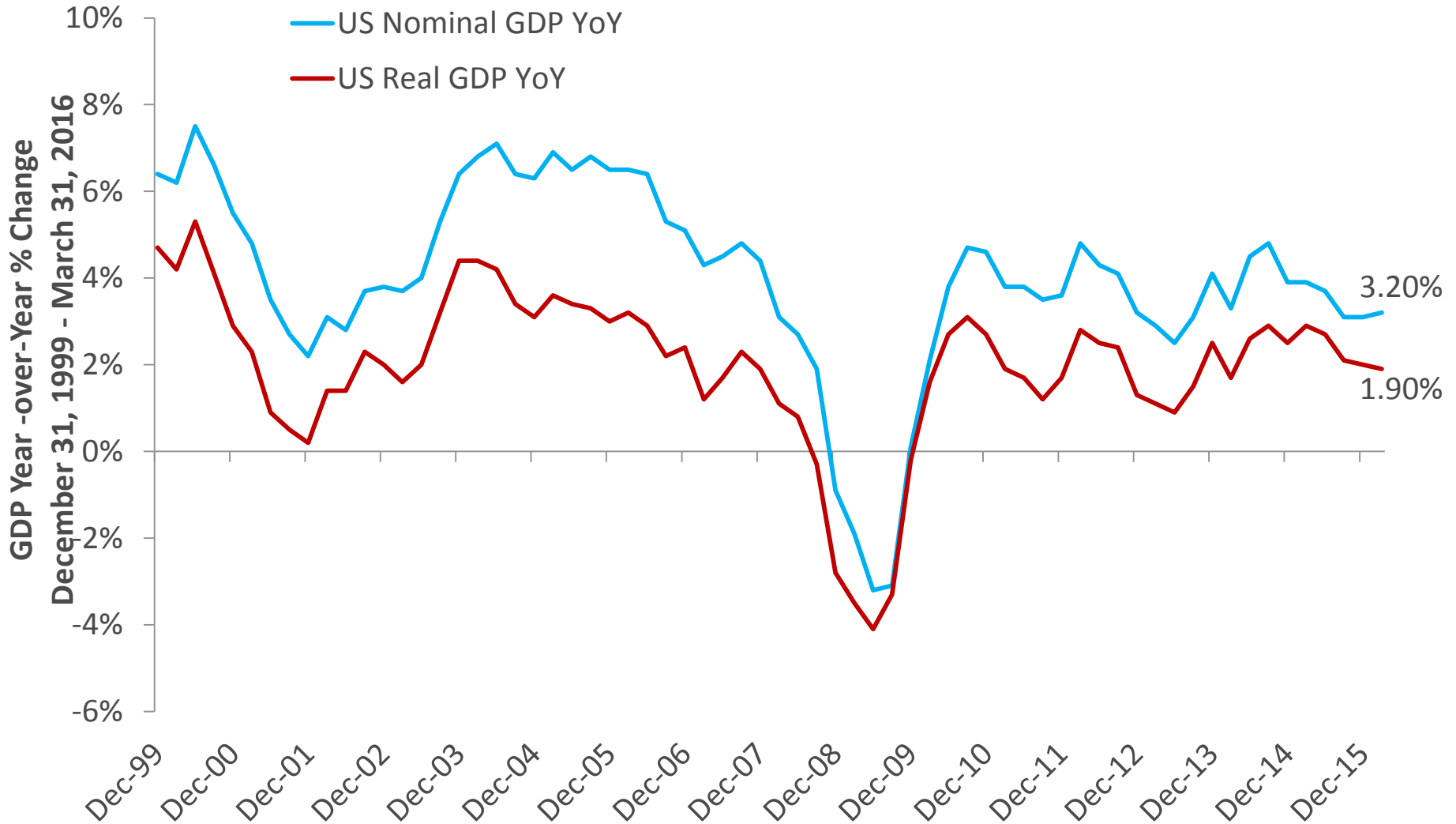


Source: Bloomberg

GDP = Gross Domestic Product is the monetary value for all the finished goods and services produced within a given country. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. GDP (YoY)

December 31, 1999 to March 31, 2016



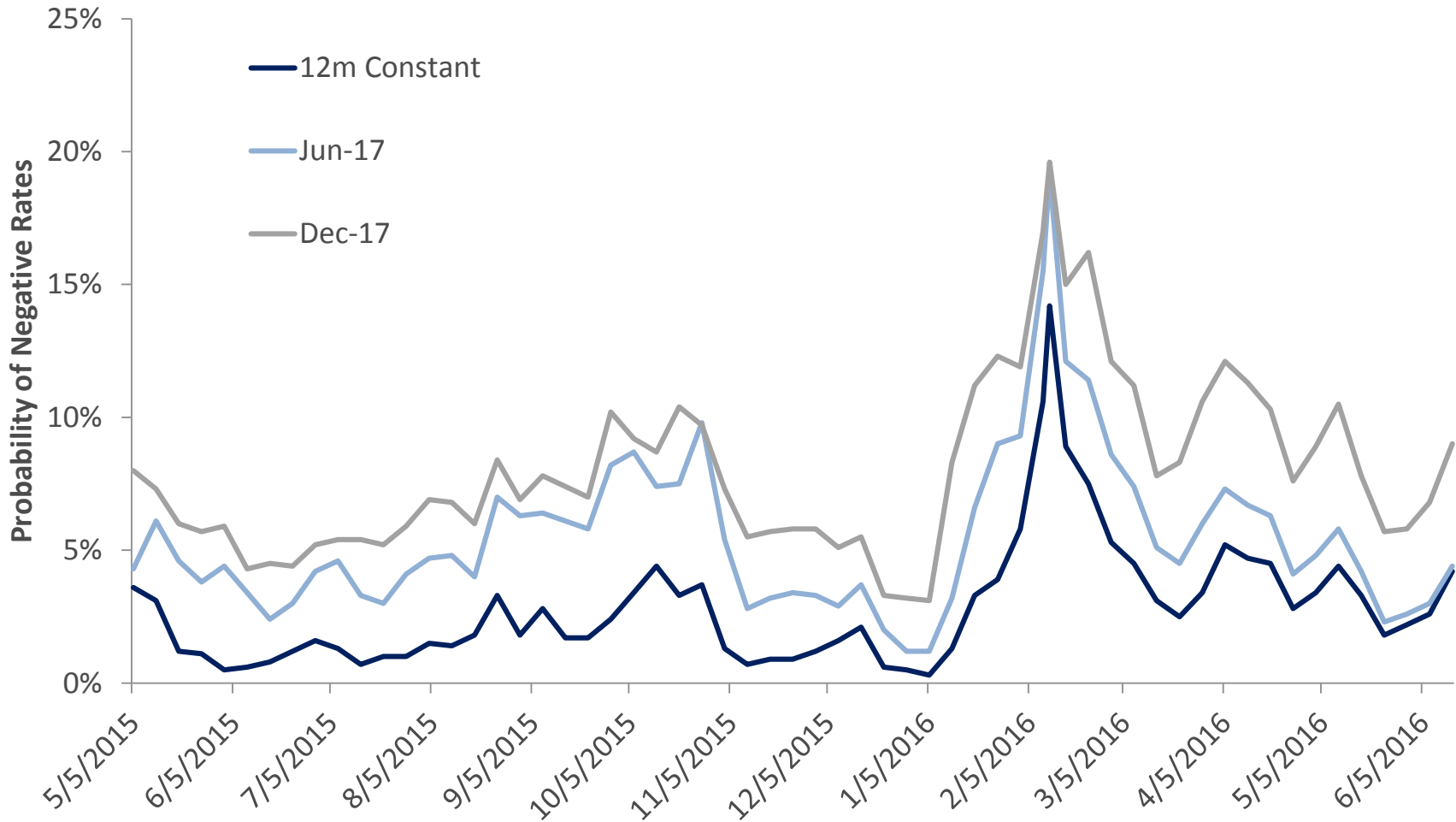
Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Reported Quarterly as of December 31, 2015

GDP = the amount of goods and service produced within a given country/ territory. Nominal GDP does not adjust for inflation. YoY = year-over-year. You cannot invest directly in an index. 6-14-16 DBLTX Webcast 24

Market Implied Probability of Negative Rates

May 5, 2015 to May 31, 2016

Market Implied Probability of Negative Rates
(based on Eurodollar 90-day option prices)



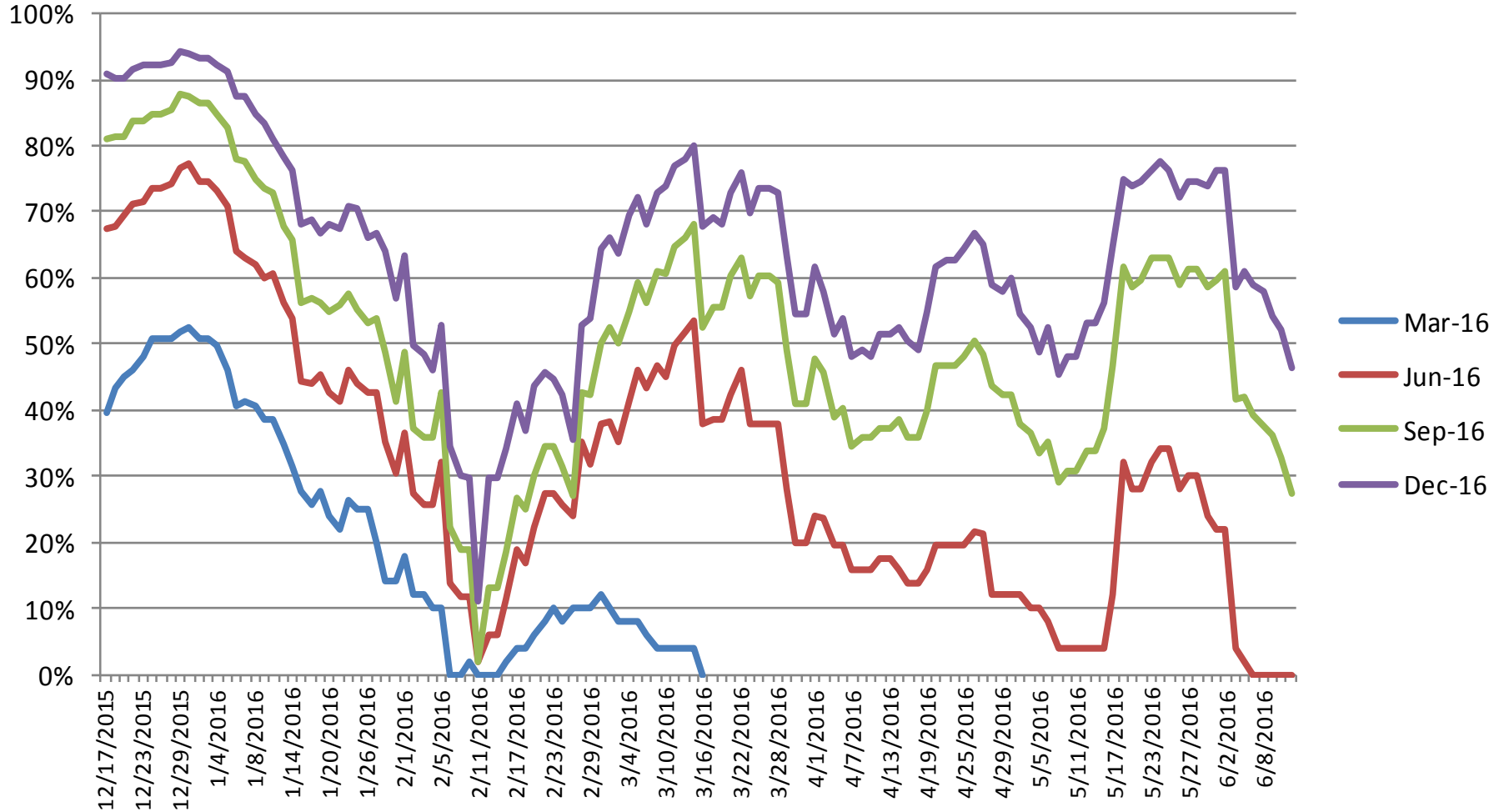
The Fed Dot Plot



Probability of Another Hike

December 17, 2015 through June 13, 2016

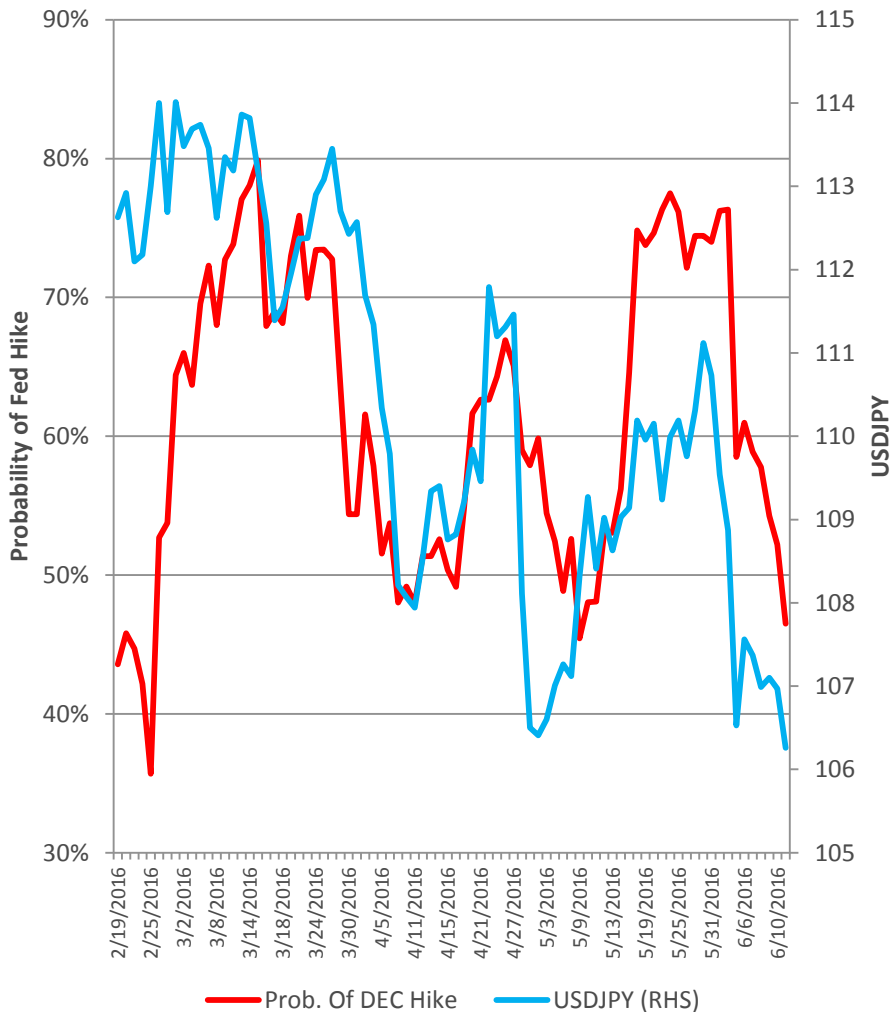
Probability of Another Hike by Jun, Sep and Dec 2016



