



Annual Report

September 30, 2022

DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund

NYSE: DSL

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Dear Shareholder,

On behalf of the team at DoubleLine, I am pleased to deliver the Annual Report for the DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (NYSE: DSL, the "Fund") for the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022. On the following pages, you will find specific information regarding the Fund's operations and holdings. In addition, we discuss the Fund's investment performance and the main drivers of that performance during the reporting period.

If you have any questions regarding the Fund, please don't hesitate to call us at 1 (877) DLINE 11 / 1 (877) 354-6311 or visit our website www.doubleline.com, where our investment management team offers deeper insights and analysis on relevant capital market activity impacting investors today. We value the trust that you have placed with us, and we will continue to strive to offer thoughtful investment solutions to our shareholders.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ronald R. Redell".

Ronald R. Redell, CFA
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund
November 1, 2022

- **Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed and Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (Agency RMBS) and Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (Agency CMBS) posted negative returns. The Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Index returned negative 13.98%, significantly outperforming the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index but underperforming the Bloomberg US Government Bond Index. Shorter-duration assets generally outperformed longer-duration assets in a period when yields increased across the U.S. Treasury curve. The 30-year benchmark rate rose 370 basis points over the 12-month period to end at 6.70%, its highest level since July 2007, according to the Freddie Mac U.S. Mortgage Market Survey 30-Year Homeowner Commitment National Index. Duration within the MBS sector lengthened over the period, with the duration of the Bloomberg US MBS Index growing to 5.94 years from 4.62 years. During the period, Agency RMBS and Agency CMBS spreads widened and performance weakened due to elevated levels of interest rate volatility. Gross issuance for Agency RMBS over the period was \$2.2 trillion; gross issuance for Agency CMBS was roughly \$174.4 billion.

- **Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities**

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, non-Agency residential mortgage-backed securities (RMBS) reversed their momentum in late 2021 and generated negative returns, driven by rising U.S. Treasury yields and widening credit spreads. Home price appreciation turned negative for the first time since March 2012 as home prices fell 0.75% month-over-month (MoM) in July, the most recent month for which data was reported by the S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index, while still appreciating 16.06% year-over-year. Existing-home sales fell 0.4% MoM in August, the most recent month for which data was available from the National Association of Realtors Existing-Home Sales Report, the seventh consecutive such decline. The 30-year benchmark rate rose 370 basis points over the 12-month period to end at 6.70%, its highest level since July 2007, according to the Freddie Mac U.S. Mortgage Market Survey 30-Year Homeowner Commitment National Index. The period marked \$173.5 billion in gross issuance, compared to \$175.2 billion in the previous 12-month period, according to BofA Global Research.

- **Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities**

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, non-Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) posted negative performance, as measured by the Bloomberg US CMBS (ERISA Only) Total Return Index return of negative 12.4%. For comparison, the broader Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index returned negative 14.60%. \$145.9 billion of new-issue non-Agency CMBS priced, compared to \$119.6 billion in the previous 12-month period. While the first quarter of 2022 marked a strong \$44.7 billion in volume, an 84% increase over the same period in 2021, issuance slowed meaningfully in the subsequent quarters in the face of macroeconomic volatility and geopolitical risks. Issuance in the second and third quarters fell 40.5% versus the same six-month period in 2021. Secondary non-Agency CMBS spreads moved wider throughout the 12-month period as investors weighed the impact of stubborn inflation, corresponding interest rate hikes and a protracted Russia-Ukraine war. Spreads widened 76 basis points (bps) for AAA last cash flows and 310 bps for bonds rated BBB-. The 30-day-plus delinquency rate for commercial real estate loans closed September 2022 at 2.92%, as measured by financial data firm Trepp, a significant improvement versus the 5.25% at the end of September 2021. The RCA Commercial Property Price Index increased 13.7% for the 12-month period ended August 31, the most recent month for which data was available, compared to 15.2% over the previous 12-month period.

- **Asset-Backed Securities**

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, the asset-backed security (ABS) market experienced negative returns but outperformed the broader U.S. fixed income market. The Bloomberg US ABS Index returned negative 5.61%, and the ICE BofA U.S. Fixed-Rate Miscellaneous ABS Index, which contains less liquid products with longer durations, returned negative 8.73%. These performances compared to the longer-duration Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index return of negative 14.60%. This period in the markets was generally characterized by rising interest rates and widening credit spreads, sparked by the Federal Reserve's more hawkish monetary policy. The only ABS sector to generate a positive return was floating-rate credit card ABS rated AAA. The worst-performing ABS sector was less liquid and longer-duration transportation assets, which suffered the most from rising rates, widening credit spreads and geopolitical shocks such as the Russia-Ukraine war.

● Collateralized Loan Obligations

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, collateralized loan obligation (CLO) market-based metrics worsened, with a 6.79% drop in the Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan PR USD, fueling lower net asset values and market value overcollateralization ratios. While CLO fundamentals strengthened to start the period, they stalled in the latter months as the number of negative rating actions and loan defaults increased. The CLO market priced \$162.7 billion in new issuance across 343 deals. An additional \$25.2 billion of supply was brought to market by way of refinancing and reset activity. Despite two banner issuance months to start the period, activity slowed at the end of it as managers navigated the migration to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate from LIBOR. While 2022 issuance has trailed the record volume pace of 2021, it has remained elevated on a historical basis. The last 12-month U.S. leveraged loan default rate by principal amount rose 55 basis points over the 12-month period, ending at 0.90%. Effective January 1, 2022, new-issue U.S. CLO tranches transitioned from a LIBOR-based to a SOFR-based benchmark, which resulted in some spread widening. Macroeconomic concerns drove spreads wider across the 12-month period. The J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Total Return Level Index returned negative 2.42% over the 12-month period.

● Bank Loans

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan TR USD returned negative 2.53%. Given the volatile market backdrop, bank loans exhibited a flight to quality, with loans rated BB returning negative 0.23%, outperforming loans rated B (-2.94%) and loans rated CCC (-10.05%). The weighted average bid price of the index ended the period at \$91.92, down from \$98.62 from a year ago. The top-performing sectors were energy (+3.71%), real estate (+2.00%) and utilities (+1.78%). The worst performers were semiconductors and semiconductor equipment (-6.82%), healthcare equipment and services (-6.04%), and consumer durables and apparel (-5.81%). The trailing 12-month default rate remained at a low level but rose to 0.90% in September 2022 from 0.35% in September 2021.

● U.S. High Yield Credit

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, the Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index returned negative 14.14%. Intermediate-duration bonds returned negative 13.55%, outperforming long-duration bonds, which returned negative 24.38%. In terms of credit rating, bonds rated CCC were the worst performers, returning negative 16.26%, while bonds rated B returned negative 13.76%, and bonds rated BB returned negative 13.84%, as measured by the index. Notable outperformers by sector were refining, oil field services and independent energy. Notable laggards were pharmaceuticals, retailers and wireless.

● Emerging Markets Fixed Income

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, the J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI GD), which tracks sovereign debt, returned negative 24.28%. The J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified (CEMBI BD), which tracks corporate debt, returned negative 16.73%. Spreads widened 203 basis points (bps) for the EMBI GD and 103 bps for the CEMBI BD. Relatively flat returns for the first three months of the period were followed by an extremely sharp drawdown over the first nine months of 2022. Global growth and inflation concerns to begin the year were amplified by the Russian invasion of Ukraine in February. Emerging markets (EM) credits broadly sold off subsequently, particularly in Europe. Hawkish central policy, high inflation, geopolitical uncertainty and elevated rate volatility continued to weigh on investor sentiment throughout the remainder of the period. U.S. Treasury yields rose sharply amid hawkish rhetoric and policy moves from the Federal Reserve to combat persistently high inflation. For the 12-month period, returns across all regions were deeply negative for the EMBI GD and CEMBI BD. Europe was by far the worst-performing region in both indexes while the Middle East had the least negative returns. EM high yield (HY) sovereign credits underperformed their investment grade (IG) counterparts in the EMBI GD, but EM HY corporate credits slightly outperformed their IG counterparts in the CEMBI BD. In both indexes, EM IG benefited from much smaller spread widening relative to EM HY, but EM IG's higher duration relative to EM HY's and Russia's IG rating prior to its invasion of Ukraine detracted from EM IG's relative performance.

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2022, the DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund underperformed the benchmark Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index return of negative 20.43% on a net asset value basis. Global interest rates rose dramatically as inflation remained high, and central banks tightened monetary policy. The two- and 10-year portions of the U.S. Treasury curve rose 400 basis points (bps) and 234 bps, respectively, resulting in negative performance for nearly all major stock and bond market sectors. The primary driver of the Fund's underperformance was asset allocation – the Fund consistently held more fixed income credit assets than the index, hindering performance as credit spreads widened. The biggest contributors to Fund performance were low-duration assets such as asset-backed securities and non-Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities. The biggest detractors were Agency mortgage-backed securities and emerging markets corporate bonds, which suffered from duration-related price declines and spread widening. Fund leverage was an additional detractor from performance.

12-Month Period Ended 9-30-22	12-Months
Total Return based on NAV	-26.38%
Total Return based on Market Price	-31.52%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index*	-20.43%

* Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes.

For additional performance information, please refer to the **“Standardized Performance Summary.”**

The Fund seeks to pay regular monthly distributions out of its net investment income at a rate that reflects its current and projected net income performance. To permit the Fund to maintain more stable monthly distributions, the Fund may pay distributions at a rate different than the amount of net income actually earned by the Fund during the period. Distributions are determined on a tax basis, which may differ from amounts recorded in the accounting records. In instances where the distributions exceed the earned net investment income, the Fund would report a negative undistributed net ordinary income. Refer to Note 5 – Income Tax Information for additional information regarding the amounts of undistributed net ordinary income and undistributed net long-term capital gains and the character of the actual distributions paid by the Fund during the period. If a portion of the Fund's distributions is from sources other than net investment income, shareholders will be notified of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 notice. For financial reporting purposes, the per share amounts of the Fund's distributions for the reporting period are presented in the Financial Highlights.

Opinions expressed herein are as of September 30, 2022, and are subject to change at any time, are not guaranteed and should not be considered investment advice.

Fund holdings and sector allocations are subject to change at any time and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security. Please refer to the Schedule of Investments for a complete list of Fund holdings as of period end.

There are risks associated with an investment in the Fund. Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value, which may increase investors' risk of loss. Investors should consider the Fund's investment objective, risks, charges and expenses carefully before investing. An investment in the Fund should not constitute a complete investment program.

This document is not an offer to sell securities or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities, nor shall there be any sale or offer of these securities, in any jurisdiction where such sale or offer is not permitted.

The Fund's shares are only available for purchase through broker/dealers on the secondary market. Unlike an open-end mutual fund, closed-end funds typically offer a fixed number of shares for sale. After the initial public offering, shares are bought in the secondary marketplace, and the market price of the shares is determined by supply and demand, not by NAV, often at a lower price than the NAV. A closed-end fund is not required to buy its shares back from investors upon request.

Investing involves risk. Principal loss is possible. An investment in the Fund involves certain risks arising from, among other things, the Fund's ability to invest without limit in securities that are at the time of investment rated below investment grade or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine to be of comparable quality (a category of investment that includes securities commonly referred to as “high yield” securities or “junk bonds”). Securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and to repay principal when due. An investment in the Fund is also subject to the risk of the use of leverage. Investments in debt securities typically decline 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 including credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in debt securities typically decline in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in lower rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher rated securities. Investments in asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of including credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. The Fund may invest in foreign securities which involves greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. Derivatives may involve certain costs and risks such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested. Exchange-traded fund investments involve additional risks such as the market price trading at a discount to its net asset value, an active secondary trading market may not develop or be maintained, or trading may be halted by the exchange in which they trade, which may impact a fund's ability to sell its shares. Investment strategies may not achieve the desired results due to implementation lag, other timing factors, portfolio management decision-making, economic or market conditions or other unanticipated factors. In addition, the Fund may invest in other asset classes and investments such as, among others, REITs, credit default swaps, short sales, derivatives and smaller companies which include additional risks. Additional principal risks for the Fund can be found in the prospectus.

Diversification does not assure a profit or protect against loss in a declining market.

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. You can obtain the Fund's most recent periodic reports and certain other regulatory filings by calling 1 (877) DLINE 11 / 1 (877) 354-6311, or visiting www.doubleline.com. You should read these reports and other filings carefully before investing.

The performance shown assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions and does not reflect any reductions for taxes. Total return does not reflect broker commissions or sales charges in connection with the purchase or sale of Fund shares. Performance reflects management fees and other fund expenses.

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results and does not reflect the deduction of any taxes a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the sale of fund shares. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an

Management Discussion of Fund Performance (Cont.)

investor's shares when sold 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 1 (877) DLIN 11 / 1 (877) 354-6311 or by visiting www.doubleline.com/funds/opportunistic-credit-fund/.

Credit ratings from Moody's Investor Services, Inc. ("Moody's") range from the highest rating of Aaa for bonds of the highest quality that offer the lowest degree of investment risk to the lowest rating of C for the lowest rated class of bonds. Credit ratings from S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") range from the highest rating of AAA for bonds of the highest quality that offer the lowest degree of investment risk to the lowest rating of D for bonds that are in default. Credit ratings are determined from the highest available credit rating from any Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organization ("NRSRO"). DoubleLine chooses to display credit ratings using S&P's rating convention, although the rating itself might be sourced from another NRSRO. In limited situations when the rating agency has not issued a formal rating, the rating agency will classify the security as nonrated.

Index Descriptions and Other Definitions

An investment cannot be made directly in an index. The performance of any index mentioned in this commentary has not been adjusted for ongoing expenses applicable to fund investments.

The index descriptions provided herein are based on information provided on the respective index provider's website or from other third-party sources. The Fund and DoubleLine have not verified these index descriptions and disclaim responsibility for their accuracy and completeness.

Beginning in July 2022, transaction costs were incorporated into the calculation of total return for ICE fixed income indexes.

Basis Points (BPS)—Basis points (or basis point (bp)) refer to a common unit of measure for interest rates and other percentages in finance. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01% or 0.0001, and is used to denote the percentage change in a financial instrument. The relationship between percentage changes and basis points can be summarized as: 1% change = 100 basis points; 0.01% = 1 basis point.

Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index—This index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from 28 local currency markets. This multicurrency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers.

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index—This index (the "Agg") represents securities that are SEC registered, taxable and dollar denominated. It covers the U.S. investment grade, fixed-rate bond market, with components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indexes that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

Bloomberg US Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Index—This index is the ABS component of the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, a flagship measure of the U.S. investment grade, fixed-rate bond market. The ABS index has three subsectors: credit and credit cards, autos and utility.

Bloomberg US CMBS (ERISA Only) Total Return Index—This index measures on a total return basis the performance of investment grade commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS). The index includes only CMBS that are compliant with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, which will deem ERISA eligible the certificates with the first priority of principal repayment as long as certain conditions are met, including that the certificates be rated in one of the three highest categories by Fitch, Moody's or Standard & Poor's.

Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index—This index measures the investment grade, fixed-rate taxable corporate bond market. It includes U.S. dollar-denominated securities publicly issued by U.S. and non-U.S. industrial, utility and financial issuers.

Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield (HY) Index—This index measures the U.S. dollar-denominated, HY, fixed-rate corporate bond market. Securities are classified as HY if the respective middle ratings of Moody's, Fitch and S&P are Ba1, BB+ or BB+ or below. The Bloomberg US HY Long Bond Index, including bonds with maturities of 10 years or greater, and the Bloomberg US HY Intermediate Bond Index, including bonds with maturities of 1 to 9.999 years, are subindexes of the Bloomberg US Corporate HY Bond Index.

Bloomberg US Government Bond Index—This index is the U.S. government securities component of the Bloomberg US Government/Credit Index. It includes investment grade, U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate U.S. Treasuries and government-related securities.

Bloomberg US Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Index—This index measures the performance of investment grade, fixed-rate, mortgage-backed, pass-through securities of the government-sponsored enterprises (GSEs): Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp. (Freddie Mac), Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae).

Duration—Measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates.

Freddie Mac U.S. Mortgage Market Survey 30-Year Homeowner Commitment National Index—This index tracks the 30-year fixed-rate mortgages component of the Freddie Mac Primary Mortgage Market Survey (PMMS), which tracks the most-popular 30- and 15-year fixed-rate mortgages, and 5-1 hybrid amortizing adjustable-rate mortgage products among a mix of lender types.

High Yield (HY)—Bonds that pay higher interest rates because they have lower credit ratings than investment grade (IG) bonds. HY bonds are more likely to default, so they must pay a higher yield than IG bonds to compensate investors.

ICE BofA U.S. Fixed-Rate Miscellaneous Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Index—This index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated, investment grade (IG), asset-backed securities publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an IG rating based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch.

Investment Grade (IG)—Rating that signifies a municipal or corporate bond presents a relatively low risk of default. Bonds below this designation are considered to have a high risk of default and are commonly referred to as high yield (HY) or "junk bonds." The higher the bond rating, the more likely the bond will return 100 cents on the U.S. dollar.

J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO) Total Return Level Index—This index is a total return subindex of the J.P. Morgan Collateralized Loan Obligation Index (CLOIE), which is a market value-weighted index consisting of U.S. dollar-denominated CLOs.

J.P. Morgan Corporate Emerging Markets Bond Index Broad Diversified (CEMBI BD)—This index is a uniquely weighted version of the CEMBI, which is a market capitalization-weighted index consisting of U.S. dollar-denominated emerging markets corporate bonds. The CEMBI BD limits the weights of index countries with larger debt stocks by only including specified portions of those countries' eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding.

J.P. Morgan Emerging Markets Bond Index Global Diversified (EMBI GD)—This index is a uniquely weighted version of the EMBI. The EMBI tracks bonds from emerging markets (EM), and comprises sovereign debt and EM corporate bonds. The EMBI GD limits the weights of index countries with larger debt stocks by only including specified portions of those countries' eligible current face amounts of debt outstanding.

Last Cash Flow (LCF)—Last revenue stream paid to a bond over a given period.

London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)—Indicative average interest rate at which a selection of banks, known as the “panel banks,” are prepared to lend one another unsecured funds on the London money market.

Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan PR USD—This index (formerly the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Price Index) tracks the prices of institutional weighted loans based on market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan TR USD—This index (formerly the S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan Index) tracks the market-weighted performance of institutional weighted loans based on market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

National Association of Realtors Existing-Home Sales Report—This report tracks sales and prices of existing single-family homes for the nation overall, and gives breakdowns for the West, Midwest, South and Northeast regions of the country. These figures include condos and co-ops in addition to single-family homes.

Net Asset Value (NAV)—Net value of an entity calculated as the total value of the entity’s assets minus the total value of its liabilities. Most commonly used in the context of a mutual fund or an exchange-traded fund (ETF), the NAV represents the per share/unit price of the fund at a specific date or time.

Overcollateralization (OC)—Provision of collateral that is worth more than enough to cover potential losses in cases of default.

RCA Commercial Property Price Index (CPPI)—This index describes various nonresidential property types for the U.S. (10 monthly series from 2000). It is a periodic same-property round-trip investment price-change index of the U.S. commercial investment property market. The dataset contains 20 monthly indicators.

S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller 20-City Composite Home Price NSA Index—This index seeks to measure the value of residential real estate in 20 major U.S. metropolitan areas: Atlanta; Boston; Charlotte; Chicago; Cleveland; Dallas; Denver; Detroit; Las Vegas; Los Angeles; Miami; Minneapolis; New York City; Phoenix; Portland, Oregon; San Diego; San Francisco; Seattle; Tampa; and Washington, D.C.

Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR)—Benchmark interest rate for U.S. dollar-denominated derivatives and loans that is replacing the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). Interest rate swaps on more than \$80 trillion in notional debt switched to the SOFR in October 2020. This transition is expected to increase long-term liquidity but also result in substantial short-term trading volatility in derivatives.

Spread—Difference between yields on differing debt instruments, calculated by deducting the yield of one instrument from another. The higher the yield spread, the greater the difference between the yields offered by each instrument. The spread can be measured between debt instruments of differing maturities, credit ratings or risk.

This commentary may include statements that constitute “forward-looking statements” under the U.S. securities laws. Forward-looking statements include, among other things, projections, estimates, and information about possible or future results related to the Fund and market or regulatory developments. The views expressed above are not guarantees of future performance or economic results and involve certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual outcomes and results to differ materially from the views expressed herein.

DoubleLine has no obligation to provide revised assessments in the event of changed circumstances. While we have gathered this information from sources believed to be reliable, DoubleLine cannot guarantee the accuracy of the information provided. Securities discussed are not recommendations and are presented as examples of issue selection or portfolio management processes. They have been picked for comparison or illustration purposes only. No security presented within is either offered for sale or purchase. DoubleLine reserves the right to change its investment perspective and outlook without notice as market conditions dictate or as additional information becomes available.

Investment strategies may not achieve the desired results due to implementation lag, other timing factors, portfolio management decision making, economic or market conditions or other unanticipated factors. The views and forecasts expressed in this material are as of the date indicated, are subject to change without notice, may not come to pass and do not represent a recommendation or offer of any particular security, strategy, or investment. Past performance is no guarantee of future results.

DoubleLine® is a registered trademark of DoubleLine Capital LP.

Forside Fund Services, LLC provides marketing review services for DoubleLine Capital LP.

Standardized Performance Summary

(Unaudited)
September 30, 2022

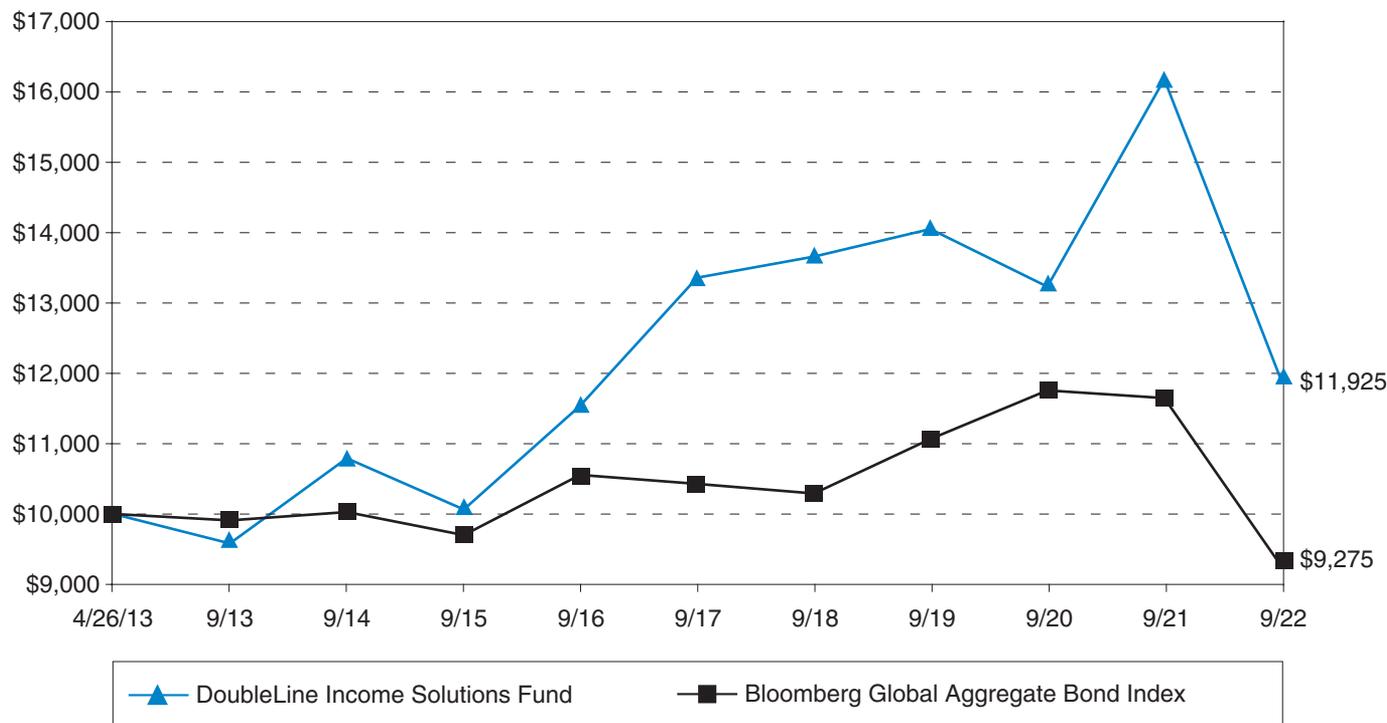
DSL

DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund Returns as of September 30, 2022	1-Year	3-Years Annualized	5-Years Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (4-26-13 to 9-30-22)
Total Return based on NAV	-26.38%	-5.36%	-2.26%	1.88%
Total Return based on Market Price	-31.52%	-9.55%	-3.59%	0.61%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index ¹	-20.43%	-5.73%	-2.32%	-0.79%

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results and does not reflect the deduction of any taxes a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the sale of fund shares. The performance information shown assumes reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares when sold 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 reflects management fees and other fund expenses. Performance data current to most recent month-end may be obtained by calling (877) 354-6311 or by visiting www.doubleline.com.

¹ Reflects no deduction for fees, expenses, or taxes.

DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund
Value of a \$10,000 Investment¹



Average Annual Total Returns¹
As of September 30, 2022

	1 Year	5 Years	Since Inception (4/26/2013)
DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund			
Total Return based on NAV	-26.38%	-2.26%	1.88%
Total Return based on Market Price	-31.52%	-3.59%	0.61%
Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index	-20.43%	-2.32%	-0.79%

¹ Past performance is not an indication of future results. Returns represent past performance and reflect changes in share prices, the reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains, expense limitations and the effects of compounding. The prospectus contains more complete information on the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the investment company, which investors should read and consider carefully before investing. To obtain a prospectus, contact an authorized representative at (877) 354-6311 or visit www.doubleline.com. The returns shown do not reflect taxes a shareholder would pay on distributions or the sale of Fund shares. The returns shown do not reflect commissions that may be paid in respect of shares purchased in connection with the Fund's offering of Common Shares under the Fund's Shelf Registration (see Note 13). If it were reflected the Fund's performance shown would be lower. The total investment return and principal value of your investment will fluctuate, and your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance data quoted. Please call (877) 354-6311 or visit www.doubleline.com to receive performance results current to the most recent month-end. Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond Index- This index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from 28 local currency markets. This multicurrency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from both developed and emerging markets issuers. The Fund's investments likely will diverge widely from the components of the benchmark Index which could lead to performance dispersion between the Fund and the benchmark Index, meaning that the Fund could outperform or underperform the index at any given time.

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
ASSET BACKED OBLIGATIONS 2.5%				
950,069	AASET Ltd., Series 2019-2-C	6.41%(b)(d)	10/16/2039	568,067
1,250,000	Affirm Asset Securitization Trust, Series 2021-A-E	5.65%(b)	08/15/2025	1,205,660
1,000,000	Arivo Acceptance Auto Loan Receivables Trust, Series 2021-1A-D	5.83%(b)	01/18/2028	936,518
423,041	Castlelake Aircraft Securitization Trust, Series 2018-1-C	6.63%(b)(d)	06/15/2043	263,660
1,457,813	Castlelake Aircraft Structured Trust, Series 2019-1A-C	6.90%(b)(d)	04/15/2039	872,594
1,804,771	Series 2021-1A-C	7.00%(b)(d)	01/15/2046	1,261,692
2,579,448	GAIA Aviation Ltd., Series 2019-1-C	7.00%(b)(d)(n)	12/15/2044	1,697,581
1,016,501	Horizon Aircraft Finance Ltd., Series 2018-1-C	6.66%(b)(d)	12/15/2038	631,290
4,700,287	LendingClub Receivables Trust, Series 2020-3-B	7.50%(b)	01/16/2046	4,695,366
528,012	Pagaya AI Debt Selection Trust, Series 2020-2-NOTE	7.50%(b)	12/15/2027	520,269
3,100,000	Series 2020-3-C	6.43%(b)	05/17/2027	3,055,405
2,750,000	Series 2021-3-CERT	0.00%(b)(d)(o)	05/15/2029	3,100,243
55,000	SoFi Alternative Consumer Loan Program, Series 2021-2-R1	0.00%(b)(d)(o)	08/15/2030	1,598,408
50,000	SoFi Professional Loan Program LLC, Series 2018-A-R1	0.00%(b)(d)(o)	02/25/2042	961,096
14,827	Series 2018-A-R2	0.00%(b)(d)(o)	02/25/2042	285,003
100,000	SoFi Professional Loan Program Trust, Series 2018-C-R1	0.00%(b)(d)(o)	01/25/2048	1,524,476
1,694,139	START Ireland, Series 2019-1-C	6.41%(b)(d)	03/15/2044	1,097,997
4,300,000	Summit Issuer LLC, Series 2020-1A-C	5.10%(b)	12/20/2050	3,761,625
2,000,000	Tesla Auto Lease Trust, Series 2019-A-E	5.48%(b)	05/20/2023	2,003,406
	Total Asset Backed Obligations (Cost \$33,716,350)			30,040,356
BANK LOANS 13.9%				
3,165,000	AAdvantage Loyalty IP Ltd., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%, 0.75% Floor)	7.46%	04/20/2028	3,074,798
3,000,000	Almonde, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 7.25%, 1.00% Floor)	10.62%	06/16/2025	2,469,390
3,994,988	American Tire Distributors, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%, 0.75% Floor)	9.03%	10/20/2028	3,751,733
4,655,000	Applied Systems, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%, 0.75% Floor)	9.17%	09/19/2025	4,601,468
2,000,000	Artera Services LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.25%, 1.00% Floor)	10.92%	03/06/2026	1,188,000