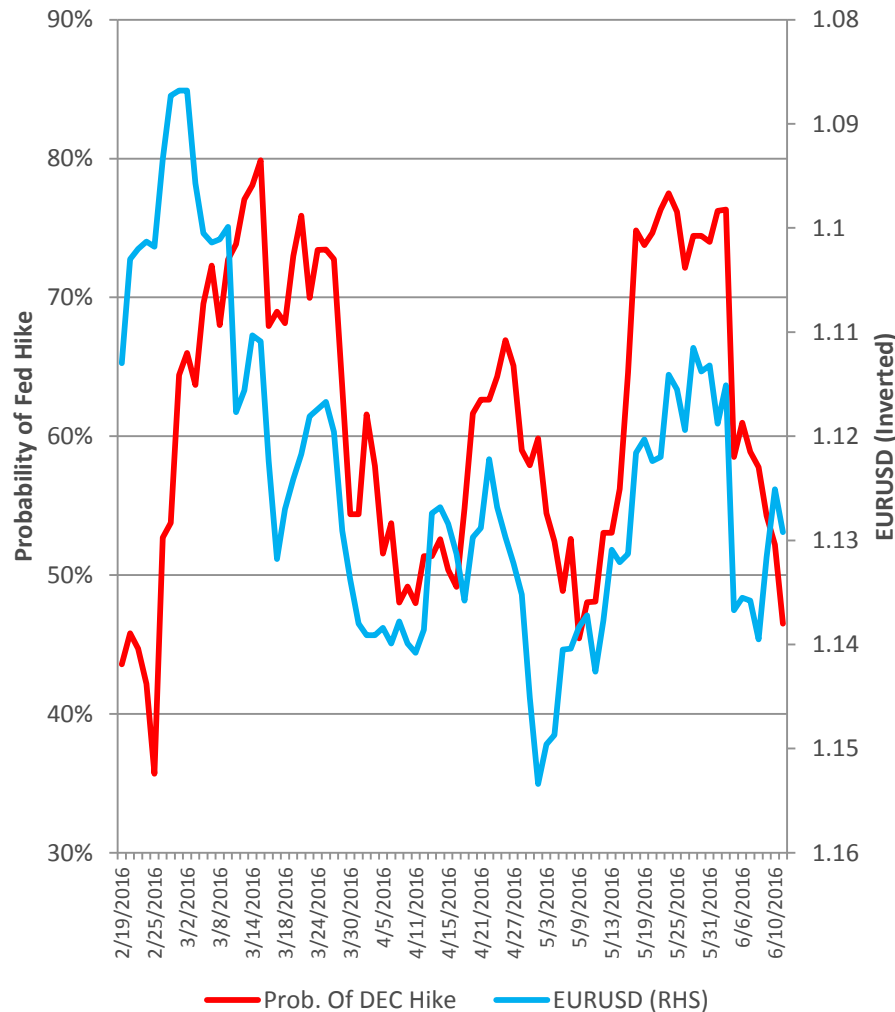
It's All About The Fed: WIRP, USDJPY & EURUSD

February 19, 2016 through June 13, 2016

USDJPY and Market Implied Probability of Fed Hike by Dec. 2016



EURUSD and Market Implied Probability of Fed Hike by Dec. 2016

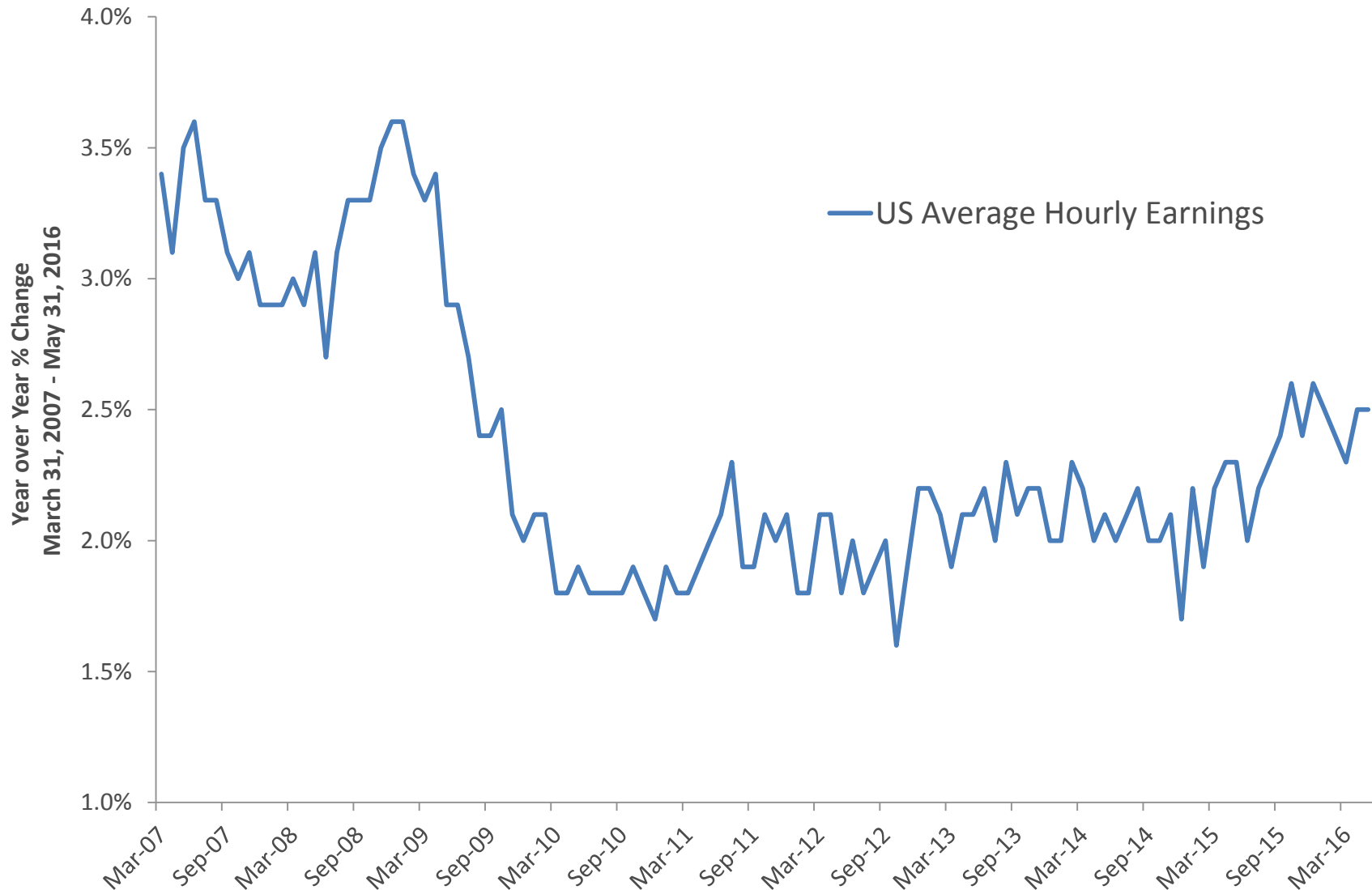


Source: Bloomberg; DoubleLine

USDJPY = Japanese yen quoted in U.S. dollar terms. EURUSD = Euro quoted in US Dollars. WIRP = World Interest Rate Probability model that places odds of a Federal Reserve interest rate hike based on their assumptions. RHS = right hand side. You cannot invest directly in an index..

Average Hourly Earnings (YoY)

March 31, 2007 through May 31, 2016

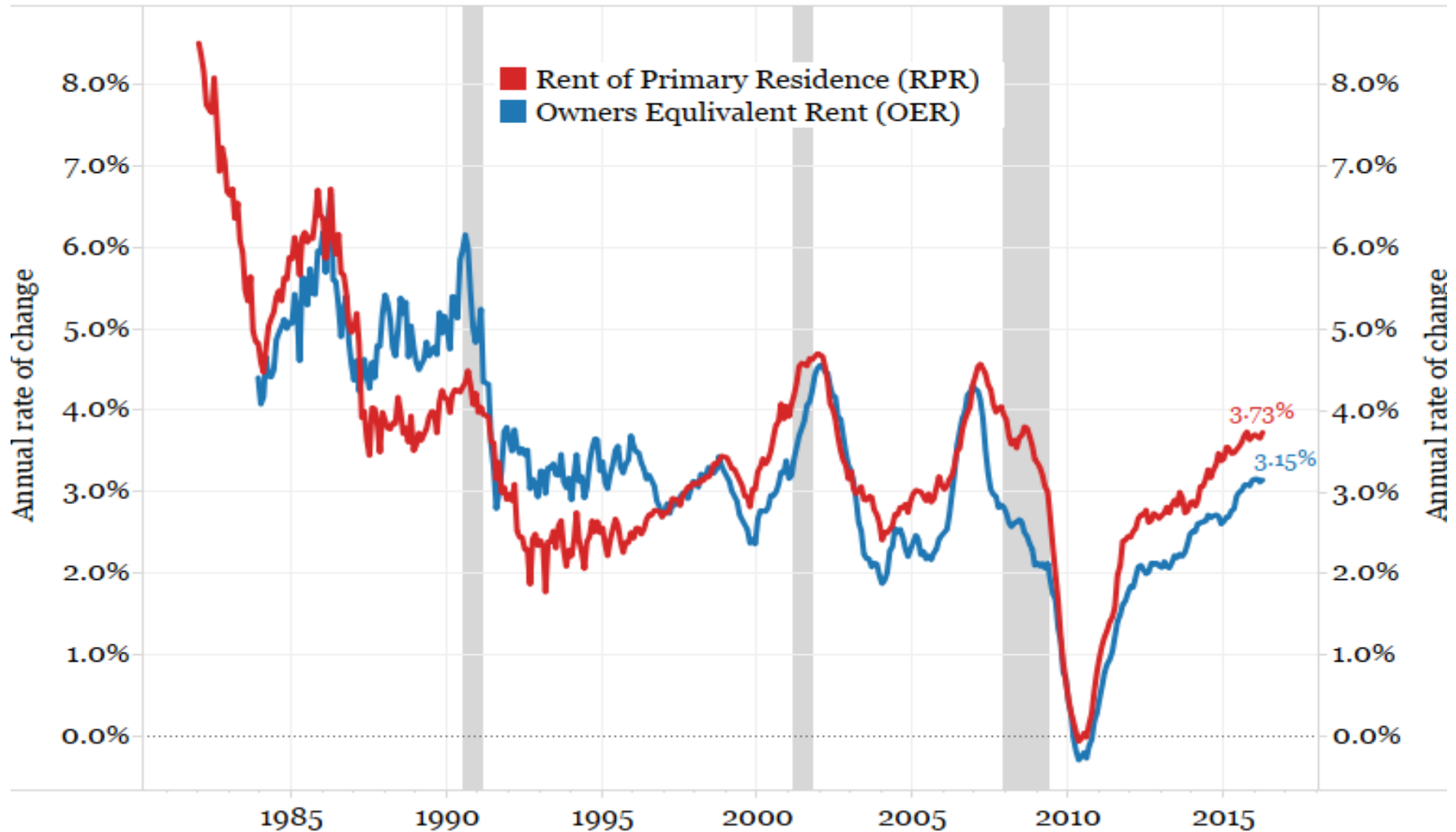


Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine
YoY = year-over-year. You cannot invest directly in an index.

CPI

December 31, 1980 through December 31, 2015

Consumer Price Index Owners' equivalent rent (SA)

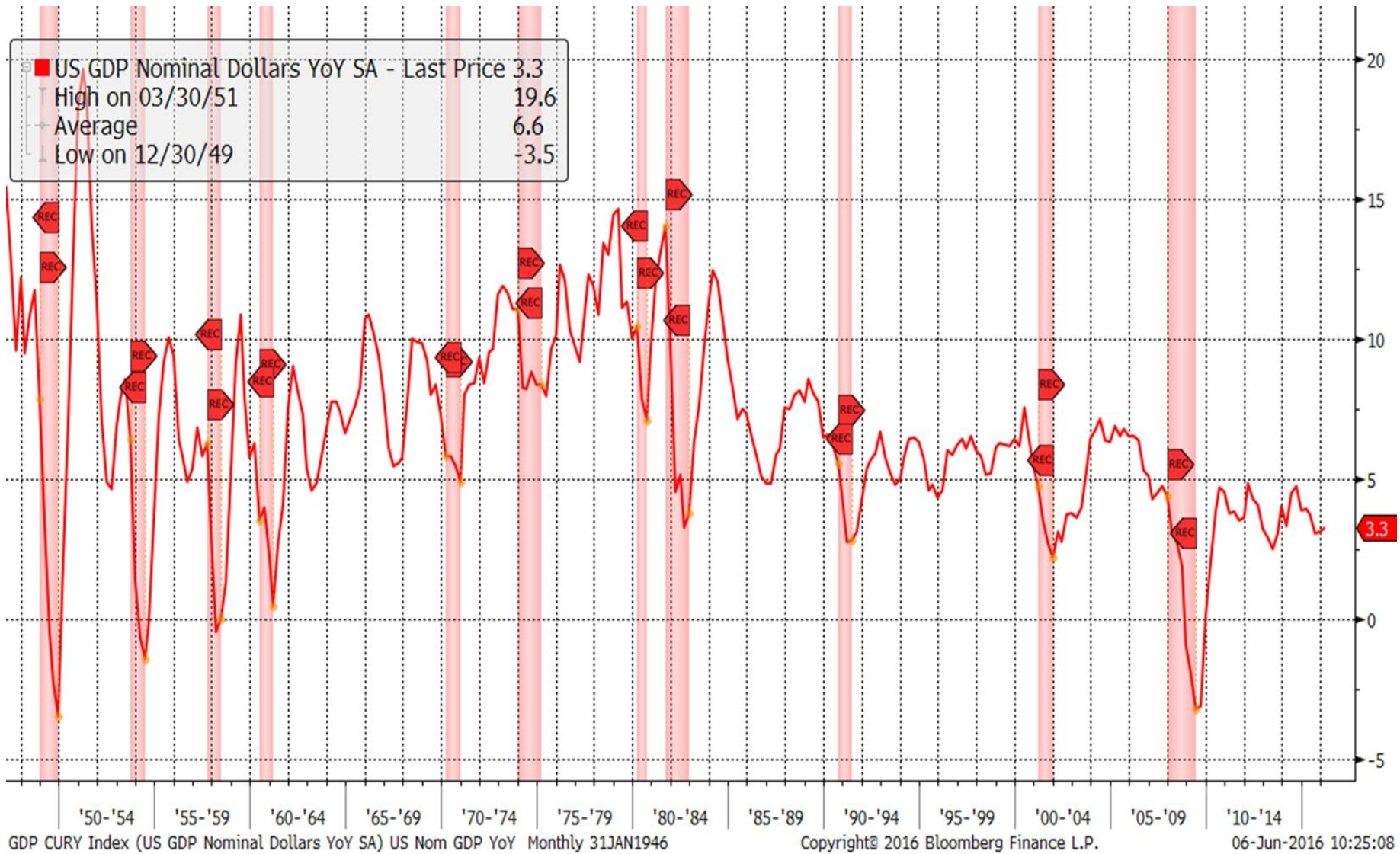


Source: Bloomberg, Bianco Research

CPI = Consumer Price Index measures prices paid by consumers for a market basket of consumer goods and services. SA = seasonally adjusted. You cannot invest directly in an index. © 2016 DBLTX Webcast 30