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
2,165,000	Ascend Learning LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 0.50% Floor)	8.87%	12/10/2029	1,899,798
1,506,559	Astra Acquisition Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 0.50% Floor)	8.37%	10/25/2028	1,288,108
9,662,677	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 8.88%, 0.75% Floor)	11.99%	10/25/2029	8,889,663
905,000	Asurion LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%)	8.37%	01/31/2028	686,669
4,225,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%)	8.37%	01/19/2029	3,253,250
4,039,200	Atlas Purchaser, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 0.75% Floor)	8.68%	05/08/2028	3,185,919
3,118,910	Avaya, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.25%)	7.07%	12/15/2027	1,704,671
7,855,000	Aveanna Healthcare LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 7.00%, 0.50% Floor)	10.05%	12/10/2029	5,812,700
5,463,713	Cengage Learning, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%, 1.00% Floor)	7.81%	07/14/2026	4,960,887
1,910,213	Clydesdale Acquisition Holdings, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.18%, 0.50% Floor)	7.31%	04/13/2029	1,807,281
2,008,763	Connect US Finco LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.50%, 1.00% Floor)	6.03%	12/11/2026	1,875,692
1,773,056	Cross Financial Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%, 0.75% Floor)	7.13%	09/15/2027	1,725,769
1,645,000	Delta Topco, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.25%, 0.75% Floor)	9.34%	12/01/2028	1,461,311
2,425,000	DG Investment Intermediate Holdings, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 0.75% Floor)	9.87%	03/19/2029	2,276,469

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
1,648,263	DirectTV Financing LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%, 0.75% Floor)	8.12%	08/02/2027	1,539,585	7,396,000	Hyland Software, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%, 0.75% Floor)	9.37%	07/07/2025	7,297,374
282,446	Dynasty Acquisition Company, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.50%)	6.02%	04/06/2026	261,586	1,103,850	ION Trading Technologies SARL, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%)	8.42%	03/31/2028	1,027,684
525,350	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.50%)	6.62%	04/06/2026	486,550	722,700	Jo-Ann Stores LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%, 0.75% Floor)	7.52%	07/07/2028	481,499
2,808,780	Eisner Advisory Group LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.25%, 0.75% Floor)	8.40%	07/28/2028	2,682,385	1,780,950	Keane Group Holdings LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.75%, 1.00% Floor)	6.88%	05/26/2025	1,731,974
427,632	Element Materials Technology Group, Inc.	7.28%(c)	06/24/2029	403,577	4,655,000	Kenan Advantage Group, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 7.25%, 0.75% Floor)	9.77%	09/01/2027	4,305,875
197,368	Element Materials Technology Group, Inc.	7.28%(c)	06/24/2029	186,266	1,025,000	LaserShip, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 7.50%, 0.75% Floor)	10.38%	04/30/2029	799,500
1,363,189	EnergySolutions LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 3.75%, 1.00% Floor)	7.42%	05/09/2025	1,270,111	703,484	Lealand Finance Company B.V., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 1.00%)	4.12%	06/30/2025	357,897
3,395,125	Flynn Canada Ltd., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.50%, 0.50% Floor)	7.63%	07/21/2028	3,038,637	52,939	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.00%)	6.12%	06/30/2024	33,749
1,922,434	Foresight Energy LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 8.00%, 1.50% Floor)	11.67%(d)	06/30/2027	1,922,434	1,124,297	Lereta LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 0.75% Floor)	8.37%	07/27/2028	961,454
1,055,549	Getty Images, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.50%)	7.63%	02/19/2026	1,049,891	721,079	Longview Power LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 10.00% + 5.00% PIK)	13.14%(c)	07/30/2025	814,819
707,900	GIP II Blue Holding LP, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.50%, 1.00% Floor)	8.17%	09/29/2028	699,052	1,610,000	LSF9 Atlantis Holdings LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.25%, 0.75% Floor)	10.80%	03/31/2029	1,533,525
7,549,438	Grab Holdings, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.50%, 1.00% Floor)	7.62%	01/29/2026	7,110,664	2,205,000	MedAssets Software Intermediate Holdings, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 0.50% Floor)	9.87%	12/17/2029	1,904,569
3,864,392	Granite US Holdings Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%)	7.69%	09/30/2026	3,729,138	6,369,988	Milano Acquisition Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%, 0.75% Floor)	7.67%	10/01/2027	6,086,523
3,716,923	Greystone Select Financial LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%, 0.75% Floor)	7.74%	06/16/2028	3,493,908	821,750	Mileage Plus Holdings LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 1.00% Floor)	8.78%	06/21/2027	827,474
2,955,607	Groupe Solmax, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%, 0.75% Floor)	7.00%	05/30/2028	2,630,490	3,836,137	Minotaur Acquisition, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.00%)	8.13%	03/27/2026	3,654,266
7,268,431	Gulf Finance LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 1.00% Floor)	9.39%	08/25/2026	5,792,685					

Schedule of Investments DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (Cont.)

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
1,920,000	Mitchell International, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%, 0.50% Floor)	9.57%	10/15/2029	1,802,400	496,364	Travel Leaders Group LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%)	7.12%	01/25/2024	458,119
2,920,000	MLN US HoldCo LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 8.75%)	12.50%	11/30/2026	1,214,764	4,826,820	Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) SARL, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 1.50%, 1.00% Floor)	5.17%	02/28/2025	4,786,612
905,000	NEP Group, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 7.00%)	10.12%	10/19/2026	826,265	860,000	UKG, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 0.50% Floor)	7.54%	05/03/2027	817,718
1,056,625	OYO Hospitality Netherlands B.V., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 8.25%, 0.75% Floor)	11.86%	06/23/2026	943,920	4,000,000	Vantage Specialty Chemicals, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 8.25%, 1.00% Floor)	11.32%	10/27/2025	3,886,660
5,895,000	PetVet Care Centers LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%)	9.37%	02/13/2026	5,649,355	1,436,689	Verscend Holding Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%)	7.12%	08/27/2025	1,397,180
691,250	Potters Borrower LP, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.00%, 0.75% Floor)	7.67%	12/14/2027	660,144	2,816,550	Viad Corporation, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%, 0.50% Floor)	8.12%	07/31/2028	2,685,102
2,266,724	Prairie ECI Acquiror LP, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.75%)	7.87%	03/11/2026	2,127,649	1,530,000	VT Topco, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 0.75% Floor)	9.87%	07/31/2026	1,481,231
2,860,000	Pretium PKG Holdings, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 0.50% Floor)	9.03%	09/21/2029	2,445,300	2,917,500	WaterBridge Midstream Operating LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (6 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 1.00% Floor)	9.13%	06/22/2026	2,823,279
255,700	Rentpath, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (Prime Rate + 0.00%)	3.25%	04/25/2024	7,671	490,000	WWEX UNI TopCo Holdings LLC, Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.00%, 0.75% Floor)	9.25%	07/26/2029	444,675
3,162,395	Riverbed Technology, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 1.00% Floor) (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00% + 2.00% PIK)	8.66%	12/07/2026	1,232,022	Total Bank Loans (Cost \$190,887,545)				
1,355,315	Skillsoft Finance, Inc., Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.25%, 0.75% Floor)	7.96%	07/14/2028	1,163,538	171,295,424				
3,771,145	Sound Inpatient Physicians, Inc., Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%)	9.27%	06/26/2026	3,365,747	COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS 15.9%				
2,177,381	The Edelman Financial Engines Centre LLC, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.50%, 0.75% Floor)	6.62%	04/07/2028	2,004,105	3,000,000	Apidos, Series 2016-24A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.80%)	8.51% ^(b)	10/21/2030	2,458,676
4,200,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%)	9.87%	07/20/2026	3,738,000	2,500,000	Atrium Corporation, Series 15A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.85%, 5.85% Floor)	8.63% ^(b)	01/23/2031	2,151,840
1,781,050	Think & Learn Private Limited, Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 0.75% Floor)	7.51%	11/24/2026	1,305,251	3,000,000	Bain Capital Credit Ltd., Series 2017-2A-ER2 (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.86%, 6.86% Floor)	9.64% ^(b)	07/25/2034	2,504,681
					2,250,000	Barings Ltd., Series 2015-2A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.45%)	9.16% ^(b)	10/21/2030	1,929,690
					1,500,000	Series 2018-4A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.82%, 5.82% Floor)	8.33% ^(b)	10/15/2030	1,264,033

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
5,000,000	Barings Ltd., (Cont.) Series 2019-2A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.78%, 6.78% Floor)	9.29%(b)	04/15/2036	4,210,428	11,000,000	Madison Park Funding Ltd., Series 2014-14A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.80%, 5.80% Floor)	8.56%(b)	10/22/2030	9,108,037
1,000,000	Series 2020-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.65%, 6.65% Floor)	9.16%(b)	10/15/2036	847,656	7,100,000	Series 2015-18A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.35%)	9.08%(b)	10/21/2030	6,163,561
2,500,000	Canyon Capital Ltd., Series 2016-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%)	8.26%(b)	07/15/2031	2,041,137	3,000,000	Series 2017-25A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.10%)	8.88%(b)	04/25/2029	2,583,454
6,650,000	Series 2017-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%)	8.76%(b)	07/15/2030	5,438,622	500,000	Series 2017-26A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%)	9.31%(b)	07/29/2030	437,924
2,500,000	Series 2018-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 5.75% Floor)	8.26%(b)	07/15/2031	2,040,563	6,500,000	Series 2018-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 5.75% Floor)	8.26%(b)	10/15/2031	5,449,258
1,000,000	Series 2021-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.41%, 6.41% Floor)	8.92%(b)	04/17/2034	769,115	1,000,000	Series 2019-34A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.65%, 6.65% Floor)	9.43%(b)	04/26/2032	881,156
6,000,000	Series 2021-2A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.70%, 6.70% Floor)	9.21%(b)	04/17/2034	5,073,740	2,000,000	Series 2019-37A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.15%, 6.15% Floor)	8.66%(b)	07/15/2033	1,757,093
2,000,000	Carlyle Global Market Strategies Ltd., Series 2013-3A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%)	8.01%(b)	10/15/2030	1,630,732	2,750,000	Series 2021-52A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%, 6.50% Floor)	9.26%(b)	01/22/2035	2,308,886
3,000,000	Series 2019-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.70%, 6.70% Floor)	9.41%(b)	04/21/2031	2,569,918	10,000,000	Magnetite Ltd., Series 2012-7A-DR2 (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.50%)	7.01%(b)	01/18/2028	8,471,919
1,500,000	Series 2021-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 6.00% Floor)	8.51%(b)	04/17/2034	1,238,253	7,500,000	Series 2015-16A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%)	7.74%(b)	01/18/2028	6,703,278
1,500,000	Chenango Park Ltd., Series 2018-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.80%, 5.80% Floor)	8.31%(b)	04/15/2030	1,238,895	2,500,000	Series 2019-22A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.35%, 6.35% Floor)	8.86%(b)	04/15/2031	2,208,907
750,000	CIFC Funding Ltd., Series 2013-1A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.65%)	9.39%(b)	07/15/2030	639,219	500,000	Series 2020-26A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.95%, 5.95% Floor)	8.73%(b)	07/25/2034	427,972
2,500,000	Dryden Ltd., Series 2018-55A-F (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.20%)	9.71%(b)(d)	04/15/2031	1,863,177	2,000,000	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers Ltd., Series 2017-16SA-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%, 6.25% Floor)	8.76%(b)	04/17/2034	1,698,404
3,250,000	Series 2019-68A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 6.75% Floor)	9.26%(b)	07/16/2035	2,694,132	1,000,000	Series 2019-31A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%, 6.50% Floor)	9.21%(b)	04/21/2031	870,470
3,000,000	Dryden Senior Loan Fund, Series 2015-37A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.15%, 5.15% Floor)	7.66%(b)	01/15/2031	2,399,582	1,750,000	Series 2019-32A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.10%, 6.10% Floor)	8.84%(b)	01/20/2032	1,554,515
1,250,000	Galaxy Ltd., Series 2017-24A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%)	8.01%(b)	01/15/2031	1,040,391	2,250,000	Series 2019-33A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.25%, 6.25% Floor)	8.99%(b)	10/28/2033	1,889,675
1,120,926	Halcyon Loan Advisors Funding Ltd., Series 2014-2A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%)	7.79%(b)(d)	04/28/2025	288,609	2,000,000	Series 2021-40A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.85%, 5.85% Floor)	8.59%(b)	04/18/2033	1,721,800
1,243,875	Series 2014-2A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%)	8.54%(b)(d)	04/28/2025	—	2,000,000	Newark BSL Ltd., Series 2017-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.30%)	9.08%(b)	07/25/2030	1,727,885
1,500,000	Highbridge Loan Management Ltd., Series 13A-18-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%, 5.50% Floor)	8.01%(b)	10/15/2030	1,212,457	3,675,000	Niagara Park Ltd., Series 2019-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.95%, 5.95% Floor)	8.69%(b)	07/19/2032	3,176,553
3,500,000	LCM LP, Series 14A-FR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.61%)	10.32%(b)(d)	07/21/2031	2,592,473	5,000,000	Octagon Investment Partners Ltd., Series 2012-1A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.15%)	9.66%(b)	07/16/2029	4,286,044
5,000,000	Series 17A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 6.00% Floor)	8.51%(b)	10/15/2031	3,979,532	8,750,000	Series 2013-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 5.75% Floor)	8.49%(b)	07/17/2030	7,110,310
6,500,000	Series 26A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.30%, 5.30% Floor)	8.01%(b)	01/21/2031	5,107,634	5,460,000	Series 2013-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.00%)	9.74%(b)	07/19/2030	4,757,582
2,000,000	Series 28A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 5.75% Floor)	8.46%(b)	10/21/2030	1,576,891	2,500,000	Series 2014-1A-DRR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.00%, 7.00% Floor)	9.91%(b)	02/17/2032	2,148,235

Schedule of Investments DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (Cont.)

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
Octagon Investment Partners Ltd., (Cont.)					Voya Ltd.,				
3,000,000	Series 2016-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.25%)	10.03%(b)	01/24/2033	2,475,000	1,500,000	Series 2017-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.10%)	8.84%(b)	04/17/2030	1,216,023
2,000,000	Series 2016-1A-FR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 8.09%, 8.09% Floor)	10.60%(b)(d)	07/15/2030	1,566,807	1,000,000	Series 2018-2A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 5.25% Floor)	7.76%(b)	07/15/2031	811,254
4,000,000	Series 2017-1A-D (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.20%)	8.91%(b)	03/17/2030	3,331,723	1,000,000	Series 2018-2A-F (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.29%, 7.29% Floor)	9.80%(b)	07/15/2031	758,804
500,000	Series 2019-1A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 3.25%, 3.25% Floor)	5.76%(b)	10/15/2034	450,625	Total Collateralized Loan Obligations (Cost \$236,146,198)				
3,750,000	Series 2019-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.60%, 6.60% Floor)	9.38%(b)	10/25/2032	3,256,875	196,130,214				
2,000,000	Series 2019-3A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%, 6.75% Floor)	9.26%(b)	07/17/2034	1,660,190	FOREIGN CORPORATE BONDS 48.7%				
1,000,000	Series 2019-4A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.80%, 6.80% Floor)	9.72%(b)	05/12/2031	846,414	13,400,000	ABM Investama Tbk PT	9.50%(b)	08/05/2026	11,546,695
1,000,000	Series 2020-2A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.60%, 6.60% Floor)	9.11%(b)	07/15/2036	830,327	3,450,000	AES Andes S.A. (5 Year Swap Rate USD + 4.64%)	7.13%	03/26/2079	3,033,240
500,000	Point Au Roche Park Ltd., Series 2021-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.10%, 6.10% Floor)	8.81%(b)	07/20/2034	417,309	23,612,000	AES Argentina Generacion S.A.	7.75%	02/02/2024	18,226,811
3,000,000	RR Ltd., Series 2017-2A-DR (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.80%, 5.80% Floor)	8.31%(b)	04/15/2036	2,527,382	14,300,000	Agile Group Holdings Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 11.08%)	7.75%(a)	05/25/2025	2,866,435
2,400,000	Sound Point Ltd., Series 2019-2A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.47%, 6.47% Floor)	8.98%(b)	07/17/2034	1,765,440	4,600,000	Agile Group Holdings Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 11.25%)	8.38%(a)	12/04/2023	962,759
500,000	Series 2020-2A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.56%, 6.56% Floor)	9.34%(b)	10/25/2034	404,168	5,885,000	Agile Group Holdings Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 11.29%)	7.88%(a)	07/31/2024	1,188,417
2,000,000	Series 2021-3A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.61%, 6.61% Floor)	9.39%(b)	10/25/2034	1,682,222	18,750,000	AI Candelaria Spain S.A.	5.75%	06/15/2033	12,791,250
7,500,000	Steward Park Ltd., Series 2015-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.28%, 5.28% Floor)	7.79%(b)	01/15/2030	6,181,550	2,000,000	AI Candelaria Spain S.A.	5.75%(b)	06/15/2033	1,364,400
2,000,000	THL Credit Wind River Ltd., Series 2013-2A-E1R (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.75%)	9.49%(b)	10/18/2030	1,728,500	10,000,000	Air Canada Class C Pass Through Trust	10.50%(b)	07/15/2026	10,454,425
3,500,000	Series 2014-2A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%, 5.75% Floor)	8.26%(b)	01/15/2031	2,785,422	15,300,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	10.00%(d)(f)	12/19/2022	—
2,000,000	Series 2014-3A-ER2 (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.22%, 6.22% Floor)	8.98%(b)	10/22/2031	1,665,404	400,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	10.00%(b)(d)(f)	12/19/2022	—
5,000,000	Series 2017-1A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.06%, 7.06% Floor)	9.80%(b)	04/18/2036	4,181,307	6,300,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	9.00%(d)(f)	02/10/2025	—
3,000,000	Series 2017-3A-ER (3 Month LIBOR USD + 7.05%, 7.05% Floor)	9.56%(b)	04/16/2035	2,550,432	12,950,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	9.00%(b)(d)(f)	02/10/2025	—
1,000,000	Series 2018-1A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%)	8.01%(b)	07/15/2030	831,624	6,000,000	AMS AG	7.00%(b)(g)	07/31/2025	5,436,833
1,000,000	Series 2018-2A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.75%)	8.26%(b)	07/15/2030	826,693	2,500,000	Aris Mining Corporation	6.88%	08/08/2026	1,819,837
7,200,000	Series 2016-24A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.72%)	9.43%(b)	10/20/2028	6,330,592	7,636,000	Banco Davivienda S.A. (10 Year CMT Rate + 5.10%)	6.65%(a)	04/22/2031	5,611,019
5,000,000	Series 2017-26A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.80%)	9.51%(b)	01/22/2029	3,747,191	16,800,000	Banco GNB Sudameris S.A. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.66%)	7.50%(b)	04/16/2031	12,294,996
4,000,000	Series 2017-27A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.35%)	9.06%(b)	07/22/2030	3,055,942	8,805,000	Banco GNB Sudameris S.A. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.66%)	7.50%	04/16/2031	6,443,895
	Venture Ltd., Series 2016-24A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.72%)	9.43%(b)	10/20/2028	6,330,592	3,800,000	Banco Mercantil del Norte S.A. (10 Year CMT Rate + 5.03%)	6.63%(a)(b)	01/24/2032	2,989,319
	Series 2017-26A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.80%)	9.51%(b)	01/22/2029	3,747,191	17,700,000	Braskem Idesa SAPI	6.99%(b)	02/20/2032	11,859,000
	Series 2017-27A-E (3 Month LIBOR USD + 6.35%)	9.06%(b)	07/22/2030	3,055,942	18,500,000	BRF S.A.	5.75%	09/21/2050	12,790,664
					1,958,000	Calfrac Holdings LP	10.88%(b)	03/15/2026	1,758,960
					10,050,000	Central China Real Estate Ltd.	7.25%	07/16/2024	2,344,162
					16,000,000	Central China Real Estate Ltd.	7.25%	08/13/2024	3,777,868

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
2,800,000	Connect Finco LLC	6.75% ^(b)	10/01/2026	2,452,498	2,200,000	RKI Overseas Finance Ltd.	7.00% ^(a)	12/23/2022	670,887
13,200,000	Coruripe Netherlands B.V.	10.00% ^(a)	02/10/2027	11,319,000	19,296,000	RKP Overseas Finance Ltd.	7.95% ^(a)	02/17/2023	5,938,344
9,150,000	Credito Real S.A.B. de C.V. (5 Year CMT Rate + 7.03%)	9.13% ^{(a)(b)(f)}	11/29/2022	148,687	8,810,000	RKPF Overseas Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.00%)	7.75% ^(a)	11/18/2024	2,689,693
17,286,000	Credito Real S.A.B. de C.V. (5 Year CMT Rate + 7.03%)	9.13% ^{(a)(f)}	11/29/2022	280,898	19,350,000	Ronshine China Holdings Ltd.	7.35% ^(f)	12/15/2023	1,272,036
12,550,000	Credivalores-Crediservicios SAS	8.88% ^(b)	02/07/2025	5,214,525	2,650,000	Ronshine China Holdings Ltd.	6.75% ^(f)	08/05/2024	175,813
4,406,000	Credivalores-Crediservicios SAS	8.88%	02/07/2025	1,830,693	21,008,000	Sappi Papier Holding GMBH	7.50% ^(b)	06/15/2032	20,062,640
16,500,840	Digicel Group Holdings Ltd. (5.00% + 3.00% PIK or 8.00% PIK)	8.00% ^(b)	04/01/2025	6,534,478	7,500,000	Sappi Papier Holding GMBH	7.50%	06/15/2032	7,162,500
4,042,596	Digicel Group Holdings Ltd. (7.00% PIK)	7.00% ^{(a)(b)}	10/17/2022	707,454	12,111,629	SCC Power PLC (4.00% + 4.00% PIK)	8.00% ^(b)	12/31/2028	4,693,256
6,500,000	Ecopetrol S.A.	5.88% ^(a)	05/28/2045	3,946,020	6,560,466	SCC Power PLC (4.00% or 4.00% PIK)	4.00% ^(b)	05/17/2032	577,321
25,000,000	Ecopetrol S.A.	5.88%	11/02/2051	14,864,375	1,330,000	Seaspan Corporation	5.50% ^(b)	08/01/2029	1,027,373
3,767,554	FEL Energy SARL	5.75%	12/01/2040	2,586,501	11,103,000	SierraCol Energy Andina LLC	6.00%	06/15/2028	7,225,761
5,260,000	Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	7.70%	07/21/2028	4,177,781	5,400,000	SierraCol Energy Andina LLC	6.00% ^(b)	06/15/2028	3,514,285
17,011,000	Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	7.70% ^(b)	07/21/2028	13,511,072	10,960,000	Simpar Europe S.A. Telecommunications Services of Trinidad & Tobago Ltd.	8.88%	10/18/2029	9,688,274
13,339,000	Frontera Energy Corporation	7.88% ^(b)	06/21/2028	9,595,343	7,900,000	Telesat LLC	5.63% ^(b)	12/06/2026	3,790,815
3,200,000	Gajah Tunggal Tbk PT	8.95%	06/23/2026	2,524,800	3,021,000	Tervita Corporation	11.00% ^(b)	12/01/2025	3,259,448
4,205,000	Garda World Security Corporation	6.00% ^(b)	06/01/2029	3,091,276	10,700,000	Theta Capital Pte Ltd.	6.75%	10/31/2026	6,874,750
9,000,000	Gran Tierra Energy, Inc.	7.75%	05/23/2027	7,038,627	21,610,000	Tullow Oil PLC	10.25% ^(b)	05/15/2026	18,294,486
18,500,000	Gran Tierra Energy, Inc.	7.75% ^(b)	05/23/2027	14,468,288	5,695,000	TV Azteca S.A.B. de C.V.	8.25% ^(f)	08/09/2024	2,793,454
22,664,386	Grupo Idesa S.A. de C.V. (9.13% + 0.75% PIK)	10.13% ^(b)	05/22/2026	13,786,224	24,000,000	Unifin Financiera S.A.B. de C.V. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.31%)	8.88% ^{(a)(f)}	01/29/2025	840,000
19,474,000	Guacolda Energia S.A.	4.56%	04/30/2025	6,736,063	11,000,000	Unifin Financiera S.A.B. de C.V. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.31%)	8.88% ^{(a)(b)(f)}	01/29/2025	385,000
15,000,000	Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad	6.38% ^{(b)(g)}	05/15/2043	10,548,834	8,774,000	UPL Corporation Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 3.87%)	5.25% ^(a)	02/27/2025	6,429,148
19,511,000	Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad	6.38%	05/15/2043	13,721,219	13,000,000	Vedanta Resources Finance PLC	9.25% ^(b)	04/23/2026	7,332,364
5,600,000	Interpipe Holdings PLC	8.38% ^(b)	05/13/2026	2,290,400	20,000,000	Vedanta Resources Finance PLC	9.25% ^(g)	04/23/2026	11,280,561
5,925,566	Invepar Holdings	0.00% ^{(d)(f)}	12/30/2028	—	500,000	Vedanta Resources Ltd.	6.13%	08/09/2024	296,418
13,789,000	Jababeka International B.V.	6.50%	10/05/2023	7,790,785	2,587,000	VTR Finance NV	6.38%	07/15/2028	1,455,188
1,811,000	Kosmos Energy Ltd.	7.50%	03/01/2028	1,424,958	10,000,000	YPF Energia Electrica S.A.	10.00% ^(b)	07/25/2026	8,004,153
2,600,000	Kronos Acquisition Holdings, Inc.	7.00% ^{(b)(g)}	12/31/2027	1,994,239	7,000,000	YPF S.A.	8.50%	07/28/2025	4,954,880
21,950,000	MC Brazil Downstream Trading SARL	7.25%	06/30/2031	16,553,154	850,000	YPF S.A.	8.50% ^(b)	06/27/2029	512,570
7,300,000	Metinvest B.V.	7.75%	10/17/2029	3,262,370	5,000,000	YPF S.A.	8.50%	06/27/2029	3,015,116
17,360,000	Mexarrend SAPI de C.V.	10.25% ^(b)	07/24/2024	5,136,572	22,407,000	YPF S.A.	7.00%	12/15/2047	11,193,243
7,600,000	Mexarrend SAPI de C.V.	10.25%	07/24/2024	2,248,730	12,000,000	Yuzhou Group Holdings Company Ltd.	8.30% ^(f)	05/27/2025	855,428
21,000,000	Mexico City Airport Trust	5.50%	07/31/2047	13,150,935	10,700,000	Yuzhou Group Holdings Company Ltd.	7.38% ^(f)	01/13/2026	748,465
6,158,000	Movida Europe S.A.	5.25%	02/08/2031	4,381,843					
8,200,000	NGD Holdings B.V.	6.75%	12/31/2026	3,403,000					
22,000,000	OCP S.A.	5.13%	06/23/2051	14,089,130					
23,000,000	Oi S.A. (8.00% + 4.00% PIK)	10.00%	07/27/2025	6,810,760					
7,665,000	Operadora de Servicios Mega S.A. de C.V.	8.25%	02/11/2025	4,465,797					
14,325,000	Operadora de Servicios Mega S.A. de C.V.	8.25% ^(b)	02/11/2025	8,346,059					
11,000,000	Pampa Energia S.A.	9.13%	04/15/2029	9,254,868					
5,000,000	Pampa Energia S.A.	9.13% ^(b)	04/15/2029	4,206,758					
28,100,000	Petrobras Global Finance B.V.	5.50% ^(g)	06/10/2051	19,997,037					
22,500,000	Petroleos del Peru S.A.	5.63%	06/19/2047	13,559,625					
17,200,000	Petroleos Mexicanos	6.38%	01/23/2045	9,539,206					
10,200,000	Petroleos Mexicanos	6.75%	09/21/2047	5,702,973					
10,500,000	Prime Energia S.p.A.	5.38%	12/30/2030	6,265,560					
						Total Foreign Corporate Bonds (Cost \$1,044,789,334)			600,841,252

Schedule of Investments DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (Cont.)