U.S. Nominal GDP (YoY) and Recessions

January 1, 1946 through June 6, 2016

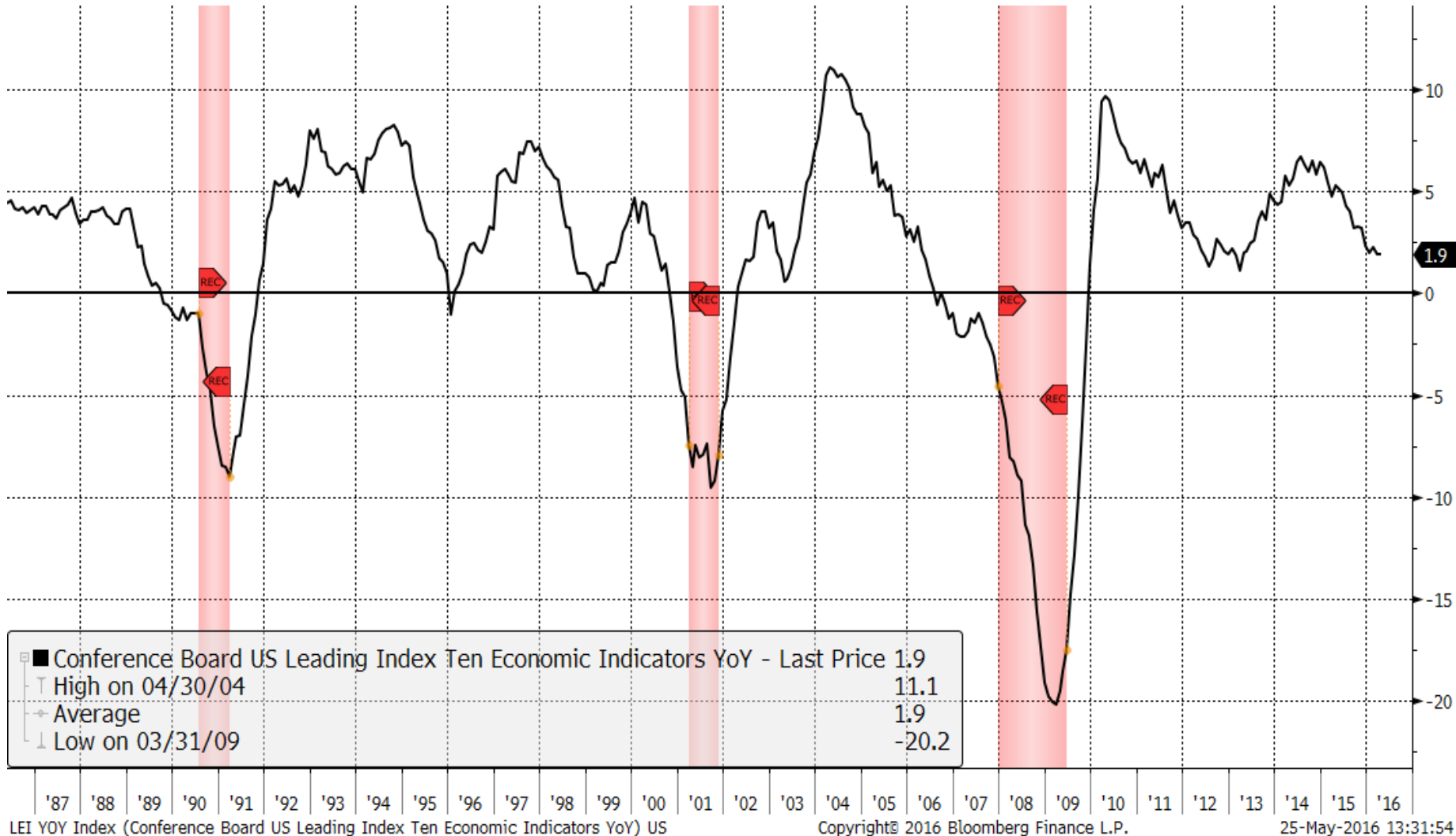


Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

GDP = Gross Domestic Product is the amount of goods and services produced within a given country. YoY = year-over-year. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Conference Board Leading Economic Indicator

April 30, 1986 through May 25, 2016



LEI YOY Index (Conference Board US Leading Index Ten Economic Indicators YoY) US

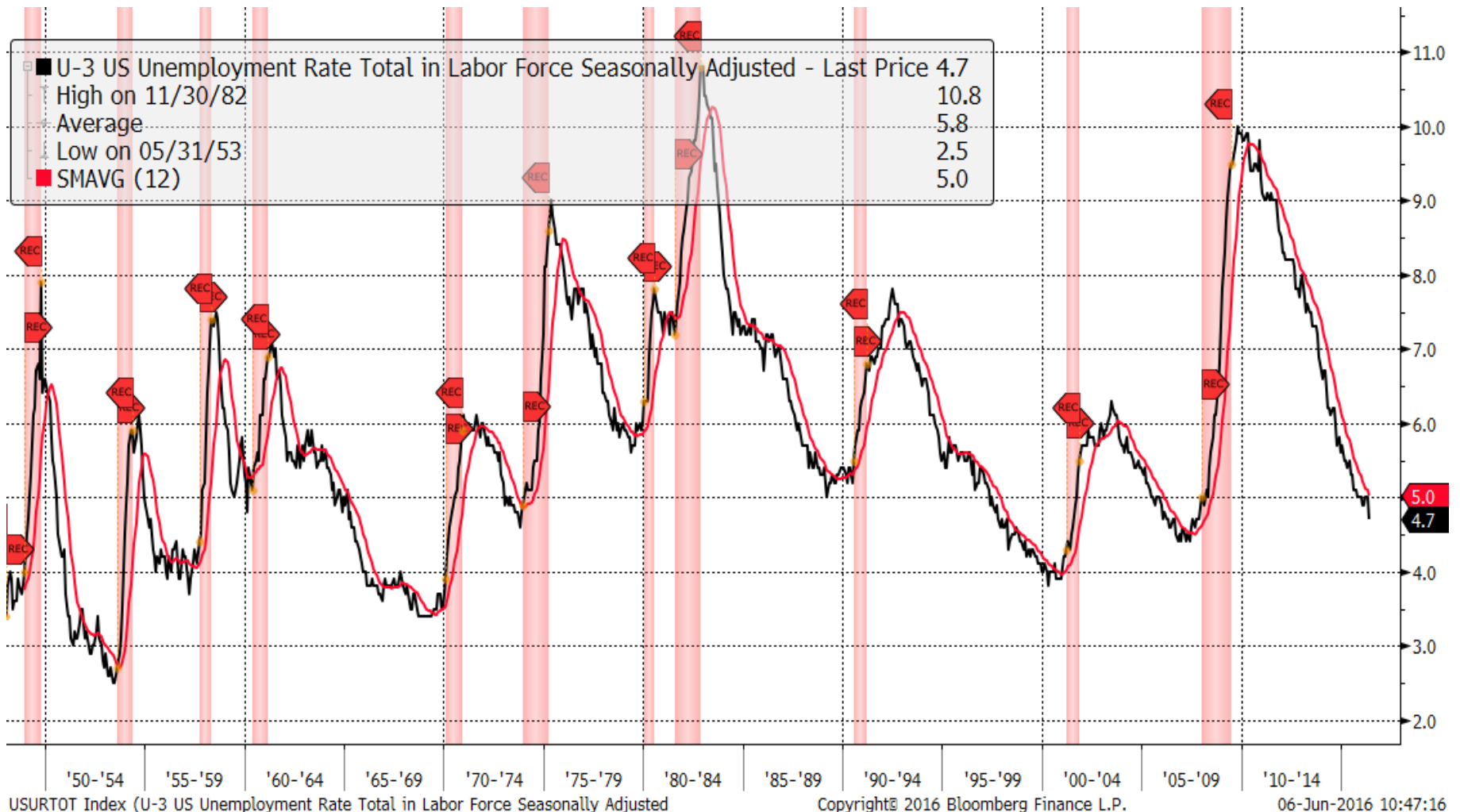
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The ten components of The Conference Board of Leading Economic Index for the U.S. include: average weekly hours manufacturing, average weekly initial claims for unemployment insurance, manufacturers new orders (consumer goods and materials), ISM Index of New Orders, Manufacturers' new orders (non-defense capital goods excluding aircraft orders), Building permits for new private housing units, Stock prices (500 stocks), Leading Credit Index, Interest rate spreads (10 yr treasury bonds less Fed Funds), and average consumer expectations for business conditions. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Recession Indicator: U.S. Unemployment Rate & the 12-Month Moving Average

June 30, 1945 to May 31, 2016

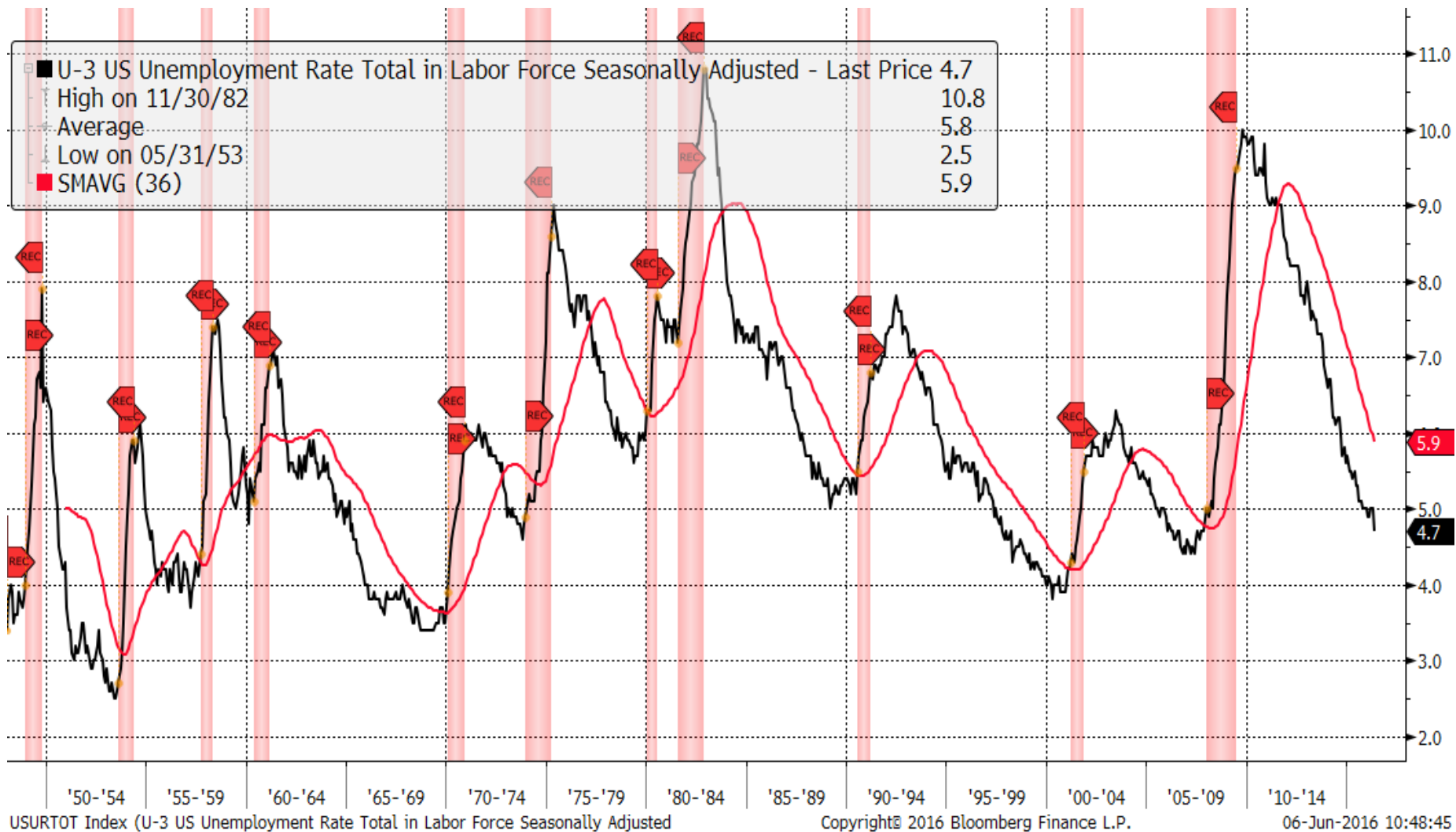


Source: Atlanta Fed, Bloomberg, DoubleLine

US Unemployment Rate (USURTOT) = U-3 U.S. Unemployment rate total in labor force seasonally adjusted tracks the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force. These figures generally come from household labor force survey. SMAVG = 12 month moving average. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Recession Indicator: U.S. Unemployment Rate & the 3-Year Moving Average

June 30, 1945 to May 31, 2016



Source: Atlanta Fed, Bloomberg, DoubleLine

US Unemployment Rate (USURTOT) = U-3 U.S. Unemployment rate total in labor force seasonally adjusted tracks the number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the labor force. These figures generally come from household labor force survey. SMAVG = 12 month moving average. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Recession Indicator: Inverted US 2s10s and Recessions

June 27, 1986 to June 14, 2016



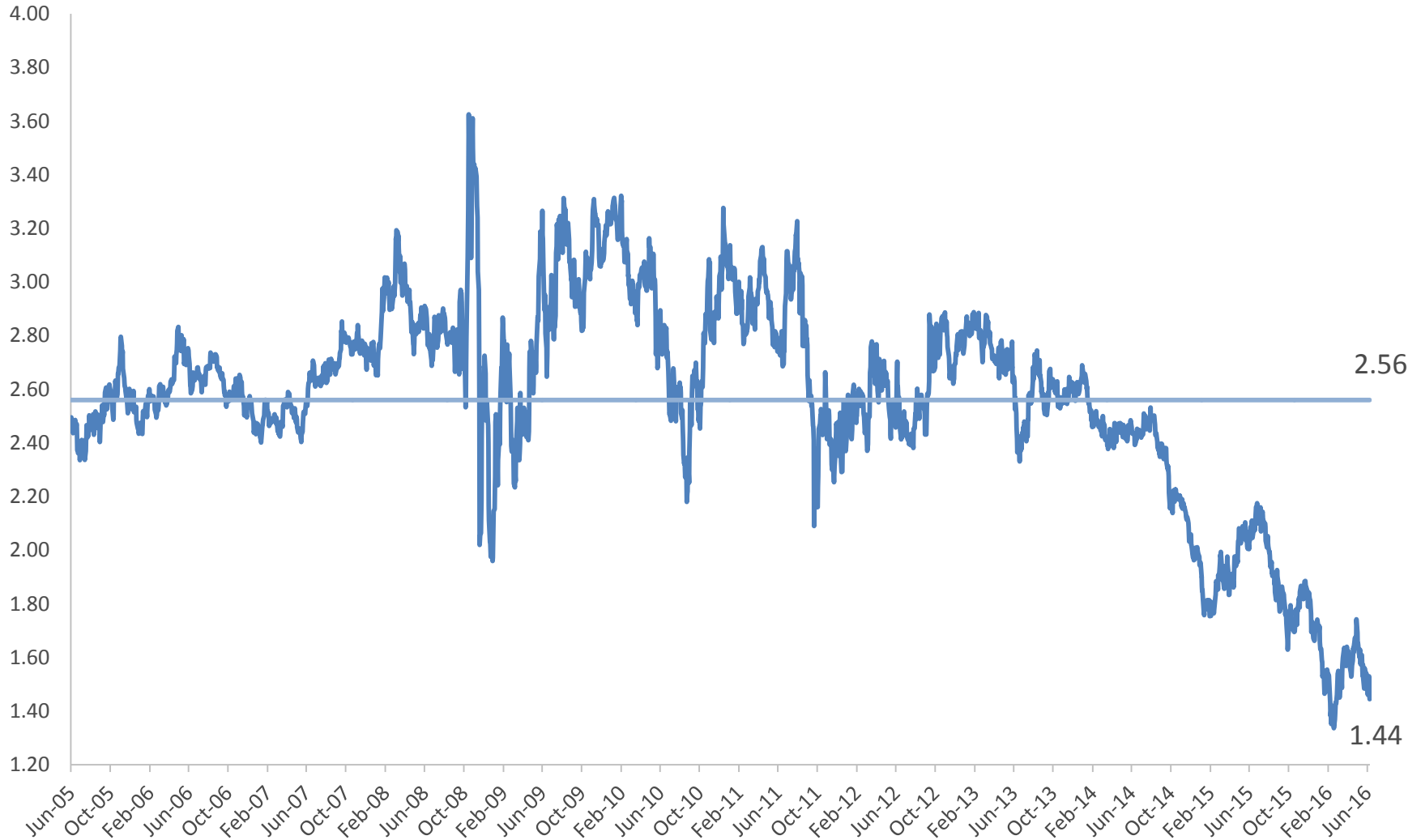
Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