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, FOREIGN AGENCIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SPONSORED CORPORATIONS 5.6%									
32,000,000	Brazilian Government International Bond	4.75% ^(g)	01/14/2050	21,883,845	4,875,000	DOLP Trust, Series 2021-NYC-G	3.70% ^{(b)(e)}	05/10/2041	3,130,090
500,000	Colombia Government International Bond	4.13%	02/22/2042	285,531	1,984,389	FREMF Mortgage Trust, Series 2016-KF16-B (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.64%)	9.19% ^(b)	03/25/2026	1,980,772
16,000,000	Colombia Government International Bond	5.00%	06/15/2045	9,744,764	3,358,354	Series 2016-KF23-B (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.15%)	7.70% ^(b)	09/25/2023	3,322,227
6,300,000	Colombia Government International Bond	5.20%	05/15/2049	3,907,828	2,045,981	Series 2017-KF27-B (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.35%, 4.35% Floor)	6.90% ^(b)	12/25/2026	1,994,346
12,000,000	Colombia Government International Bond	4.13%	05/15/2051	6,473,010	16,444,145	Series 2018-KF56-C (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.80%, 5.80% Floor)	8.35% ^(b)	11/25/2028	15,248,225
2,500,000	Dominican Republic International Bond	5.30%	01/21/2041	1,698,593	18,382,234	Series 2019-KF71-C (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 6.00% Floor)	8.55% ^(b)	10/25/2029	18,153,463
10,750,000	Dominican Republic International Bond	5.88%	01/30/2060	7,135,422	20,000,000	Great Wolf Trust, Series 2019-WOLF-F (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.13%, 3.13% Floor)	5.95% ^(b)	12/15/2036	18,948,340
8,000,000	Mexico Government International Bond	3.77%	05/24/2061	4,749,267	8,000,000	GS Mortgage Securities Corporation Trust, Series 2021-ARDN-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%, 5.00% Floor)	7.82% ^(b)	11/17/2036	7,165,559
13,000,000	Republic of South Africa Government Bond	5.65%	09/27/2047	8,393,502	7,896,000	Series 2021-ARDN-H (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.93%, 5.93% Floor)	8.75% ^(b)	11/17/2036	6,999,126
5,150,000	Ukraine Government International Bond	9.75% ^(f)	11/01/2030	1,126,480	2,534,463	GS Mortgage Securities Trust, Series 2014-GC20-E	4.67% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	04/10/2047	722,218
17,600,000	Ukraine Government International Bond	7.25% ^(f)	03/15/2035	3,317,864	6,273,000	Series 2015-GC28-D	4.45% ^{(b)(e)}	02/12/2048	5,592,967
Total Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations (Cost \$108,415,259)				68,716,106					
NON-AGENCY COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE BACKED OBLIGATIONS 21.0%									
13,000,000	Alen Mortgage Trust, Series 2021-ACEN-F (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.00%, 5.00% Floor)	7.82% ^(b)	04/17/2034	10,975,493	44,234,657	JPMBB Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust, Series 2013-C14-XC	1.10% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	08/17/2046	414,603
					14,113,175	Series 2014-C19-E	4.00% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	04/17/2047	11,425,443
					7,840,900	Series 2014-C19-F	3.75% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	04/17/2047	5,053,795
					20,869,710	Series 2014-C19-NR	3.75% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	04/17/2047	1,929,945
					44,988,954	Series 2014-C21-XD	0.90% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	08/16/2047	474,687
					1,600,000	Series 2014-C26-D	4.02% ^{(b)(e)}	01/17/2048	1,400,756
					5,000,000	Series 2015-C27-E	2.81% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	02/18/2048	3,135,877
					24,531,000	Series 2015-C27-XE	1.64% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	02/18/2048	713,207
10,000,000	Atrium Hotel Portfolio Trust, Series 2018-ATRM-E (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.40%, 3.40% Floor)	6.22% ^(b)	06/15/2035	9,334,689	2,379,000	LSTAR Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2017-5-C	4.83% ^{(b)(e)}	03/10/2050	2,123,481
6,325,000	Beast Mortgage Trust, Series 2021-1818-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.00%, 6.25% Floor)	8.82% ^(b)	03/17/2036	5,913,136	15,000,000	Med Trust, Series 2021-MDLN-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.25%, 5.25% Floor)	8.07% ^(b)	11/15/2038	13,886,911
121,775,000	Benchmark Mortgage Trust, Series 2020-B18-AGNX	0.62% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	07/17/2053	1,494,472	31,010,651	Morgan Stanley Capital Trust, Series 2016-UB11-XA	1.58% ^{(e)(h)}	08/17/2049	1,354,071
7,130,000	BSREP Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2021-DC-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.85%, 3.85% Floor)	6.67% ^(b)	08/16/2038	6,348,581	11,453,000	Series 2017-ASHF-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.90%, 6.90% Floor)	9.72% ^(b)	11/15/2034	10,046,858
10,200,000	Cantor Commercial Real Estate Lending, Series 2019-CF2-SWX1	1.45% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	11/18/2052	713,936	3,357,000	Series 2019-PLND-F (1 Month LIBOR USD + 2.80%, 2.80% Floor)	5.62% ^(b)	05/15/2036	2,961,576
12,080,000	Series 2019-CF2-SWX2	1.19% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	11/18/2052	662,430	13,000,000	Series 2019-PLND-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.65%, 3.65% Floor)	6.47% ^(b)	05/15/2036	11,034,737
8,095,225	Carbon Capital Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2019-FL2-B (1 Month LIBOR USD + 2.85%, 2.85% Floor)	5.67% ^(b)	10/15/2035	7,944,472	5,000,000	Natixis Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust, Series 2022-JERI-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 7.46%, 7.46% Floor)	10.30% ^(b)	01/18/2039	4,668,240
30,514,262	Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2014-GC25-XG	1.36% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	10/10/2047	589,063	25,320,500	SMR Mortgage Trust, Series 2022-INDI-HRR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 10.50%, 10.50% Floor)	13.35% ^(d)	02/15/2039	23,726,397
4,484,000	Series 2015-GC27-D	4.57% ^{(b)(e)}	02/12/2048	4,007,559					
3,929,315	Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Trust, Series 2014-UBS4-F	3.75% ^{(b)(d)}	08/12/2047	615,409					
6,740,765	Series 2014-UBS4-G	3.75% ^{(b)(d)}	08/12/2047	473,283					
14,000	Series 2014-UBS4-V	0.00% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	08/12/2047	1					
18,438,000	Series 2015-CR26-XD	1.37% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	10/13/2048	581,750					

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
4,286,356	TTAN, Series 2021-MHC-G (1 Month LIBOR USD + 4.20%, 4.20% Floor)	7.02% ^(b)	03/15/2038	3,939,998	1,325,000	Hightower Holding LLC	6.75% ^(b)	04/15/2029	1,083,499
					4,247,000	Illuminate Buyer LLC	9.00% ^(b)	07/01/2028	3,533,228
					4,000,000	IRB Holding Corporation	7.00% ^(b)	06/15/2025	3,979,680
7,458,000	UBS Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2017-C6-D	2.50% ^{(b)(e)}	12/16/2050	4,912,651	2,332,064	JetBlue Pass Through Trust - Class B	8.00%	05/15/2029	2,300,886
					3,365,000	LD Holdings Group LLC	6.13% ^(b)	04/01/2028	1,754,935
					4,820,000	Lions Gate Capital Holdings LLC	5.50% ^(b)	04/15/2029	3,600,347
4,870,000	Wells Fargo Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2014-LC16-E	3.25% ^{(b)(d)}	08/17/2050	349,423	2,780,000	LogMeIn, Inc.	5.50% ^(b)	09/01/2027	1,711,053
4,870,000	Series 2014-LC16-XC	1.74% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	08/17/2050	112,431	6,330,000	LSF9 Atlantis Holdings LLC	7.75% ^(b)	02/15/2026	5,657,532
6,363,188	Series 2014-LC16-XD	1.74% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	08/17/2050	142,674	5,100,000	McGraw-Hill Education, Inc.	5.75% ^(b)	08/01/2028	4,269,393
9,180,600	Series 2015-C29-F	4.36% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	06/17/2048	6,027,174	3,850,000	Metis Merger Sub LLC	6.50% ^(b)	05/15/2029	3,008,448
38,741,526	Series 2015-C29-G	4.36% ^{(b)(d)(e)}	06/17/2048	11,558,805	1,385,000	ModivCare, Inc.	5.88% ^(b)	11/15/2025	1,279,932
23,520,000	Series 2016-LC24-XEF	1.77% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	10/18/2049	1,277,851	5,425,000	Moss Creek Resources Holdings, Inc.	7.50% ^{(b)(g)}	01/15/2026	4,740,446
2,200,000	Series 2017-RC1-D	3.25% ^(b)	01/16/2060	1,687,825	11,420,000	NGL Energy Operating LLC	7.50% ^(b)	02/01/2026	10,175,848
	WF-RBS Commercial Mortgage Trust, Series 2014-LC14-XC	1.93% ^{(b)(e)(h)}	03/15/2047	1,718,648	1,295,000	NGL Energy Partners LP	7.50% ^(g)	04/15/2026	990,112
					550,000	Olympus Water US Holding Corporation	6.25% ^{(b)(g)}	10/01/2029	377,833
	Total Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations (Cost \$305,004,502)			258,989,671	7,455,000	Par Petroleum LLC	7.75% ^(b)	12/15/2025	7,115,835
					3,580,000	PECF USS Intermediate Holding Corporation	8.00% ^(b)	11/15/2029	2,625,101
					3,029,000	PIC AU Holdings LLC	10.00% ^(b)	12/31/2024	3,135,015
					3,060,000	Premier Entertainment Sub LLC	5.88% ^(b)	09/01/2031	2,069,524
					13,815,470	Pyxus Holdings, Inc.	10.00%	08/24/2024	11,301,745
					9,880,000	Radiology Partners, Inc.	9.25% ^{(b)(g)}	02/01/2028	6,460,782
					5,050,000	Realogy Group LLC	5.75% ^(b)	01/15/2029	3,648,877
					3,915,000	Rent-A-Center, Inc.	6.38% ^{(b)(g)}	02/15/2029	3,061,804
					200,000	Sabre Global, Inc.	9.25% ^(b)	04/15/2025	191,753
					6,630,000	Sabre Global, Inc.	7.38% ^(b)	09/01/2025	5,946,983
					4,220,000	SEG Holding LLC	5.63% ^(b)	10/15/2028	3,893,871
					8,340,000	SWF Escrow Issuer Corporation	6.50% ^{(b)(i)}	10/01/2029	4,957,838
					1,500,000	Tallgrass Energy Partners LP	7.50% ^(b)	10/01/2025	1,476,000
					8,145,000	Team Health Holdings, Inc.	6.38% ^{(b)(g)}	02/01/2025	6,050,733
					5,300,000	TKC Holdings, Inc.	10.50% ^(b)	05/15/2029	4,064,138
					1,930,000	TMS International Corporation	6.25% ^(b)	04/15/2029	1,373,774
					5,975,000	Townsquare Media, Inc.	6.88% ^(b)	02/01/2026	5,468,595
					1,095,000	TransDigm, Inc.	8.00% ^(b)	12/15/2025	1,112,235
					3,000,000	Trident TPI Holdings, Inc.	9.25% ^(b)	08/01/2024	2,768,201
					5,070,000	Triton Water Holdings, Inc.	6.25% ^{(b)(g)}	04/01/2029	3,885,268
					10,280,000	Triumph Group, Inc.	7.75% ^{(b)(g)}	08/15/2025	7,867,623
					8,375,000	Uber Technologies, Inc.	8.00% ^{(b)(g)}	11/01/2026	8,373,618
					5,525,000	Uber Technologies, Inc.	7.50% ^(b)	09/15/2027	5,422,926
					2,500,000	Unisys Corporation	6.88% ^(b)	11/01/2027	1,954,902
					9,485,000	United Natural Foods, Inc.	6.75% ^{(b)(g)}	10/15/2028	8,694,662
					5,005,000	Univision Communications, Inc.	6.63% ^(b)	06/01/2027	4,734,467
					1,605,000	Univision Communications, Inc.	7.38% ^(b)	06/30/2030	1,535,263
					2,110,000	Vibrantz Technologies, Inc.	9.00% ^(b)	02/15/2030	1,377,571
					2,995,000	Viking Cruises Ltd.	13.00% ^(b)	05/15/2025	3,106,846
					5,205,000	WASH Multifamily Acquisition, Inc.	5.75% ^(b)	04/15/2026	4,804,813
					72,000	Weatherford International Ltd.	11.00% ^(b)	12/01/2024	73,366
					2,590,000	Weatherford International Ltd.	6.50% ^(b)	09/15/2028	2,334,626
US CORPORATE BONDS 24.8%									
15,310,000	Air Methods Corporation	8.00% ^(b)	05/15/2025	7,712,580					
3,770,000	Allied Universal Holdco LLC	9.75% ^(b)	07/15/2027	3,103,938					
1,695,000	Arconic Corporation	6.13% ^(b)	02/15/2028	1,501,033					
8,175,000	Artera Services LLC	9.03% ^(b)	12/04/2025	6,592,075					
4,038,000	ASP Unifrax Holdings, Inc.	7.50% ^(b)	09/30/2029	2,673,015					
2,665,000	Avaya, Inc.	6.13% ^(b)	09/15/2028	1,331,407					
5,215,000	BCPE Empire Holdings, Inc.	7.63% ^(b)	05/01/2027	4,528,459					
750,000	Boxer Parent Company, Inc.	7.13% ^(b)	10/02/2025	735,892					
5,800,000	Carnival Corporation	7.63% ^(b)	03/01/2026	4,416,787					
8,280,000	Castle US Holding Corporation	9.50% ^(b)	02/15/2028	6,145,664					
6,450,000	Cengage Learning, Inc.	9.50% ^{(b)(g)}	06/15/2024	6,054,196					
1,136,000	Clarios Global LP	6.75% ^(b)	05/15/2025	1,113,609					
6,440,000	Clarios Global LP	8.50% ^{(b)(g)}	05/15/2027	6,161,792					
5,110,000	Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc.	7.50% ^{(b)(g)}	06/01/2029	3,712,849					
4,665,000	Cobra AcquisitionCo LLC	6.38% ^(b)	11/01/2029	3,263,004					
1,680,000	Community Health Systems, Inc.	6.00% ^(b)	01/15/2029	1,238,574					
3,815,000	Constellation Merger Sub, Inc.	8.50% ^(b)	09/15/2025	3,327,619					
1,880,000	Coty, Inc.	6.50% ^{(b)(g)}	04/15/2026	1,734,610					
10,160,000	CSI Compressco LP	7.50% ^{(b)(g)}	04/01/2025	8,875,319					
7,695,000	CVR Nitrogen Finance Corporation	6.13% ^(b)	06/15/2028	6,711,204					
1,701,633	CWT Travel Group, Inc.	8.50% ^(b)	11/19/2026	1,471,913					
6,120,000	Dealer Tire LLC	8.00% ^{(b)(g)}	02/01/2028	5,403,845					
3,160,000	DISH DBS Corporation	5.75% ^(b)	12/01/2028	2,394,063					
3,975,000	EES Finance Corporation	8.13%	05/01/2025	4,028,941					
15,745,000	Embarq Corporation	8.00%	06/01/2036	7,907,769					
3,080,000	Endo Luxembourg Finance Company SARL	6.13% ^(b)	04/01/2029	2,436,114					
8,335,000	Ferrellgas LP	5.88% ^(b)	04/01/2029	6,855,121					
1,375,000	Frontier Communications Holdings LLC	5.88% ^(b)	10/15/2027	1,235,451					
3,255,000	Full House Resorts, Inc.	8.25% ^(b)	02/15/2028	2,934,187					
10,000,000	GTT Communications, Inc.	7.88% ^{(b)(f)}	12/31/2024	800,000					
3,615,000	H-Food Holdings LLC	8.50% ^(b)	06/01/2026	2,301,824					

Schedule of Investments DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (Cont.)

PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT \$/ SHARES	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
820,000	Weatherford International Ltd.	8.63%(b)	04/30/2030	715,982					
1,490,000	Wheel Pros, Inc.	6.50%(b)	05/15/2029	684,566					
6,210,000	XHR LP	6.38%(b)	08/15/2025	5,973,244					
	Total US Corporate Bonds (Cost \$388,059,155)			305,428,573					
US GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY MORTGAGE BACKED OBLIGATIONS 1.9%									
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation REMICS,								
5,389,468	Series 3631-SJ (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.24%, 6.24% Cap)	3.42%(h)(i)	02/15/2040	415,012					
1,789,235	Series 3770-SP (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%, 6.50% Cap)	3.68%(h)(i)	11/15/2040	38,766					
11,772,200	Series 3980-SX (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.50%, 6.50% Cap)	3.68%(h)(i)	01/15/2042	1,335,908					
26,263,369	Series 5129-S (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 2.70%, 2.70% Cap)	0.42%(h)(i)	12/25/2044	357,150					
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation,								
54,894,679	Series 2021-P009-X	1.55%(e)(h)	01/25/2031	3,462,350					
	Federal National Mortgage Association REMICS,								
2,627,161	Series 2006-83-SH (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.56%, 6.56% Cap)	3.48%(h)(i)	09/25/2036	196,265					
9,007,797	Series 2010-123-SK (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.05%, 6.05% Cap)	2.97%(h)(i)	11/25/2040	830,064					
6,327,157	Series 2012-60-SN (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.60%, 6.60% Cap)	3.52%(h)(i)	06/25/2042	611,145					
11,101,964	Series 2019-46-SG (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.10%, 6.10% Cap)	3.02%(h)(i)	08/25/2049	936,299					
46,474,753	Series 2021-17-SD (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 2.50%, 2.50% Cap)	0.22%(h)(i)	04/25/2051	461,778					
	Government National Mortgage Association,								
9,919,951	Series 2011-128-TS (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.05%, 6.05% Cap)	3.11%(h)(i)	05/16/2041	922,776					
28,992,246	Series 2015-64-SG (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.60%, 5.60% Cap)	2.59%(h)(i)	05/20/2045	2,202,283					
4,470,964	Series 2018-145-IA	4.00%(h)	10/20/2045	430,694					
4,726,387	Series 2020-129-SE (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.75%, 3.75% Cap)	0.74%(h)(i)	09/20/2050	68,819					
17,339,089	Government National Mortgage Association, Series 2020-146-SH (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.30%, 6.30% Cap)	3.29%(h)(i)	10/20/2050	1,909,648					
6,569,207	Series 2020-187-SB (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 6.30%, 6.30% Cap)	3.29%(h)(i)	12/20/2050	715,083					
25,611,778	Series 2020-47-SL (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.37%, 5.37% Cap)	2.36%(h)(i)	07/20/2044	1,799,404					
13,977,644	Series 2020-61-SU (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 5.60%, 5.60% Cap)	2.66%(h)(i)	07/16/2045	1,104,326					
37,853,566	Series 2021-107-SA (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.75%, 3.75% Cap)	0.74%(h)(i)	06/20/2051	678,124					
	Government National Mortgage Association, (Cont.)								
21,630,347	Series 2021-125-AS (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 3.25%, 3.25% Cap)	0.97%(h)(i)	07/20/2051	305,806					
47,751,444	Series 2021-139-SB (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 3.20%, 3.20% Cap)	0.92%(h)(i)	08/20/2051	1,287,264					
50,114,096	Series 2021-77-SG (-1 x 1 Month LIBOR USD + 3.75%, 3.75% Cap)	0.74%(h)(i)	05/20/2051	1,276,170					
43,769,616	Government National Mortgage Association, Series 2021-96-SG (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 3.20%, 3.20% Cap)	0.92%(h)(i)	06/20/2051	1,136,644					
64,321,206	Government National Mortgage Association, Series 2021-97-SA (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 2.60%, 2.60% Cap)	0.32%(h)(i)	06/20/2051	612,421					
36,970,621	Government National Mortgage Association, Series 2021-97-SG (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 2.60%, 2.60% Cap)	0.32%(h)(i)	06/20/2051	343,165					
	Total US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations (Cost \$71,151,459)			23,437,364					
COMMON STOCKS 2.4%									
	ATD Holdings, Inc. (d)(i)(g)								
51,725				3,750,063					
288,460	Calfrac Well Services Ltd. (i)			1,101,917					
50,424	CWT Travel Holdings, Inc. (d)(i)			504,240					
283,355	Foresight Equity (d)(i)			5,244,906					
306,680	Frontera Energy Corporation (i)			2,238,764					
105,190	Intelsat Emergence S.A. (d)(i)			2,945,320					
333,957	Legacy Backstop (d)(i)			5,139,598					
26,458	Legacy Notes (d)(i)			407,189					
183,948	Longview Equity (d)(i)			3,678,960					
292,727	McDermott International Ltd. (i)			146,364					
808,534	Petra Diamonds Ltd. (i)			965,958					
59,296	Riverbed Technology (d)(i)			15,121					
33,058	Summit Midstream Partners LP (i)			496,531					
97,836	Weatherford International PLC (i)			3,159,124					
	Total Common Stocks (Cost \$67,493,519)			29,794,055					
ESCROW NOTES 1.1%									
19,250,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V. (d)(i)			—					
15,700,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V. (d)(i)			—					
15,700,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V. (d)(i)			—					

SHARES	SECURITY DESCRIPTION	RATE	MATURITY	VALUE \$
19,250,000	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V. ^{(d)(i)}			1
18,230,000	CFG Investment S.A.C. ^{(d)(f)(i)}			13,974,407
3,300,000	GCB Intelsat Jackson ^{(b)(d)(i)}			—
7,715,000	GCB Intelsat Jackson ^{(b)(d)(i)}			—
	Total Escrow Notes (Cost \$16,186,791)			13,974,408
PREFERRED STOCKS 0.0% ^(m)				
27,516	Riverbed Technologies, Inc. ^{(d)(i)}			27,516
	Total Preferred Stocks (Cost \$586,574)			27,516
RIGHTS 0.0% ^(m)				
11,016	Intelsat Jackson Holdings Ltd. ^{(d)(i)}			66,096
11,016	Intelsat Jackson Holdings Ltd. ^{(d)(i)}			60,588
	Total Rights (Cost \$0)			126,684
WARRANTS 0.0% ^(m)				
4,944,181	OAS S.A., Expiration 5/16/2039, Strike Price BRL 1.00 ^{(d)(i)}			1
	Total Warrants (Cost \$1)			1
SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS 0.7%				
2,957,615	BlackRock Liquidity Funds FedFund - Institutional Shares	2.72% ^(k)		2,957,615
2,952,262	Fidelity Institutional Money Market Government Portfolio - Class I	2.73% ^(k)		2,952,262
2,958,647	Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Government Portfolio - Institutional Share Class	2.80% ^(k)		2,958,647
	Total Short Term Investments (Cost \$8,868,524)			8,868,524
	Total Investments 138.5% (Cost \$2,471,305,211) ^(l)			1,707,670,148
	Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets (38.5%)			(474,620,974)
	NET ASSETS 100.0%			\$1,233,049,174

SECURITY TYPE BREAKDOWN as a % of Net Assets:	
Foreign Corporate Bonds	48.7%
US Corporate Bonds	24.8%
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	21.0%
Collateralized Loan Obligations	15.9%
Bank Loans	13.9%
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	5.6%
Asset Backed Obligations	2.5%
Common Stocks	2.4%
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	1.9%
Escrow Notes	1.1%
Short Term Investments	0.7%
Rights	0.0% ^(m)
Preferred Stocks	0.0% ^(m)
Warrants	0.0% ^(m)
Other Assets and Liabilities	(38.5)%
	100.0%

INVESTMENT BREAKDOWN as a % of Net Assets:	
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	21.0%
Energy	20.1%
Collateralized Loan Obligations	15.9%
Utilities	7.2%
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	5.6%
Consumer Products	5.1%
Media	4.1%
Mining	3.9%
Real Estate	3.6%
Chemicals/Plastics	3.6%
Telecommunications	3.5%
Electronics/Electric	3.4%
Transportation	3.2%
Healthcare	3.2%
Commercial Services	3.1%
Finance	2.9%
Asset Backed Obligations	2.5%
Banking	2.2%
Pulp & Paper	2.2%
Chemical Products	2.1%
Aerospace & Defense	2.1%
Technology	1.9%
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	1.9%
Automotive	1.9%
Business Equipment and Services	1.8%
Leisure	1.2%
Food Products	1.2%
Retailers (other than Food/Drug)	1.2%
Financial Intermediaries	1.1%
Beverage and Tobacco	0.9%
Industrial Equipment	0.8%
Building and Development (including Steel/Metals)	0.7%
Short Term Investments	0.7%
Hotels/Motels/Inns and Casinos	0.5%
Insurance	0.5%
Environmental Control	0.4%
Containers and Glass Products	0.3%
Food Service	0.3%
Food/Drug Retailers	0.3%
Construction	0.2%
Pharmaceuticals	0.2%
Other Assets and Liabilities	(38.5)%
	100.0%

Schedule of Investments DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (Cont.)

COUNTRY BREAKDOWN as a % of Net Assets:	
United States	81.0%
Colombia	11.1%
Brazil	7.7%
Mexico	7.2%
Argentina	5.2%
South Africa	3.0%
Indonesia	2.3%
Canada	2.3%
Peru	2.2%
India	2.2%
Costa Rica	2.0%
Ghana	1.6%
Paraguay	1.4%
China	1.2%
Morocco	1.1%
Ukraine	1.1%
Chile	0.9%
Hong Kong	0.8%
Trinidad And Tobago	0.8%
Dominican Republic	0.7%
Singapore	0.7%
Jamaica	0.6%
Austria	0.4%
Luxembourg	0.4%
United Kingdom	0.4%
Ireland	0.2%
Other Assets and Liabilities	(38.5)%
	<u>100.0%</u>

- (a) Perpetual maturity. The date disclosed is the next call date of the security.
 - (b) Security exempt from registration under Rule 144A of the Securities Act of 1933. These securities may be resold in transactions exempt from registration to qualified institutional buyers.
 - (c) Coupon rate is variable or floats based on components including but not limited to reference rate and spread. These securities may not indicate a reference rate and/or spread in their description. The rate disclosed is as of period end.
 - (d) Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.
 - (e) Coupon rate is variable based on the weighted average coupon of the underlying collateral. To the extent the weighted average coupon of the underlying assets which comprise the collateral increases or decreases, the coupon rate of this security will increase or decrease correspondingly. The rate disclosed is as of period end.
 - (f) Security is in default or has failed to make a scheduled payment. Income is not being accrued.
 - (g) Security, or portion of security, is on loan as of period end pursuant to the Liquidity Agreement (See Note 9).
 - (h) Interest only security
 - (i) Non-income producing security
 - (j) Inverse floating rate security whose interest rate moves in the opposite direction of reference interest rates. Reference interest rates are typically based on a negative multiplier or slope. Interest rate may also be subject to a cap or floor.
 - (k) Seven-day yield as of period end
 - (l) Under the Fund's Liquidity Agreement, the lender, through its agent, has been granted a security interest in substantially all of the Fund's investments in consideration of the Fund's borrowings under the line of credit with the lender (See Note 9).
 - (m) Represents less than 0.05% of net assets
 - (n) The interest rate will step up if the issuer does not redeem the bond on or before a scheduled redemption date in accordance with the terms of the instrument. The interest rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end.
 - (o) Security pays interest at rates that represent residual cashflows available after more senior tranches have been paid. The interest rate disclosed reflects the estimated rate in effect as of period end.
 - (p) All or a portion of this security has been pledged as collateral.
- PIK A payment-in-kind security in which the issuer may make interest or dividend payments in cash or additional securities. These additional securities generally have the same terms as the original holdings.
- BRL Brazilian Real

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

September 30, 2022

ASSETS	
Investments in Securities, at Value*	\$ 1,698,801,624
Short Term Investments*	8,868,524
Interest Receivable	36,958,787
Receivable for Investments Sold	2,843,664
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	312,664
Cash	270,137
Total Assets	1,748,055,400
LIABILITIES	
Loan Payable (See Note 9)	510,000,000
Interest Expense Payable	1,688,516
Investment Advisory Fees Payable	1,503,959
Payable for Investments Purchased	621,875
Payable to Broker for Dividend Reinvestment	537,394
Administration and Fund Accounting Fees Payable	307,723
Professional Fees Payable	196,789
Trustees Fees Payable (See Note 7)	95,672
Custodian Fees Payable	31,521
Accrued Expenses	22,777
Total Liabilities	515,006,226
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 2, Note 8 and Note 9)	
Net Assets	\$ 1,233,049,174
NET ASSETS CONSIST OF:	
Capital Stock (\$0.00001 par value)	\$ 1,020
Additional Paid-in Capital	2,423,738,177
Total Distributable Earnings (Loss) (See Note 5)	(1,190,690,023)
Net Assets	\$ 1,233,049,174
*Identified Cost:	
Investments in Securities	\$ 2,462,436,687
Short Term Investments	8,868,524
Shares Outstanding and Net Asset Value Per Share:	
Shares Outstanding (unlimited authorized)	101,996,828
Net Asset Value per Share	\$ 12.09

Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

INVESTMENT INCOME

Income:	
Interest	\$ 183,883,174
Dividends from Unaffiliated Securities	6,228
Total Investment Income	183,889,402
Expenses:	
Investment Advisory Fees	22,184,351
Interest Expense	10,340,189
Administration and Fund Accounting Fees	647,703
Professional Fees	441,044
Trustees Fees	142,319
Shareholder Reporting Expenses	106,461
Registration Fees	104,275
Custodian Fees	95,762
Insurance Expenses	39,542
Miscellaneous Expenses	79
Total Expenses	34,101,725
Net Investment Income (Loss)	149,787,677
REALIZED & UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS)	
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(27,909,681)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on:	
Investments	(582,504,860)
Unfunded Loan Commitments	(5,181)
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(610,419,722)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	\$(460,632,045)

Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
OPERATIONS		
Net Investment Income (Loss)	\$ 149,787,677	\$ 169,790,706
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on Investments	(27,909,681)	17,551,923
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on Investments	(582,510,041)	171,706,578
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	(460,632,045)	359,049,207
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS		
From Earnings	(176,556,509)	(144,007,545)
Total Distributions to Shareholders	(176,556,509)	(144,007,545)
NET SHARE TRANSACTIONS		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Net Share Transactions	—	678,636
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	\$ (637,188,554)	\$ 215,720,298
NET ASSETS		
Beginning of Period	\$1,870,237,728	\$1,654,517,430
End of Period	\$1,233,049,174	\$1,870,237,728

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended September 30, 2022

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations \$(460,632,045)

Adjustments to Reconcile the Change in Net Assets from Operations to Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating activities:

Purchases of Long Term Investments	(507,366,998)
Proceeds from Disposition of Long Term Investments	802,722,608
Net (Purchases of) Proceeds from Disposition of Short Term Investments	(7,934,505)
Net Amortization (Accretion) of Premiums/Discounts	(10,666,826)
Net Realized (Gain) Loss on Investments	27,909,681
Net Change in Unrealized (Appreciation) Depreciation on:	
Investments	582,504,860
Unfunded Loan Commitments	5,181
(Increase) Decrease in:	
Receivable for Investments Sold	31,558,543
Interest Receivable	6,767,581
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	468
Increase (Decrease) in:	
Payable for Investments Purchased	(24,830,510)
Interest Expense Payable	1,185,497
Due to Custodian	(3,880,223)
Investment Advisory Fees Payable	(682,900)
Payable to Broker for Dividend Reinvestment	53,571
Trustee Fees Payable	(2,036)
Accrued Expenses	(86,573)
Custodian Fees Payable	(17,940)
Administration and Fund Accounting Fees Payable	146,700
Professional Fees Payable	72,512
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	436,826,646

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Decrease in borrowings (260,000,000)

Cash Dividends Paid to Common Stockholders (176,556,509)

Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities (436,556,509)

NET CHANGE IN CASH

Cash at Beginning of Period —

Cash at End of Period \$ 270,137

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW AND NON-CASH INFORMATION

Cash Paid for Interest on Loan Outstanding \$ 9,154,692

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021	Year Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended September 30, 2019	Year Ended September 30, 2018
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 18.34	\$ 16.23	\$ 19.24	\$ 20.47	\$ 21.85
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net Investment Income (Loss) ^(a)	1.47	1.66	1.69	1.77	1.80
Net Gain (Loss) on Investments (Realized and Unrealized)	(5.99)	1.86	(2.86)	(1.20)	(1.34)
Total from Investment Operations	(4.52)	3.52	(1.17)	0.57	0.46
Less Distributions:					
Distributions from Net Investment Income	(1.73)	(1.41)	(1.84)	(1.80)	(1.82)
Return of Capital	—	—	—	—	(0.02)
Total Distributions	(1.73)	(1.41)	(1.84)	(1.80)	(1.84)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 12.09	\$ 18.34	\$ 16.23	\$ 19.24	\$ 20.47
Market Price, End of Period	\$ 10.80	\$ 17.76	\$ 16.02	\$ 19.92	\$ 20.20
Total Return on Net Asset Value ^(b)	(26.38)%	22.34%	(5.87)%	2.92%	2.22%
Total Return on Market Price ^(c)	(31.52)%	20.20%	(10.10)%	8.14%	4.06%
Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$1,233,049	\$1,870,238	\$1,654,517	\$1,954,168	\$2,075,520
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Expenses, including interest expense	2.17%	1.83%	2.28%	3.00%	2.80%
Net Investment Income (Loss)	9.51%	9.30%	9.96%	8.91%	8.52%
Portfolio Turnover Rate	24%	41%	43%	40%	35%

^(a) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^(b) Total return on Net Asset Value is computed based upon the Net Asset Value of common stock on the first business day and the closing Net Asset Value on the last business day of the period. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return on Net Asset Value does not reflect any sales load paid by investors.