USYC2Y10= Spread rate calculated Bloomberg yield spread that replicated selling the current 2-year Treasury and buying the current 10-year US Treasury note then factoring the differences by 100.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

Fed 5Y5Y Breakeven

June 2, 2005 to June 9, 2016



Source: Bloomberg, DoubleLine

FED5YEAR Index = Fed's Five-year Forward Breakeven Inflation Rate. This data comes from Federal Reserve working paper and will be update periodically.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Dollar Index Spot

December 31, 2007 through June 13, 2016

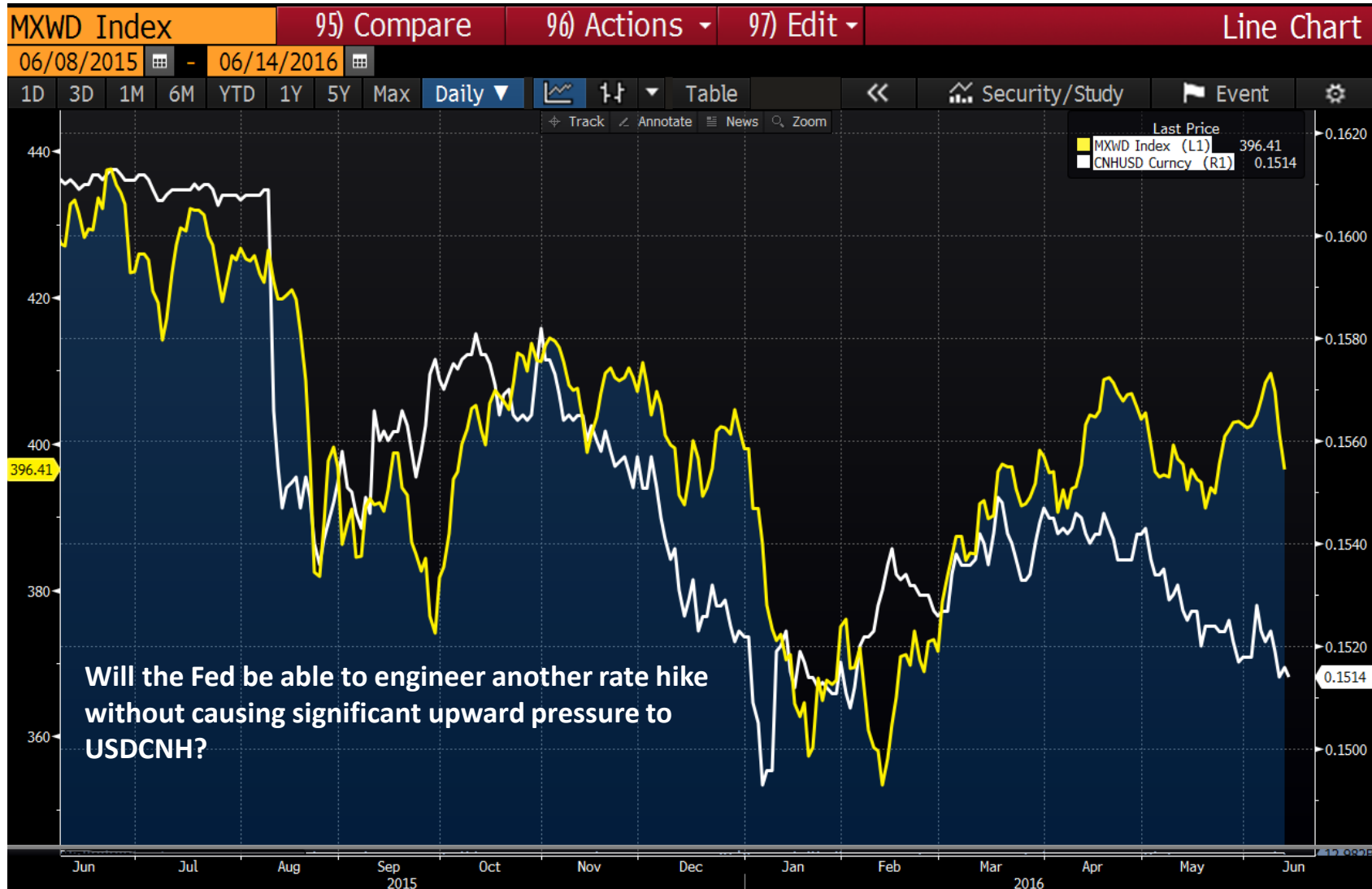


Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP

DXY = DXY is the US Dollar Index (USDIX) indicates the general value of the US dollar. Average exchange rates between the US dollar and six major world currencies. An investment cannot be made directly in an index.

USDCNH and MSCI ACWI (1 year)

June 8, 2015 through June 14, 2016



Source: Bloomberg.

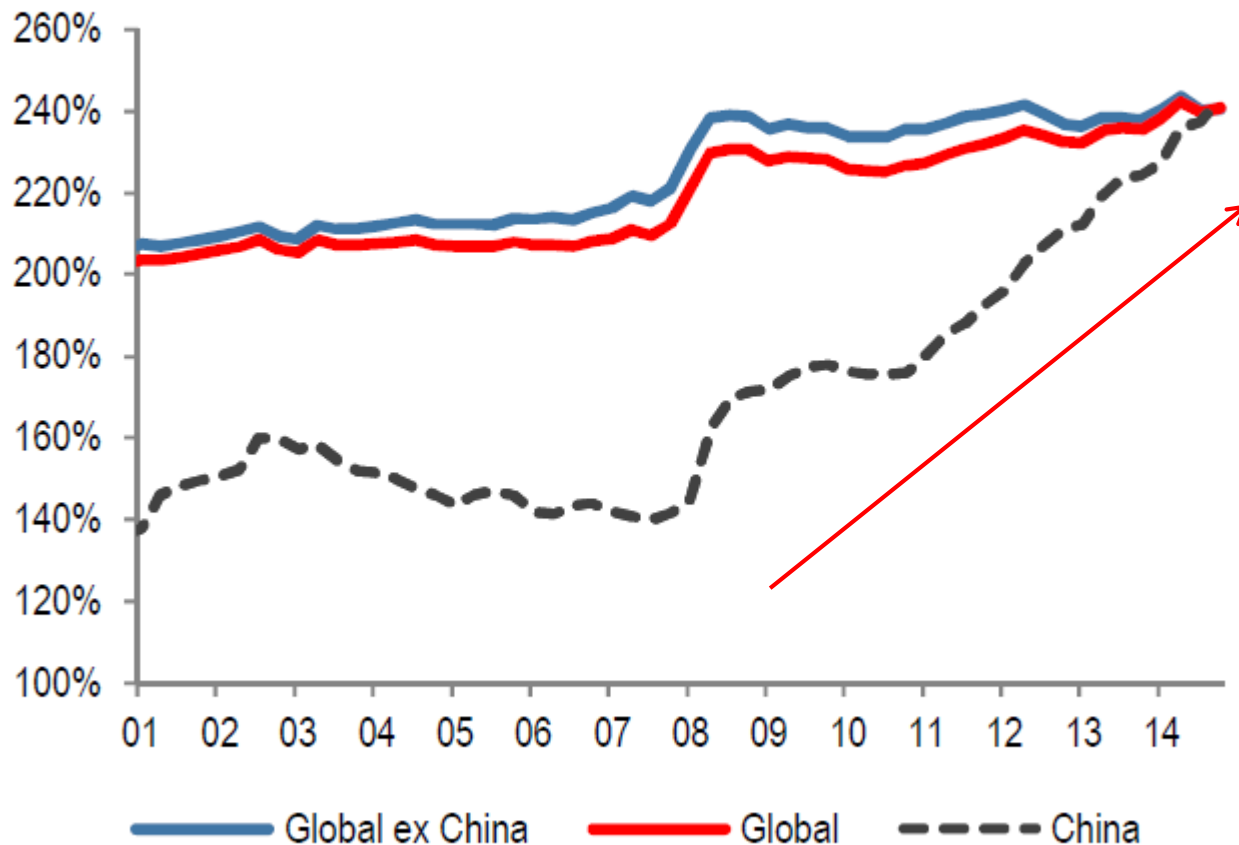
You cannot invest directly in an index.

USDCNH = This pair represents the US Dollar against offshore Chinese Renminbi. The Renminbi is also often referred to as the Yuan in its unit designation and uses the letters CNY when trading inside of China. Chart is inverted. INV = Inverse MSCI ACWI = MSCI ACWI captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) and 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 2,480 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the global investable equity opportunity set.

World Debt to GDP Ratio

Figure 3: World debt to GDP ratio

Total debt consists of general government plus household plus non-financial corporate debt % of GDP, at constant exchange rates



Source: National central banks, BIS, Datastream, J.P. Morgan calculations

Commodity Prices

June 8, 2006 through June 13, 2016



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

CRY = Thompson/Rueters CRB Excess Return Index is an arithmetic average of commodity futures process with monthly rebalancing. You cannot invest directly in an index.

WTI and Copper (3 years)

June 10, 2013 through June 13, 2016



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
CL1 Comdty = Generic 1st Crude oil future contract. HG1 = Generic 1st copper futures contract. You cannot invest directly in an index.
WTI = West Texas Intermediate

S&P 500 vs. EAFE and MSCI EM

June 8, 2000 through June 13, 2016

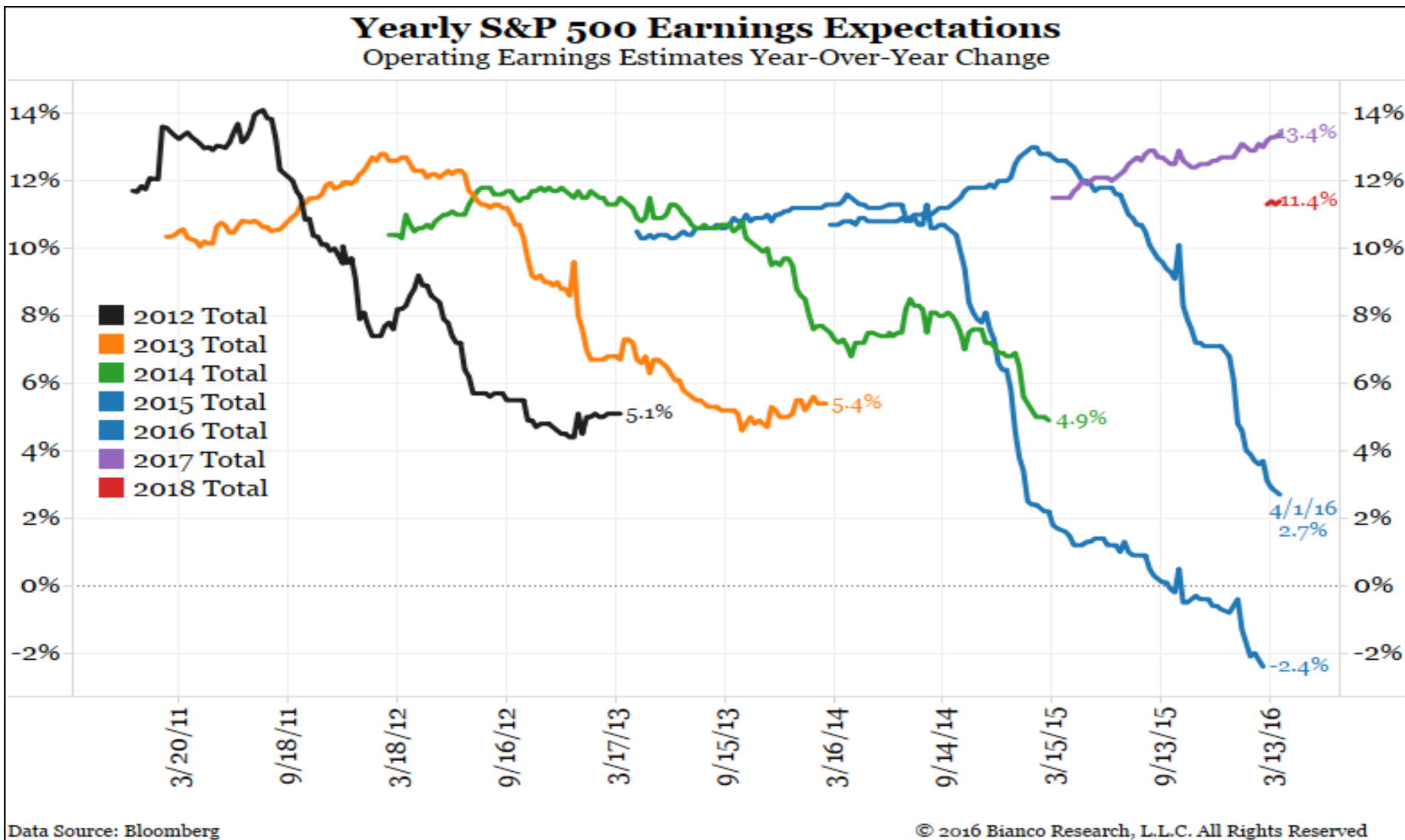


Source: Bloomberg. As of June 13, 2016.

S&P 500 = Standard & Poor's 500 index is based on the market capitalizations of 500 large companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. They are chosen for market size, liquidity and industry groupings among other factors. You cannot invest directly in an index. EAFE = The MSCI EAFE Index is a stock market index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets outside of the U.S. & Canada. It is maintained by MSCI Barra, a provider of investment decision support tools; the EAFE acronym stands for Europe, Australasia and Far East. MSCI EM = The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Emerging Markets (EM) countries*. With 836 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country

S&P 500 Earnings Expectations

September 30, 2010 to March 31, 2016



S&P 500 = Standard & Poor's 500 index is based on the market capitalizations of 500 large companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange or NASDAQ. They are chosen for market size, liquidity and industry groupings among other factors. You cannot invest directly in an index.

S&P 500 Earnings Declining

March 2012 through March 2016

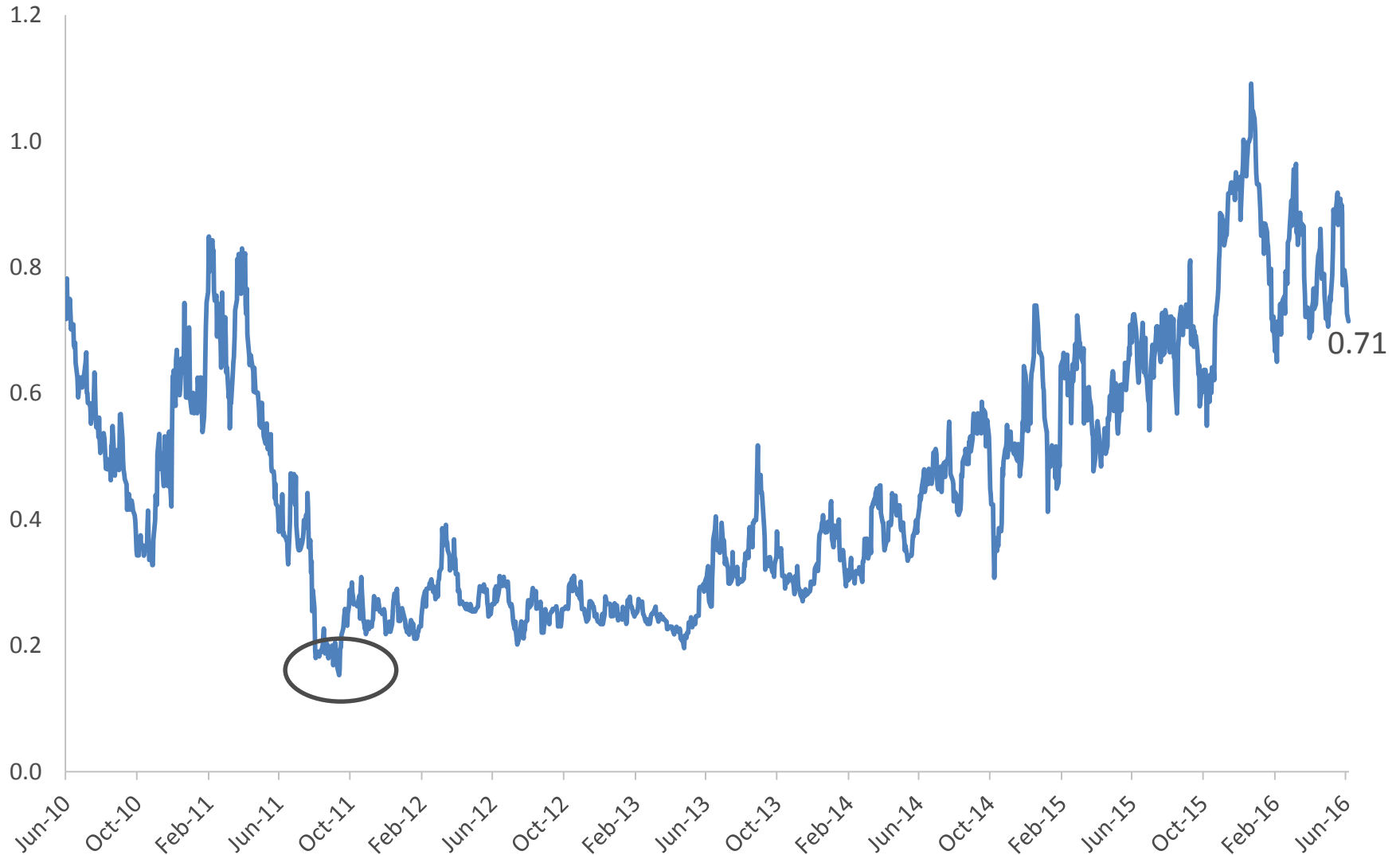
Figure 1: Q1 marked the fourth consecutive quarter of negative earnings growth for the S&P 500 and the largest contraction since 2008-09



Source: Bloomberg Finance LP, Haver, Deutsche Bank

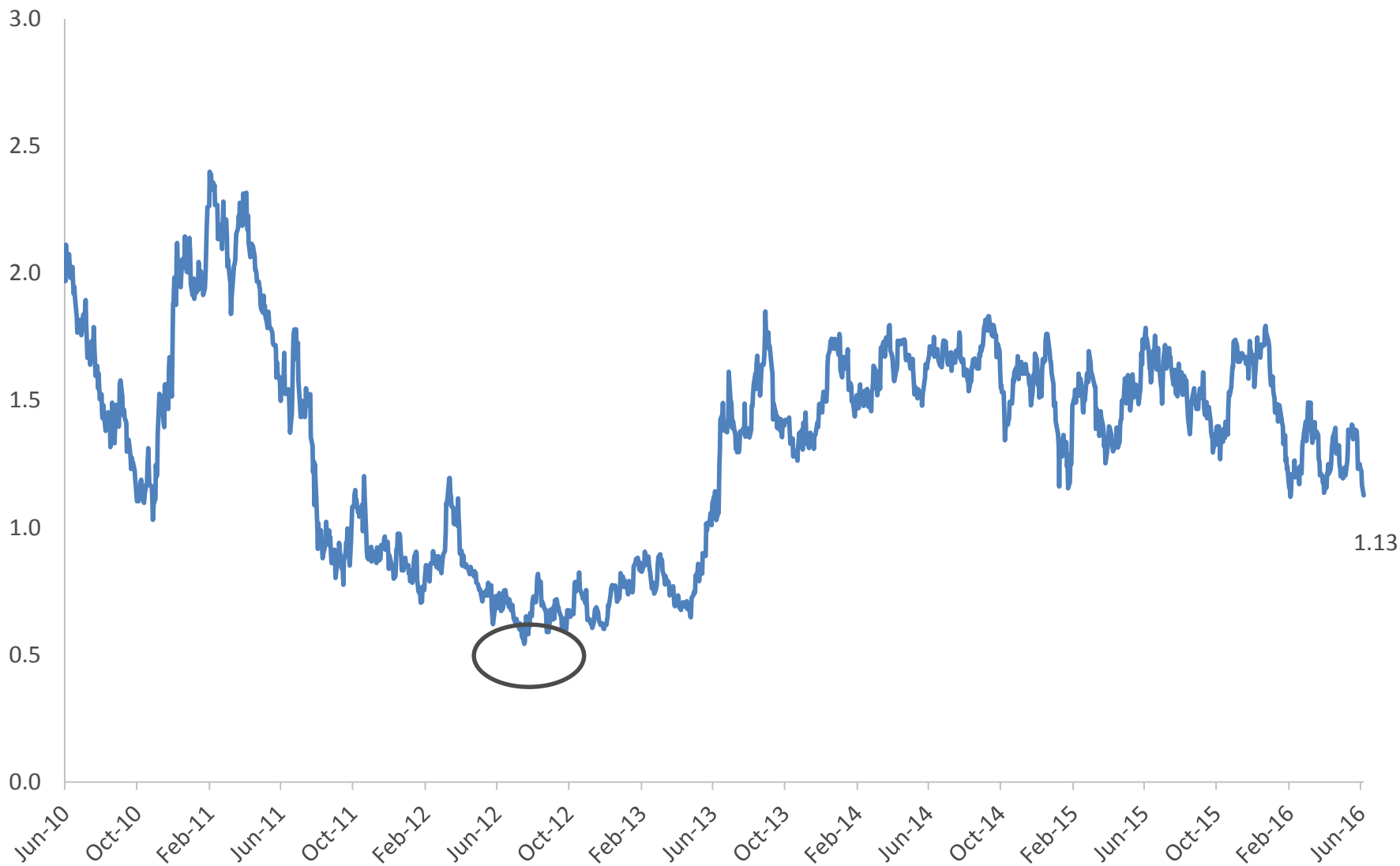
U.S. 2-Year Treasury

June 8, 2010 through June 13, 2016



U.S. 5-Year Treasury

June 8, 2010 through June 13, 2016



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT5 = US 5 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. 10-Year Treasury

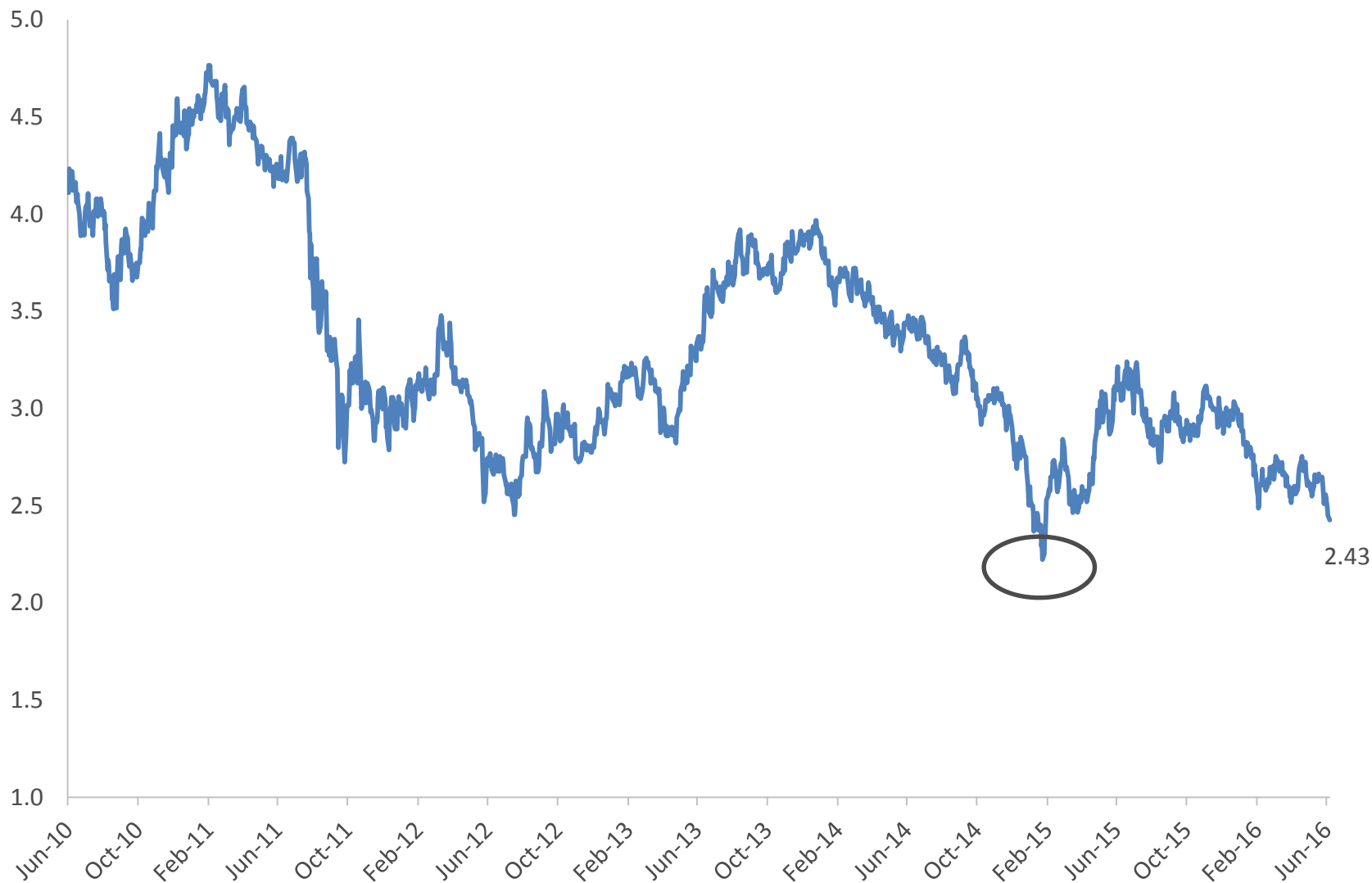
June 8, 2010 through June 13, 2016



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT10 = US 10 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. 30-Year Treasury

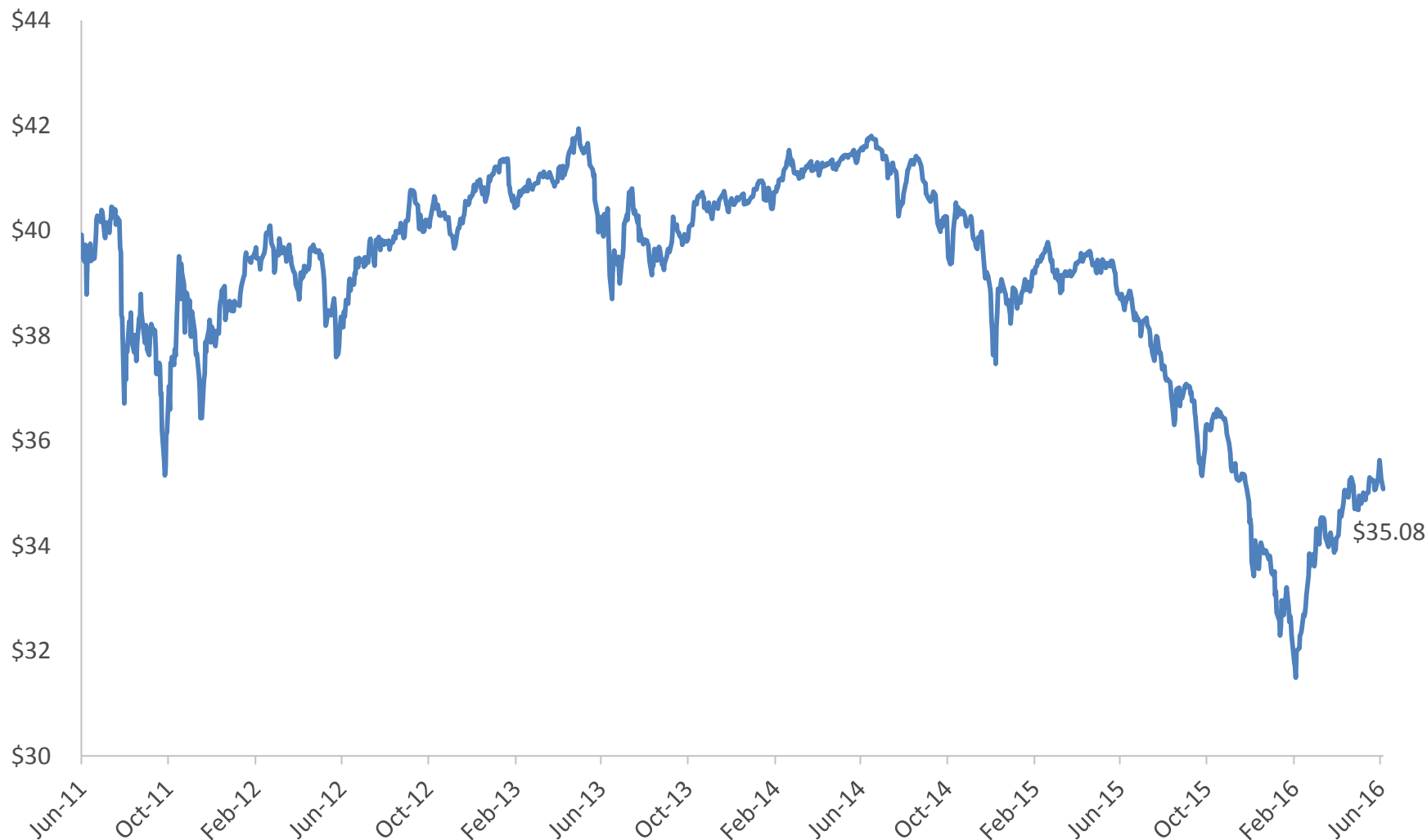
June 8, 2010 through June 13, 2016



Source: Bloomberg Financial Services, DoubleLine Capital LP
GT30 = US 30 Year Treasury Bond. You cannot invest directly in an index. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

Junk Bonds

June 8, 2010 to June 13, 2016

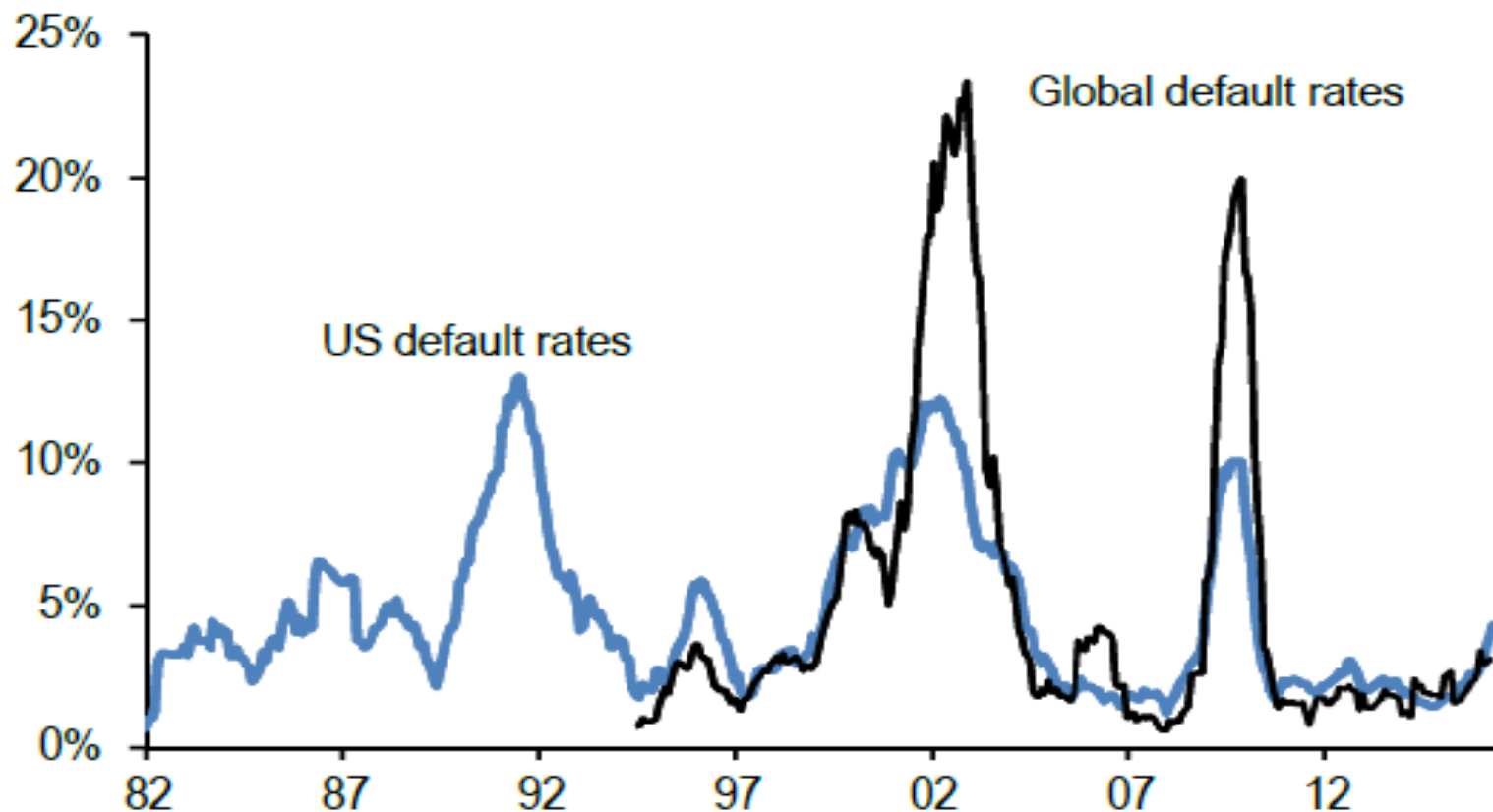


Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

JNK = SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF in an exchange-traded incorporated in the U.S. It seeks investment results that correspond to the price and yield of the Barclays High Yield Very Liquid Bond Index. Please see the appendix for prospectus link, description, expenses, etc. for JNK. You cannot invest directly in an index.

Global and U.S. Default Rates

Monthly obs. Rolling 12month dollar weighted default rates. Last obs is Mar 2016 for global and Apr 2016 for US

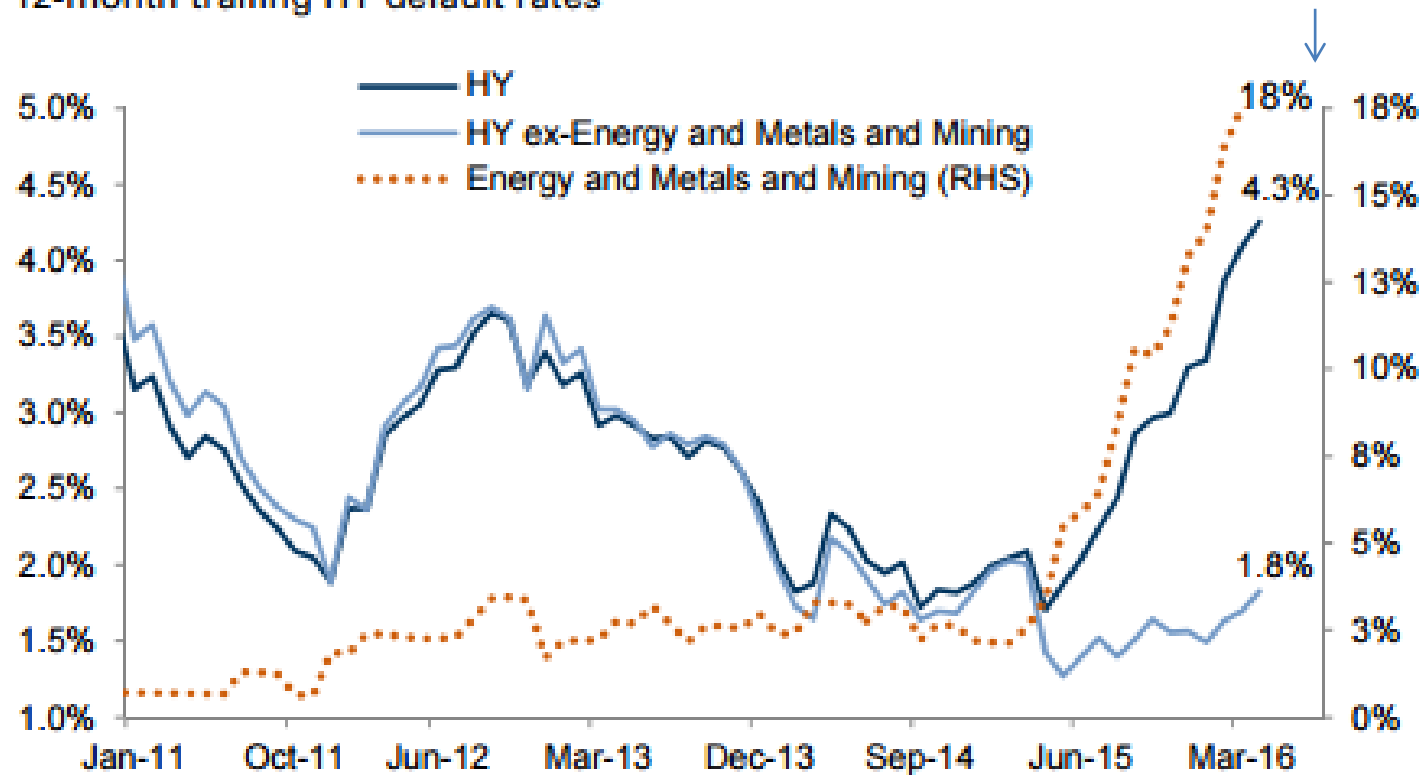


Source: Moody's, J.P. Morgan High Yield research.

HY Default Rates with Energy Default Rates Broken Out

Exhibit 1: Still little spillover from commodity-related defaults into the broader market

12-month trailing HY default rates

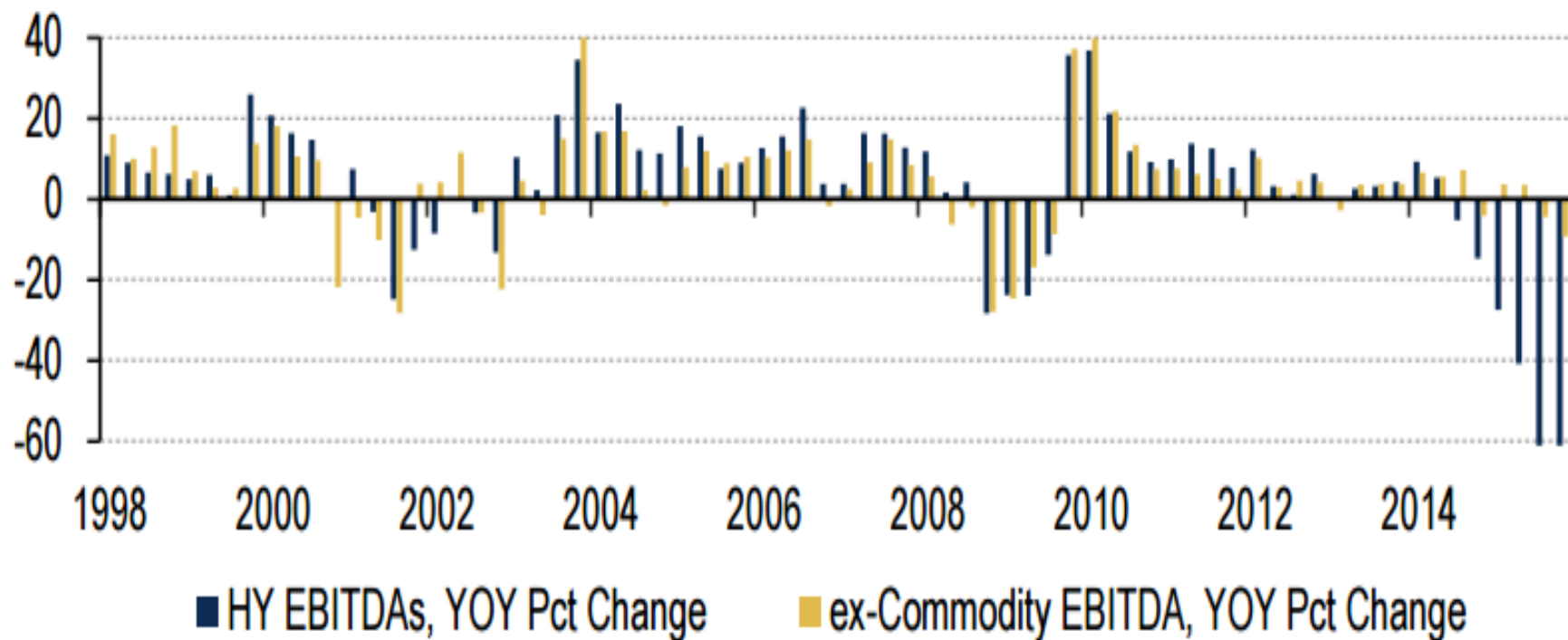


Source: Moody's, Goldman Sachs Global Investment Research.

EBITDA Growth is Anemic

December 31, 1998 through March 31, 2016

Chart 1: HY EBITDA growth has not supported corporate debt growth this cycle

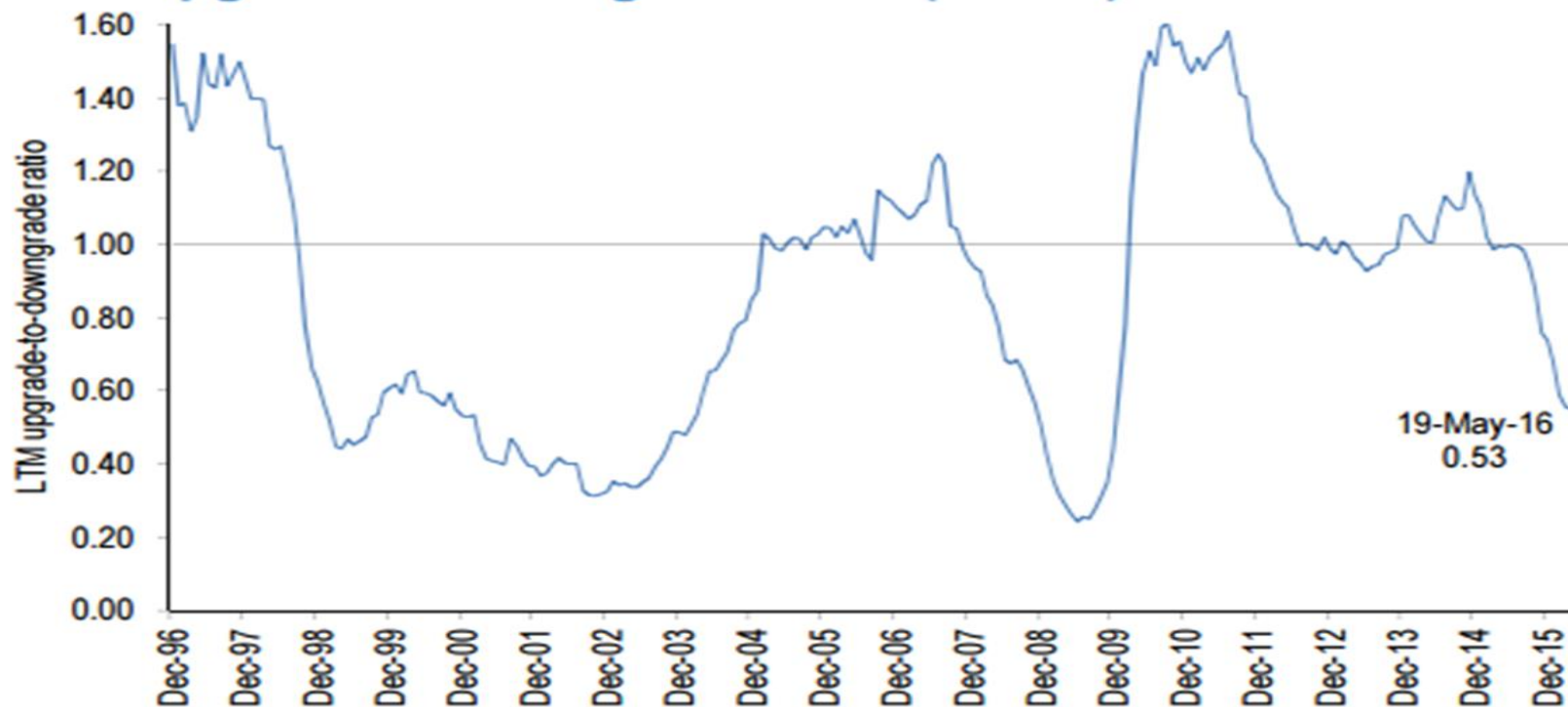


Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research

High Yield Last 12-Months Upgrade-to-Downgrade Ratio

December 31, 1996 through May 19, 2016

LTM upgrade-to-downgrade ratio (issuer)



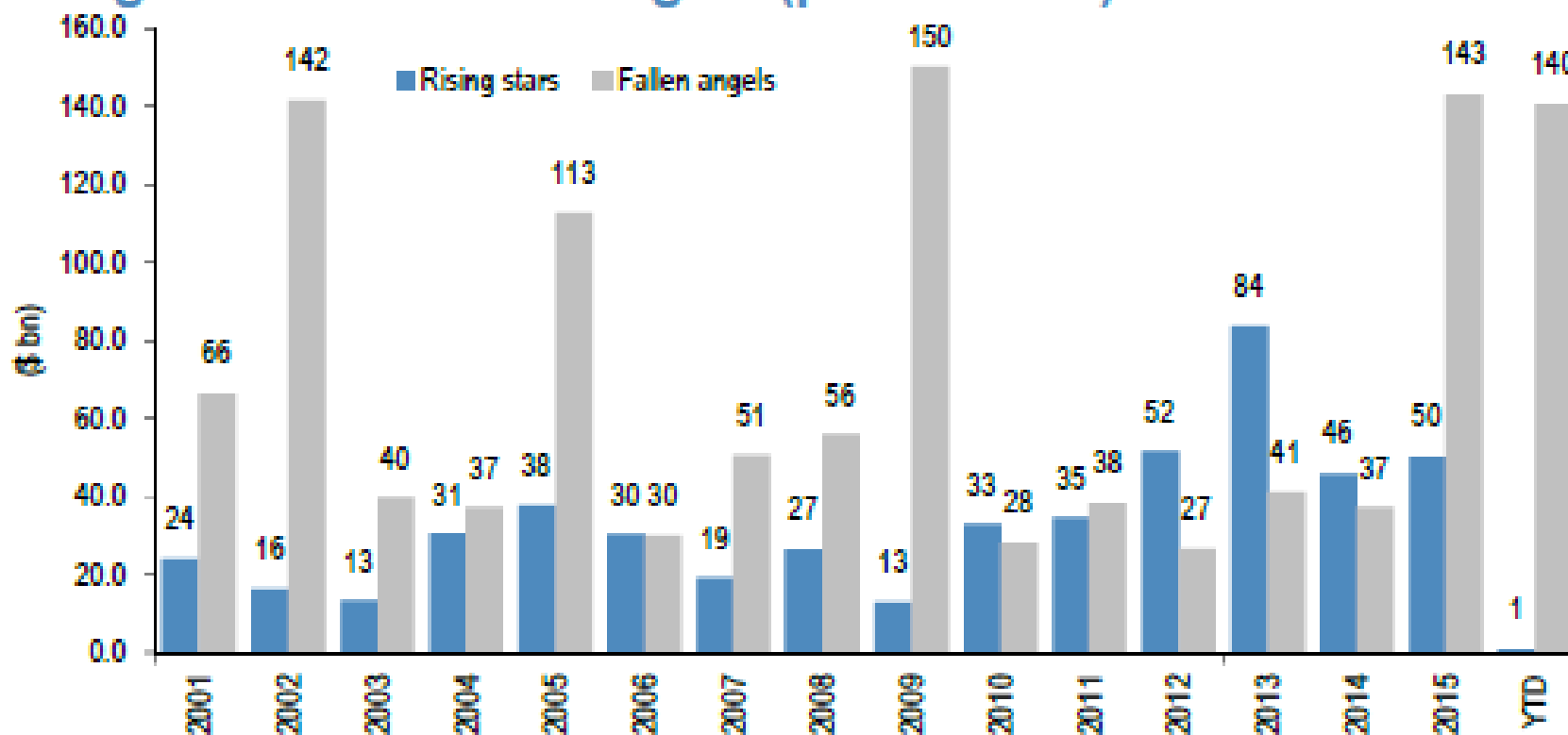
Source: J.P. Morgan; Moody's Investors Service; S&P

Rising Stars and Falling Angels

December 31, 2000 through March 31, 2016

Gray = Companies that have been downgraded from investment grade to high yield
 Blue = companies that have been upgraded out of high yield to investment grade.

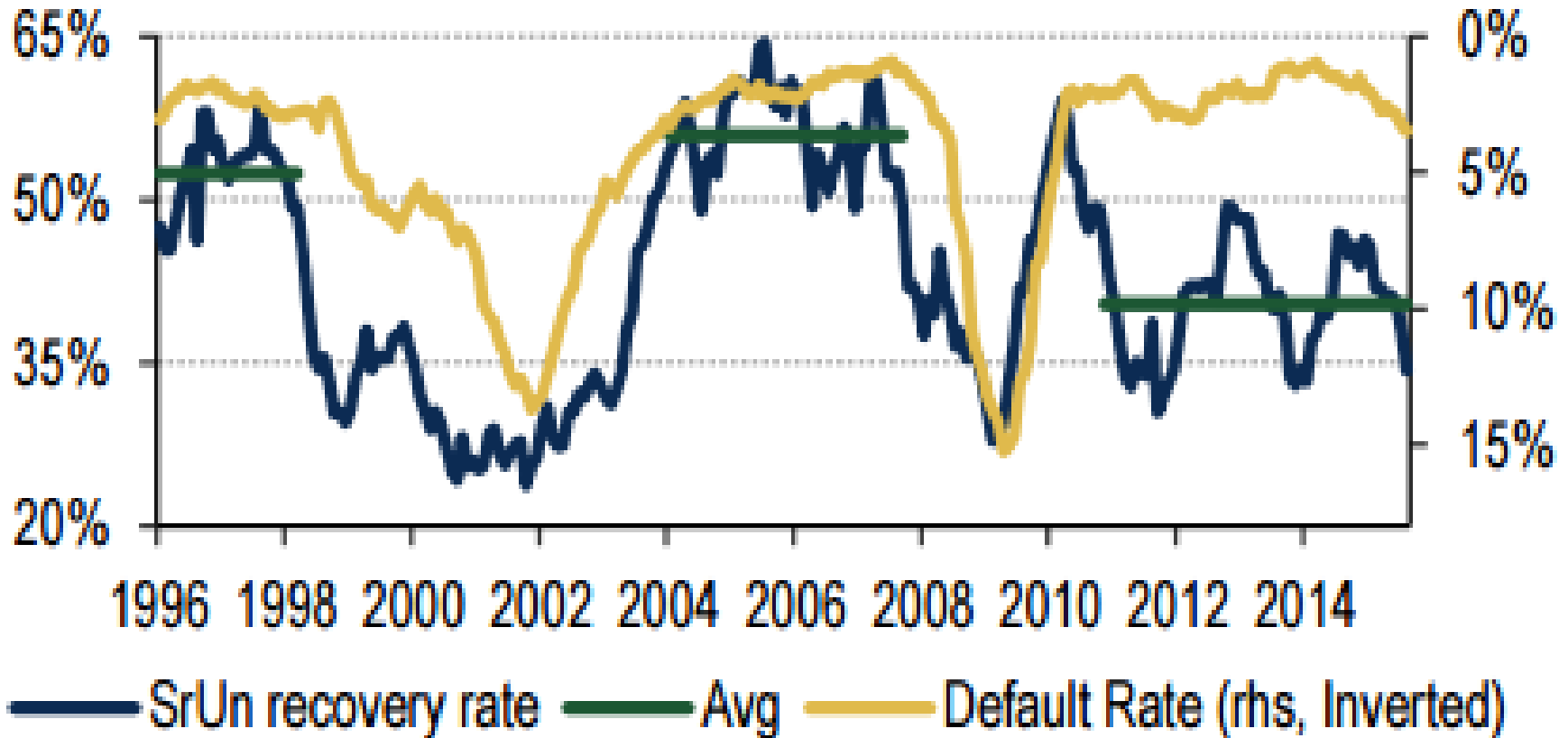
Rising stars and fallen angels (par amount)



Source: J.P. Morgan; Moody's Investors Service; S&P

Recovery Rates Have Been Much Lower Post Crisis

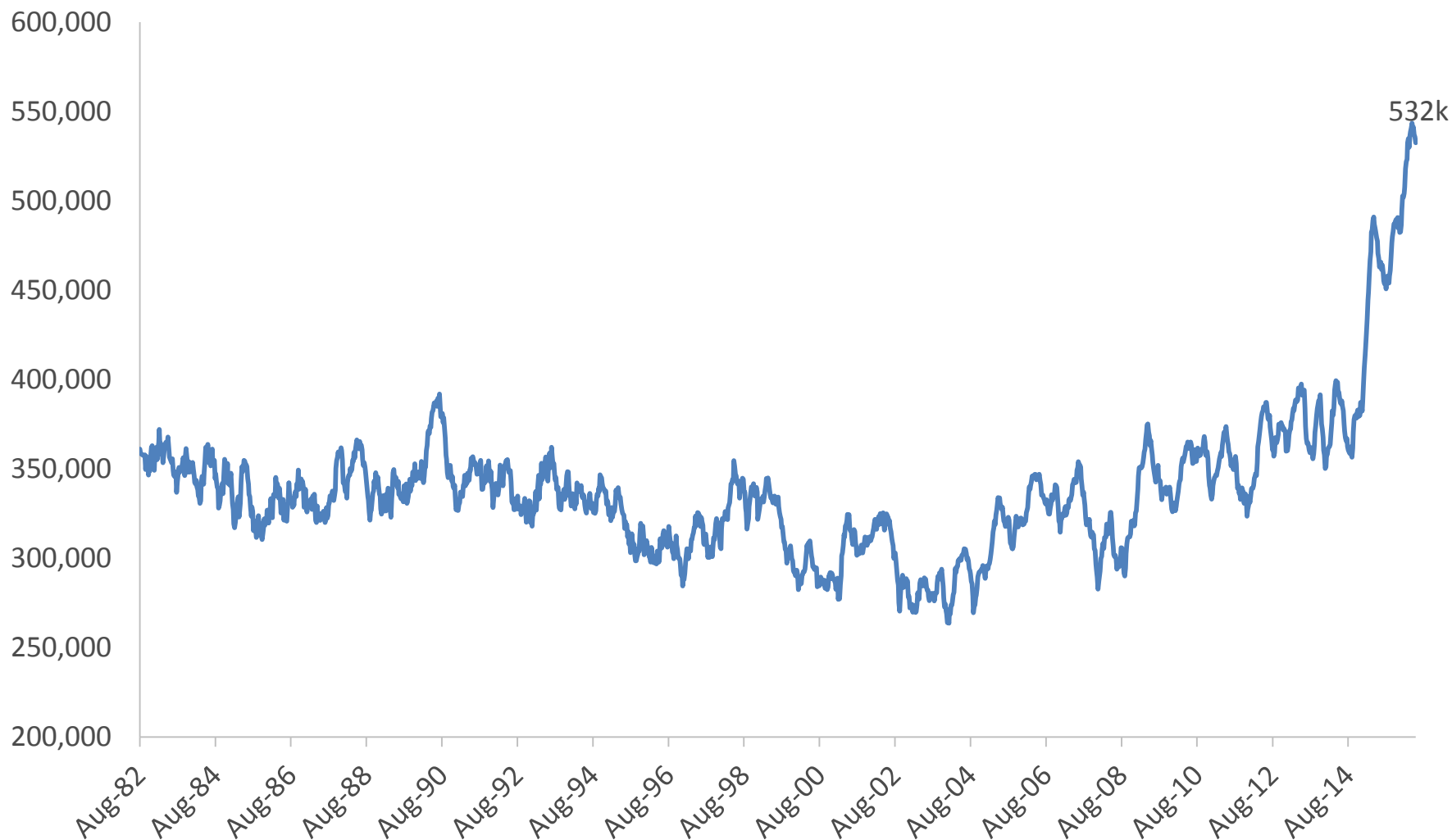
Chart 10: Recovery rates are anemic in the post crisis years



Source: BofA Merrill Lynch Global Research, Moody's

U.S. Crude Oil Inventories

August 20, 1982 through June 3, 2016

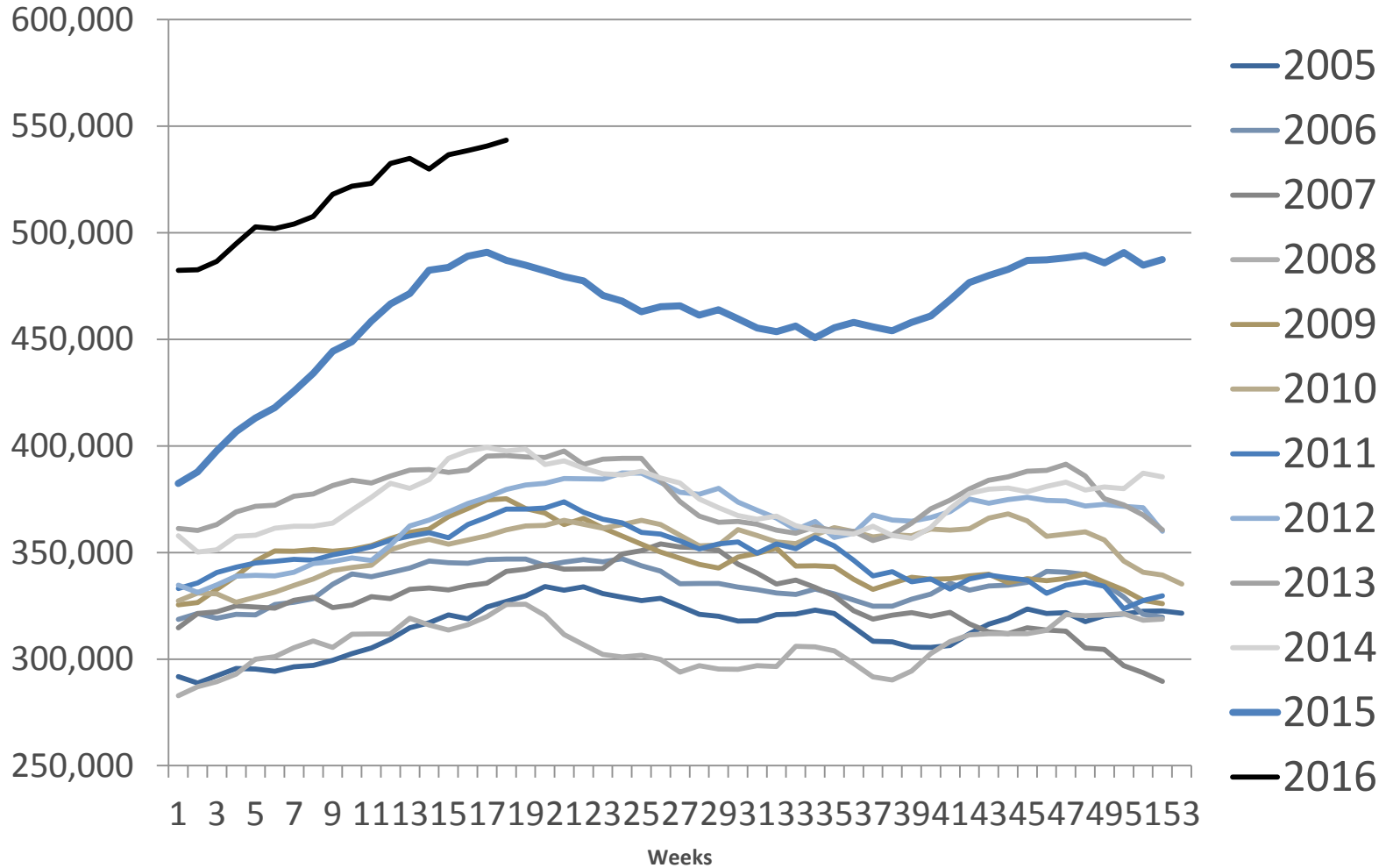


Source: Bloomberg

SMAV = Moving average for the period indicated: 50, 100 or 200 days. DOESCRUD = DOE Crude oil total inventory data is updated every Wednesday. Information is provided by the Energy Information Administration as part of their weekly petroleum status report. You cannot invest directly in an index.

U.S. Crude Oil Inventories by Year

US Crude Oil Inventories by Year



Source: Bloomberg . 2015 is through April 29, 2016

DOESCRUD = DOE Crude oil total inventory data is updated every Wednesday. Information is provided by the Energy Information Administration as part of their weekly petroleum status report.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

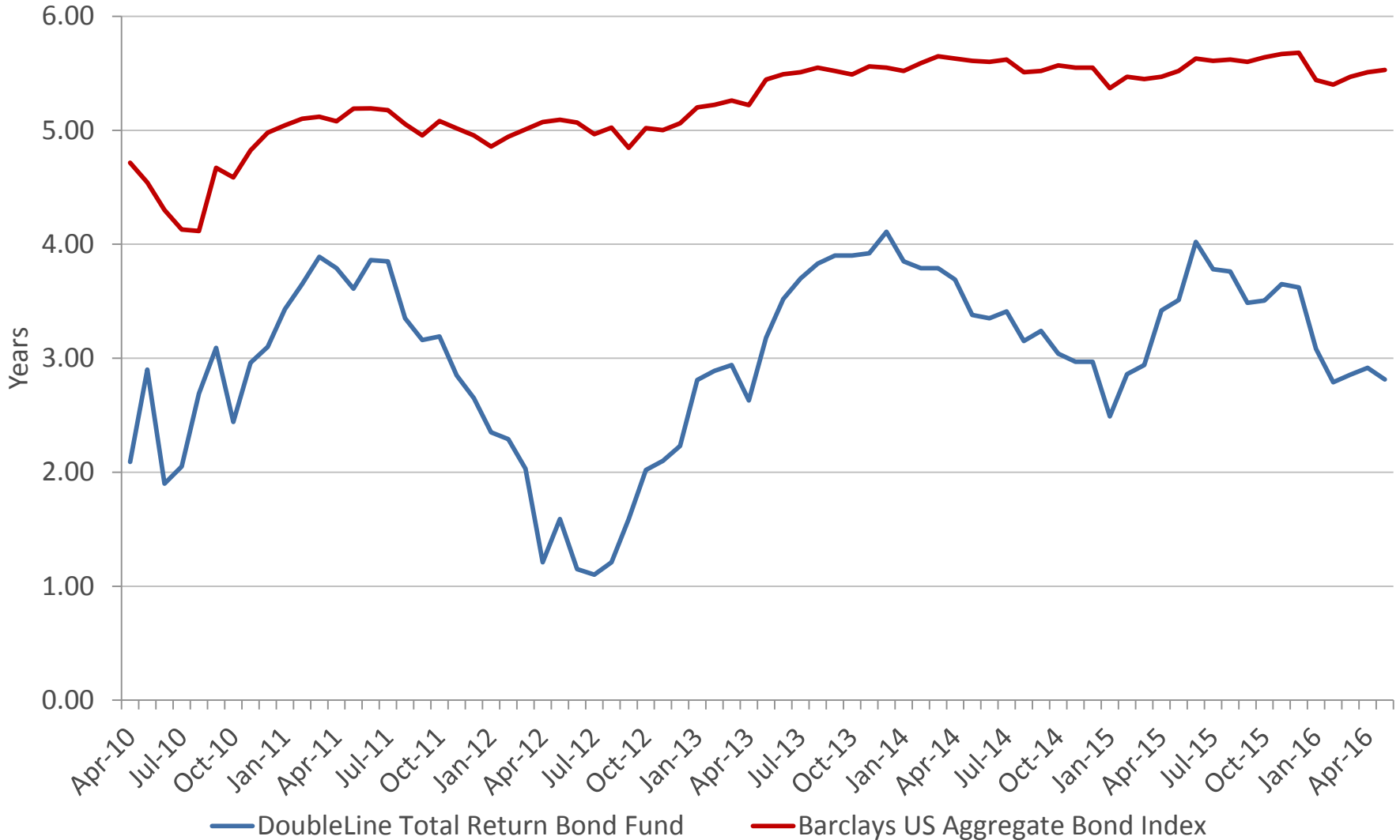
TAB VII

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund

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



April 30, 2010 through May 31, 2016

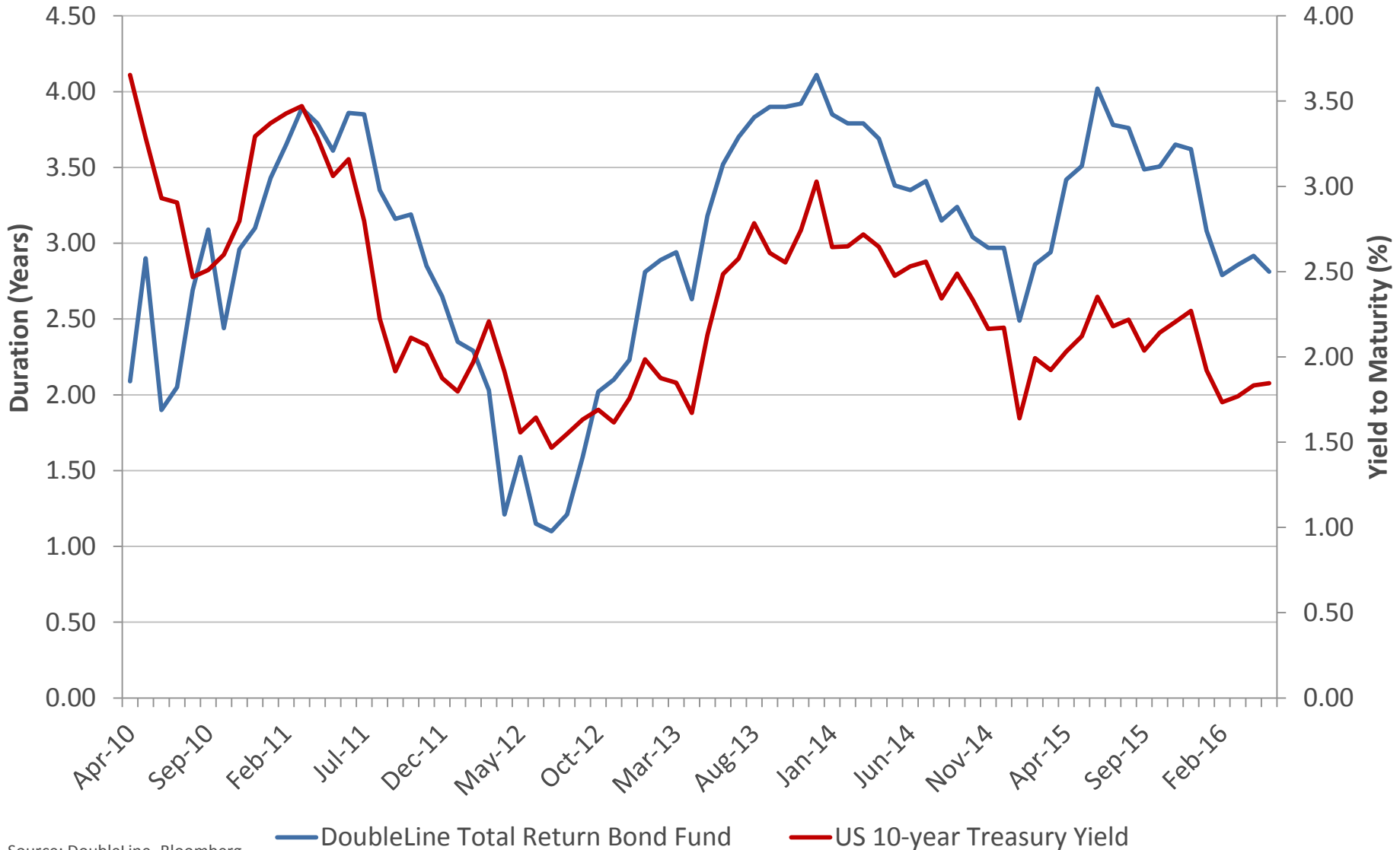


Source: DoubleLine, Barclays

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

DBLTX Duration vs. 10 Year U.S. Treasury Yield

April 30, 2010 through May 31, 2016



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg

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.

Total Return Bond Fund Portfolio Statistics



	Total Return Bond Fund	Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Index
Average Price	\$99.43	\$105.42
Duration	2.81	5.53
Average Life	4.45	7.85

Portfolio statistics as of May 31, 2016 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.

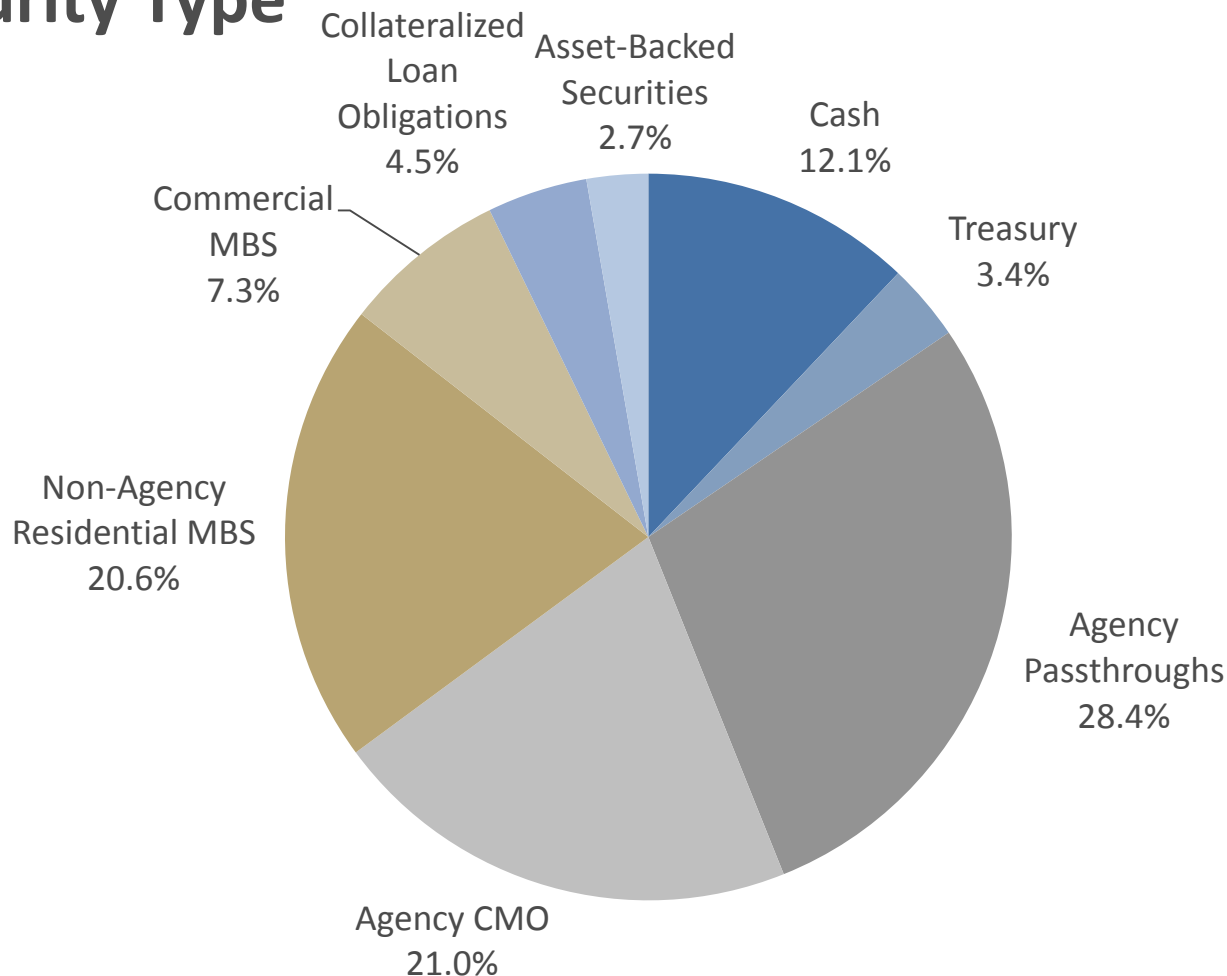
Average Duration = Duration is used as a risk measure. It measures the price volatility of a security given a change in interest rate movements.

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 May 31, 2016. 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.

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



Timing & Strategy

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach

Chief Executive Officer

June 14, 2016

SPDR Barclays High Yield Bond ETF (JNK)



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

Definitions

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.

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.

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

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

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 zeroes, 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 15+ Year Treasury Index "Long Treasuries" (G802)- This index is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch US Treasury Index including all securities with a remaining term of final maturity greater than 15 years..

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.

BofA Merrill Lynch US All Convertibles Index (VOSO) - The Merrill Lynch All Convertible Index is a rule driven index. which includes all bonds and preferred stocks of U.S.-registered companies, which have \$50 million or more in aggregate market value and are convertibles in U.S. dollar-denominated common stocks, ADRs or cash equivalents. Please note an investor cannot invest directly in an index.

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 products.

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 data is spread out over a large range of values.

Dow Jones – UBS DJ Commodity 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.

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 (JOA0) "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 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 (MOA0)

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.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Municipal Securities Index (UOA0)

This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade tax-exempt debt publicly issued by US states and territories, and their political subdivisions, in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and an investment grade rating (based on Moody's, S&P and Fitch). Minimum size vary based on the initial term to final maturity at time of issuance.

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 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.

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.

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 (GOQ0) -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 US 10-15 Year Treasury Index “Long Treasury”-The Merrill Lynch US 10-15 Treasury Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated 10-15 year sovereign debt publicly issued by the US government in its domestic market. It is a subset of the BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Index (GOQO).

BofA Merrill Lynch Municipal Index-The Merrill Lynch Municipal

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

BofA Merrill Lynch Current 30 year UST Index – This index is the 30 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 and 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.

Definitions

BofA/Merrill Lynch Inflation Linked Index (GOQ1) – 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.

Barclays Capital CMBS Index – tracks the performance of US dollar-denominated securitized commercial mortgage-backed securities.

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.

Barclays Capital US 30 Year TIPS Index - . Barclays Capital 30-year TIPS on-the-run index quoted in US Dollars traded intraday

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.

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

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.

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 (JBDCOMP) – 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 (JGAGUSD) – 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..

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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Timing & Strategy

Live Webcast hosted by:

Jeffrey Gundlach
Chief Executive Officer

June 14, 2016



Upcoming Webcast Announcements

Asset Allocation Webcast – July 12, 2016

Jeffrey Gundlach will discuss

Core Fixed Income and Flexible Income Funds

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2016 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

Total Return Webcast – September 8, 2016

Jeffrey Gundlach will host

Total Return Fund webcast

Go to www.doublelinefunds.com, Home page under “Events”

2016 Webcast Schedule to register

1:15 pm PDT/4:15 pm EDT

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