^(c) Total return on Market Price is computed based upon the New York Stock Exchange market price of the Fund's shares and excludes the effect of brokerage commissions. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return on Market Price does not reflect any sales load paid by investors.

Financial Highlights (Cont.)

	Year Ended September 30, 2017	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014	Period Ended September 30, 2013 ^(a)
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	\$ 20.55	\$ 19.80	\$ 23.17	\$ 22.24	\$ 23.83 ^(b)
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:					
Net Investment Income (Loss) ^(c)	1.75	1.71	1.85	1.78	0.56
Net Gain (Loss) on Investments (Realized and Unrealized)	1.36	0.93	(3.32)	0.95	(1.55)
Total from Investment Operations	3.11	2.64	(1.47)	2.73	(0.99)
Less Distributions:					
Distributions from Net Investment Income	(1.81)	(1.89)	(1.90)	(1.80)	(0.59)
Return of Capital	—	— ^(d)	—	—	(0.01)
Total Distributions	(1.81)	(1.89)	(1.90)	(1.80)	(0.60)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	\$ 21.85	\$ 20.55	\$ 19.80	\$ 23.17	\$ 22.24
Market Price, End of Period	\$ 21.25	\$ 19.15	\$ 17.29	\$ 21.65	\$ 21.95
Total Return on Net Asset Value ^(e)	15.83%	14.66%	(6.77)%	12.66%	(4.16)% ^(g)
Total Return on Market Price ^(f)	21.33%	23.32%	(12.20)%	7.21%	(9.73)% ^(g)
Supplemental Data:					
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	\$2,214,033	\$2,083,218	\$2,006,694	\$2,348,616	\$2,253,982
Ratios to Average Net Assets:					
Expenses, including interest expense	2.38%	2.26%	2.27%	2.17%	1.74% ^(h)
Net Investment Income (Loss)	8.30%	8.97%	8.41%	7.71%	5.71% ^(h)
Portfolio Turnover Rate	47%	35%	51%	55%	5% ^(g)

The following table sets forth information regarding the Fund's outstanding senior securities as of the end of each of the Fund's last ten fiscal periods, as applicable.

Fiscal Year/Period Ended	Total Amount Outstanding ⁽ⁱ⁾	Asset Coverage per \$1,000 of Senior Securities	Average Market Value per \$1,000 of Senior Securities (Excluding Bank Loans)	Type of Senior Security
September 30, 2022	\$ 511,688,516	\$3,410	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2021	\$ 770,503,019	\$3,427	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2020	\$ 670,475,936	\$3,468	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2019	\$ 871,990,353	\$3,241	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2018	\$ 952,272,979	\$3,180	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2017	\$ 900,100,000	\$3,460	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2016	\$ 770,045,169	\$3,705	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2015	\$ 925,000,000	\$3,169	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2014	\$1,010,000,000	\$3,325	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2013 ^(a)	\$1,000,840,048	\$3,252	N/A	Loan

^(a) The Fund commenced operations on April 26, 2013.

^(b) Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period, reflects a deduction of \$1.17 per share of sales load and offering expenses from the initial public offering price of \$25.00 per share.

^(c) Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.

^(d) Less than \$0.005 per share

^(e) Total return on Net Asset Value is computed based upon the Net Asset Value of common stock on the first business day and the closing Net Asset Value on the last business day of the period. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return on Net Asset Value does not reflect any sales load paid by investors.

^(f) Total return on Market Price is computed based upon the New York Stock Exchange market price of the Fund's shares and excludes the effect of brokerage commissions. Dividends and distributions are assumed to be reinvested at the prices obtained under the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan. Total return on Market Price does not reflect any sales load paid by investors.

^(g) Not Annualized.

^(h) Annualized.

⁽ⁱ⁾ Includes accrued interest payable on amounts outstanding as of the relevant fiscal year/period.

1. Organization

DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (the “Fund”) was formed as a closed-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), and originally classified as a non-diversified fund. The Fund is currently operating as a diversified fund. Currently under the 1940 Act, a diversified fund generally may not, with respect to 75% of its total assets, invest more than 5% of its total assets in the securities of any one issuer or own more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer (except, in each case, U.S. Government securities, cash, cash items and the securities of other investment companies). The remaining 25% of a fund’s total assets is not subject to this limitation. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on January 10, 2013 and commenced operations on April 26, 2013. The Fund is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “DSL”. The Fund’s primary investment objective is to seek high current income and its secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation.

The fiscal year end for the Fund is September 30, and the period covered by these Financial Statements is for the year ended September 30, 2022 (the “period end”).

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The Fund is an investment company that applies the accounting and reporting guidance issued in Topic 946, *Financial Services—Investment Companies*, by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”). The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies of the Fund. These policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”).

A. Security Valuation. The Fund has adopted US GAAP fair value accounting standards which establish a definition of fair value and set out a hierarchy for measuring fair value. These standards require additional disclosures about the various inputs and valuation techniques used to develop the measurements of fair value and a discussion of changes in valuation techniques and related inputs during the period. These inputs are summarized in the three broad levels listed below:

- Level 1—Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical securities
- Level 2—Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in markets that are not active, or inputs derived from observable market data
- Level 3—Significant unobservable inputs (including the reporting entity’s estimates and assumptions)

Market values for domestic and foreign fixed income securities are normally determined on the basis of valuations provided by independent pricing services. Vendors typically value such securities based on one or more inputs described in the following table which is not intended to be a complete list. The table provides examples of inputs that are commonly relevant for valuing particular classes of fixed income securities in which the Fund is authorized to invest. However, these classifications are not exclusive, and any of the inputs may be used to value any other class of fixed-income securities. Securities that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as described in the following table are categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. To the extent the significant inputs are unobservable, the values generally would be categorized as Level 3. Assets and liabilities may be transferred between levels.

Fixed-income class	Examples of Inputs
All	Benchmark yields, transactions, bids, offers, quotations from dealers and trading systems, new issues, spreads and other relationships observed in the markets among comparable securities; and proprietary pricing models such as yield measures calculated using factors such as cash flows, financial or collateral performance and other reference data (collectively referred to as “standard inputs”)
Corporate bonds and notes; convertible securities	Standard inputs and underlying equity of the issuer
US bonds and notes of government and government agencies	Standard inputs
Residential and commercial mortgage-backed obligations; asset-backed obligations (including collateralized loan obligations)	Standard inputs and cash flows, prepayment information, default rates, delinquency and loss assumptions, collateral characteristics, credit enhancements and specific deal information, trustee reports
Bank loans	Standard inputs

Investments in registered open-end management investment companies will be valued based upon the net asset value (“NAV”) of such investments and are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

Common stocks, exchange-traded funds and financial derivative instruments, such as futures contracts or options contracts, that are traded on a national securities or commodities exchange, are typically valued at the last reported sales price, in the case of common stocks and exchange-traded funds, or, in the case of futures contracts or options contracts, the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange. To the extent these securities are actively traded and valuation adjustments are not applied, they are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by the Fund and its Valuation Designee (as defined below) in calculating the Fund’s NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has designated DoubleLine Capital LP (the “Adviser” or “DoubleLine Capital”) as its “Valuation Designee” to perform all of the fair value determinations as well as to perform all of the responsibilities that may be performed by the Valuation Designee in accordance with Rule 2a-5. The Valuation Designee is authorized to make all necessary determinations of the fair values of portfolio securities and other assets for which market quotations are not readily available or if it is deemed that the prices obtained from brokers and dealers or independent pricing services are unreliable.

The following is a summary of the fair valuations according to the inputs used to value the Fund’s investments as of September 30, 2022:

Category

Investments in Securities	
Level 1	
Money Market Funds	\$ 8,868,524
Common Stocks	7,962,294
Total Level 1	16,830,818
Level 2	
Foreign Corporate Bonds	600,841,252
US Corporate Bonds	305,428,573
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	193,971,901
Collateralized Loan Obligations	189,819,148
Bank Loans	169,372,990
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	68,716,106
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	23,437,364
Asset Backed Obligations	16,178,249
Common Stocks	146,364
Total Level 2	1,567,911,947
Level 3	
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	65,017,770
Common Stocks	21,685,397
Escrow Notes	13,974,408
Asset Backed Obligations	13,862,107
Collateralized Loan Obligations	6,311,066
Bank Loans	1,922,434
Rights	126,684
Preferred Stocks	27,516
Warrants	1
Foreign Corporate Bonds	—
Total Level 3	122,927,383
Total	\$1,707,670,148

See the Schedule of Investments for further disaggregation of investment categories.

The following is a reconciliation of investments in which significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) were used in determining fair value:

	Fair Value as of 9/30/2021	Net Realized Gain (Loss)	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) ^(c)	Net Accretion (Amortization)	Purchases ^(a)	Sales ^(b)	Transfers Into Level 3 ^(d)	Transfers Out of Level 3 ^(d)	Fair Value as of 9/30/2022	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on securities held at 9/30/2022 ^(c)
Investments in Securities										
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	\$ 42,310,896	\$ 695,098	\$ (2,570,932)	\$ 616,129	\$ 26,388,797	\$ (2,422,218)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 65,017,770	\$(1,284,434)
Common Stocks	23,954,628	5,117,805	(12,877,601)	—	12,238,002	(6,747,437)	—	—	21,685,397	847,790
Escrow Notes	15,860,100	—	(709,695)	—	—	(1,175,997)	—	—	13,974,408	(709,696)
Asset Backed Obligations Collateralized Loan Obligations	20,940,415	4,952	(7,027,153)	(301)	556,117	(611,923)	—	—	13,862,107	(6,928,417)
Bank Loans	287,791	—	(139,786)	11,034	129,570	—	6,022,457	—	6,311,066	(19,548)
Rights	1,946,144	8,289	(81,221)	72,931	—	(23,709)	—	—	1,922,434	(72,389)
Preferred Stocks	—	—	126,684	—	—	—	—	—	126,684	—
Warrants	—	—	(559,058)	—	586,574	—	—	—	27,516	—
Foreign Corporate Bonds	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total	\$106,233,994	\$5,826,144	\$(23,838,762)	\$699,793	\$40,172,581	\$(12,188,824)	\$6,022,457	\$—	\$122,927,383	\$(8,166,694)

^(a) Purchases include all purchases of securities, payups and corporate actions.

^(b) Sales include all sales of securities, maturities, and paydowns.

^(c) Any difference between Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) and Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on securities held at September 30, 2022 may be due to a security that was not held or categorized as Level 3 at either period end.

^(d) Transfers into or out of Level 3 can be attributed to changes in the availability of pricing sources and/or in the observability of significant inputs used to measure the fair value of those instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

The following is a summary of quantitative information about Level 3 Fair Value Measurements:

	Fair Value as of 9/30/2022	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Unobservable Input Values (Weighted Average) ^(e)	Impact to valuation from an increase to input
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	\$65,017,770	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$0.01-\$93.70 (\$68.67)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Common Stocks	\$21,685,397	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$0.26-\$72.50 (\$28.38)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Escrow Notes	\$13,974,408	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$76.66 (\$76.66)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Asset Backed Obligations	\$ —	Intrinsic Value	Reserve Account Value	\$0.00	Significant changes in reserve account value have resulted in direct changes in fair value of the security
Collateralized Loan Obligations	\$13,862,107	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$59.79-\$2,906.20 (\$730.55)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Bank Loans	\$ 6,311,066	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$0.00-\$78.34 (\$73.06)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Rights	\$ 1,922,434	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$100.00 (\$100.00)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Preferred Stocks	\$ 126,684	Intrinsic Value	Asset Sale Proceeds	\$5.50-\$6.00 (\$5.76)	Significant changes in asset sale proceeds would have resulted in direct changes in fair value of the security
Warrants	\$ 27,516	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	\$1.00 (\$1.00)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Foreign Corporate Bonds	\$ 1	Intrinsic Value	Underlying Equity Price	\$0.00 (\$0.00)	Significant changes in the underlying equity price would have resulted in direct changes in the fair value of the security
	\$ —	Market Comparables	EBITDA Multiples	5.5x (5.5x)	Significant changes in the EBITDA multiple would have resulted in direct changes in the fair value of the security

^(e) Unobservable inputs were weighted by the relative fair value of the instruments.

B. U.S. Federal Income Taxes. The Fund has elected to be taxed as a “regulated investment company” and intends to distribute substantially all of its taxable income to its shareholders and otherwise comply with the provisions of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies. Therefore, no provision for U.S. federal income taxes has been made.

The Fund may be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax calculated as a percentage of certain undistributed amounts of net investment income and net capital gains.

The Fund has followed the authoritative guidance on accounting for and disclosure of uncertainty in tax positions, which requires the Fund to determine whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Fund has determined that there was no effect on the financial statements from following this authoritative guidance. In the normal course of business, the Fund is subject to examination by federal, state and local jurisdictions, where applicable, for tax years for which applicable statutes of limitations have not expired. The Fund identifies its major tax jurisdictions as U.S. Federal, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the State of Florida and the State of California. The Fund’s tax returns are subject to examination by relevant tax authorities until expiration of the applicable statute of limitations, which is generally three years after the filing of the tax return but which can be extended to six years in certain circumstances.

C. Security Transactions, Investment Income. Investment securities transactions are accounted for on trade date. Gains and losses realized on sales of securities are determined on a specific identification basis. Interest income, including non-cash interest, is recorded on an accrual basis. Discounts/premiums on debt securities purchased, which may include residual and subordinate

notes, are accreted/amortized over the life of the respective securities using the effective interest method except for certain deep discount bonds where management does not expect the par value above the bond's cost to be fully realized. Dividend income and corporate action transactions, if any, are recorded on the ex-date. Non-cash dividends included in dividend income, if any, are recorded at the fair market value of securities received. Paydown gains and losses on mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities are recorded as components of interest income on the Statement of Operations.

D. Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders. Dividends from net investment income will be declared and paid monthly. The Fund will distribute any net realized long or short-term capital gains at least annually. Distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Income and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with income tax regulations which may differ from US GAAP. Permanent book and tax basis differences relating to shareholder distributions will result in reclassifications between paid-in capital, undistributed (accumulated) net investment income (loss), and/or undistributed (accumulated) realized gain (loss). Undistributed (accumulated) net investment income or loss may include temporary book and tax basis differences which will reverse in a subsequent period. Any taxable income or capital gain remaining at fiscal year end is distributed in the following year.

E. Use of Estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

F. Share Valuation. The NAV per share of the Fund is calculated by dividing the sum of the value of the securities held by the Fund, plus cash and other assets, minus all liabilities (including estimated accrued expenses), by the total number of shares outstanding, rounded to the nearest cent. The Fund's NAV is typically calculated on days when the NYSE opens for regular trading.

G. Unfunded Loan Commitments. The Fund may enter into certain credit agreements, of which all or a portion may be unfunded. As of September 30, 2022, the Fund did not have any outstanding unfunded loan commitments.

The Fund may also enter into certain credit agreements designed to provide standby short term or "bridge" financing to a borrower. Typically the borrower is not economically incented to draw on the bridge loan. The Fund is obligated to fund these commitments at the borrower's discretion. At the end of the period, the Fund maintained with its custodian liquid investments having an aggregate value at least equal to the par value of its unfunded loan commitments and bridge loans. As of September 30, 2022, the Fund had no outstanding bridge loan commitments.

H. Contingencies. Between 2011 and 2014, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico issued certain general obligation bonds, which are currently the subject of litigation. The Fund previously purchased and sold certain of these general obligation bonds and may have some exposure to this litigation. At this time, it is anticipated that a material adverse effect on the Fund as a result of this litigation is remote.

I. Guarantees and Indemnifications. Under the Fund's organizational documents, each Trustee and officer of the Fund is indemnified, to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, against certain liabilities that may arise out of performance of their duties to the Fund. Additionally, in the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that contain a variety of indemnification clauses. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Fund that have not yet occurred. However, the Fund has not had prior claims or losses pursuant to these contracts.

3. Related Party Transactions

The Adviser provides the Fund with investment management services under an Investment Management Agreement (the "Agreement"). Under the Agreement, the Adviser manages the investment of the assets of the Fund, places orders for the purchase and sale of its portfolio securities and is responsible for providing certain resources to assist with the day-to-day management of the Fund's business affairs. As compensation for its services, the Adviser is entitled to a monthly fee at the annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily total managed assets of the Fund. Total managed assets means the total assets of the Fund (including assets attributable to any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, and/or preferred shares that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities in respect of reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, and borrowings). For purposes of calculating total managed assets, the liquidation preference of any preferred shares outstanding shall not be considered a liability. DoubleLine Asset Management Company, LLC, a

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, owned 10,173 shares of the Fund as of the period end. The Adviser has arrangements with DoubleLine Group LP to provide personnel and other resources to the Fund.

4. Purchases and Sales of Securities

For the period ended September 30, 2022, purchases and sales of investments, excluding short term investments, were \$507,366,998 and \$802,722,608, respectively. There were no transactions in U.S. Government securities (defined as long-term U.S. Treasury bills, notes and bonds) during the period.

5. Income Tax Information

The tax character of distributions for the Fund was as follows:

	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021
Distributions Paid From:		
Ordinary Income	\$176,556,509	\$144,007,545
Total Distributions Paid	\$176,556,509	\$144,007,545

The cost basis of investments for U.S. federal income tax purposes as of September 30, 2022, was as follows:

Tax Cost of Investments	\$2,491,613,757
Gross Tax Unrealized Appreciation	26,180,705
Gross Tax Unrealized Depreciation	(810,124,314)
Net Tax Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(783,943,609)

As of September 30, 2022, the components of accumulated earnings (losses) for income tax purposes were as follows:

Net Tax Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	\$ (783,943,609)
Undistributed Ordinary Income	19,166,400
Total Distributable Earnings	19,166,400
Other Accumulated Gains (Losses)	(425,912,814)
Total Distributable Earnings (Loss)	(1,190,690,023)

As of September 30, 2022, \$425,314,279 was available as a capital loss carryforward.

The Fund may elect to defer to the first day of the next taxable year all or part of any late-year ordinary loss or post-October capital loss. As of September 30, 2022, the Fund deferred, on a tax basis, qualified late year losses of \$0.

Additionally, US GAAP requires that certain components of net assets relating to permanent differences be reclassified between financial and tax reporting. These reclassifications have no effect on net assets or NAV per share. The permanent differences primarily relate to paydown losses, market discount, Passive Foreign Investment Companies (PFICs) and defaulted securities. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the following table shows the reclassifications made:

Paid-In Capital	Total Distributable Earnings (Loss)
\$—	\$—

If the Fund estimates that a portion of its regular distributions to shareholders may be comprised of amounts from sources other than net investment income, as determined in accordance with the Fund's policies and practices, the Fund will notify shareholders of the estimated composition of such distribution through a Section 19 Notice. For these purposes, the Fund estimates the source or sources from which a distribution is paid, to the close of the period as of which it is paid, in reference to its expected tax

character. It is important to note that differences exist between the Fund's daily internal accounting records and practices, the Fund's financial statements presented in accordance with US GAAP, and recordkeeping practices under income tax regulations. It is possible that the Fund may not issue a Section 19 Notice in situations where the Fund's financial statements prepared later and in accordance with US GAAP might later report that the sources of those distributions included capital gains and/or a return of capital. Please visit www.doubleline.com for the most recent Section 19 Notice, if applicable. Information provided to you on a Section 19 notice is an estimate only and subject to change; final determination of a distribution's tax character will be reported on Form 1099 DIV sent to shareholders for the calendar year.

6. Share Transactions

Transactions in the Fund's shares were as follows:

	Year Ended September 30, 2022		Year Ended September 30, 2021	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Reinvested Dividends	—	\$—	39,920	\$678,636
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Net Share Transactions	—	\$—	39,920	\$678,636

7. Trustees Fees

Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser and its affiliates received, as a group, fees of \$142,319 from the Fund during the year ended September 30, 2022. These trustees may elect to defer the cash payment of part or all of their compensation. These deferred amounts, which remain as liabilities of the Fund, are treated as if invested in shares of the Fund or other funds managed by the Adviser and its affiliates. These amounts represent general, unsecured liabilities of the Fund and vary according to the total returns of the selected funds. Trustees Fees in the Fund's Statement of Operations are shown as \$142,319, which includes \$146,611 in current fees (either paid in cash or deferred) and a decrease of \$4,292 in the value of the deferred amounts. Certain trustees and officers of the Fund are also officers of the Adviser; such trustees and officers are not compensated by the Fund.

8. Bank Loans

The Fund may make loans directly to borrowers and may acquire or invest in loans made by others ("loans"). The Fund may acquire a loan interest directly by acting as a member of the original lending syndicate. Alternatively, the Fund may acquire some or all of the interest of a bank or other lending institution in a loan to a particular borrower by means of a novation, an assignment or a participation. The loans in which the Fund may invest include those that pay fixed rates of interest and those that pay floating rates—*i.e.*, rates that adjust periodically based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate. The Fund may purchase and sell interests in bank loans on a when-issued and delayed delivery basis, with payment delivery scheduled for a future date. Securities purchased on a delayed delivery basis are marked to market daily and no income accrues to the Fund prior to the date the Fund actually takes delivery of such securities. These transactions are subject to market fluctuations and are subject, among other risks, to the risk that the value at delivery may be more or less than the trade purchase price.

9. Credit Facility

The Fund currently maintains a Liquidity Agreement (the "Liquidity Agreement") with State Street Bank & Trust Company ("SSB") that allows the Fund to borrow up to \$850 million (maximum facility amount) and includes an agency securities lending arrangement with SSB. As of September 30, 2022, the amount of total outstanding borrowings was \$510,000,000, which approximates fair value. The borrowings are categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

The Fund pledges its assets as collateral to secure obligations under the Liquidity Agreement. The Fund retains the risks and rewards of the ownership of assets pledged to secure obligations under the Liquidity Agreement and generally expects to make these assets available for securities lending transactions. Under the terms of the Liquidity Agreement, the Fund may enter into securities lending transactions initiated by SSB, acting as the Fund's authorized securities lending agent. All securities lent through SSB are required to be secured with cash collateral received from the securities lending counterparty in amounts at least equal to 102% of the initial market value of the securities lent. Cash collateral received by SSB, in its role as securities lending agent for the Fund, may be used by SSB to fund amounts drawn by the Fund under the Liquidity Agreement. The amount that can be funded through securities lending is limited to 90% of the outstanding borrowings under the Liquidity Agreement. As of September 30, 2022, the fair value of securities on loan was \$56,512,853. Any amounts credited against the Liquidity Agreement are considered

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

borrowing and would be subject to various limitations in the Liquidity Agreement and the 1940 Act. Upon return to the Fund of loaned securities, the collateral must be returned to the securities lending counterparty, and SSB may either lend other securities of the Fund or may replace such amount through direct loans from SSB. SSB has the option under the Liquidity Agreement to replace amounts lent to the Fund directly by SSB with the proceeds of securities lending transactions, and vice versa, without notice to or consent from the Fund. SSB retains all amounts paid by securities lending counterparties for loaned securities. Borrowers of Fund securities are required to pay the Fund substitute interest, dividends and other distributions paid with respect to any borrowed security. The Fund has the right to call a loan and obtain the securities loaned at any time. In an event of default, any deposits or other sums credited by or due from SSB to the Fund and any collateral in the possession of SSB may be applied to or set off by SSB against the payment of the obligations under the Liquidity Agreement.

In the event of a securities lending counterparty default, SSB has agreed to indemnify the Fund for certain losses that may arise in connection with the default. Although the risk of the loss by the Fund of the securities lent may be mitigated by receiving collateral from the securities lending counterparty and through SSB's indemnification, the Fund could experience losses on securities loans, a delay in recovering, or an inability to recover, securities on loan, and the Fund could experience a lower-than-expected return if the securities lending counterparty fails to return the securities on a timely basis.

Interest charged is at the rate of one-month LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus 0.70%, subject to certain conditions that may cause that rate of interest to increase. Alternatively, under certain conditions, interest can be charged at the rate of the federal funds rate plus 0.55%. The Fund will also be responsible for paying a non-usage fee of 0.25% of available credit when the average amount borrowed under the Liquidity Agreement for a month is less than \$725 million. On March 5, 2021, ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of certain LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of the remaining LIBOR settings on a representative bases after June 30, 2023. The Liquidity Agreement provides that if (i) adequate and reasonable means do not exist for ascertaining LIBOR, (ii) dollar deposits are not being offered to banks in the London interbank Eurodollar market for the interest period or (iii) for one month LIBOR does not adequately and fairly reflect the cost to SSB of making or maintaining the loans, SSB is to send a notice to the Fund. At that point, SSB and the Fund are to endeavor to establish an alternate rate of interest giving due consideration to the then prevailing market convention.

The Fund may terminate the Liquidity Agreement with 60 days' notice. If certain asset coverage and collateral requirements, minimum net assets or other covenants are not met, the Liquidity Agreement could be deemed in default and result in termination. Absent a default or facility termination event, SSB is required to provide the Fund with 360 days' notice prior to terminating the Liquidity Agreement.

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the Fund's activity under the Liquidity Agreement was as follows:

Maximum Amount Available	Average Borrowings	Maximum Amount Outstanding	Interest Expense	Commitment Fee	Average Interest Rate
\$850,000,000	\$643,315,068	\$770,000,000	\$9,904,563	\$435,626	1.65%

10. To-Be-Announced Securities

The Fund may invest in to-be-announced securities ("TBAs"). TBAs is a term that is generally used to describe forward-settling mortgage-backed securities. These TBAs are generally issued by U.S. Government Agencies or U.S. Government Sponsored Entities such as Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae and Ginnie Mae. The actual mortgage-backed security that will be delivered to the buyer at the time TBA trades are entered is not known, however, the terms of the acceptable pools of loans that will comprise the mortgage-backed security are determined at the time the trade is entered into (coupon rate, maturity, credit quality, etc.). Investment in TBAs will generally increase the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk and could also expose the Fund to counterparty default risk. In order to mitigate counterparty default risk, the Fund only enters TBAs with counterparties for which the risk of default is determined to be remote. As a purchaser or seller of TBAs, the Fund segregated cash or cash equivalents as collateral as required in accordance with application industry regulations.

11. Principal Risks

Below are summaries of some, but not all, of the principal risks of investing in the Fund, each of which could adversely affect the Fund's NAV, market price, yield, and total return. The Fund's prospectus provided additional information regarding these and other risks of investing in the Fund at the time of the initial public offering of the Fund's shares.

- **asset-backed securities investment risk:** The risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.
- **collateralized debt obligations risk:** The risks of an investment in a collateralized debt obligation ("CDO") depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be illiquid. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.
- **confidential information access risk:** The risk that the intentional or unintentional receipt of material, non-public information by the Adviser could limit the Fund's ability to sell certain investments held by the Fund or pursue certain investment opportunities on behalf of the Fund, potentially for a substantial period of time.
- **counterparty risk:** The Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into directly by the Fund or held by special purpose or structured vehicles in which the Fund invests; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; that the Fund will be unable to enforce contractual remedies if its counterparty defaults; that if a counterparty (or an affiliate of a counterparty) becomes bankrupt, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract or may obtain limited or no recovery in a bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.
- **credit default swaps risk:** Credit default swaps provide exposure to one or more reference obligations but involve greater risks than investing in the reference obligation directly, and expose the Fund to liquidity risk, counterparty risk and credit risk. A buyer will lose its investment and recover nothing should no event of default occur. When the Fund acts as a seller of a credit default swap, it is exposed to many of the same risks of leverage described herein since if an event of default occurs the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation(s).
- **credit risk:** Credit risk is the risk that one or more of the Fund's investments in debt securities or other instruments will decline in price, or fail to pay interest, liquidation value or principal when due, because the issuer of the obligation or the issuer of a reference security experiences an actual or perceived decline in its financial status.
- **derivatives risk:** The risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may not be available at the time or price desired, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, will increase the Fund's transaction costs, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the cash investment; that the positions may be improperly executed or constructed; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge. Recent changes in regulation relating to the Fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance.

ICE Benchmark Administration, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined.

- **emerging markets risk:** The risk that investing in emerging markets, as compared to foreign developed markets, increases the likelihood that the Fund will lose money, due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems; fewer investor protections; less regulatory oversight; thinner trading markets; the possibility of currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.
- **equity issuer risk:** The risk that the market price of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, including due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself.
- **foreign investing risk:** The risk that investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets, as compared to investments in U.S. securities or in issuers with predominantly domestic market exposure, may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, less protective custody practices, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, delayed or infrequent settlement of transactions, and foreign taxes. If the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies. Foreign markets are also subject to the risk that a foreign government could restrict foreign exchange transactions or otherwise implement unfavorable currency regulations. In addition, foreign securities may be subject to currency exchange rates or regulations, the imposition of economic sanctions, tariffs or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, reduced liquidity, and delays in settlement.
- **foreign currency risk:** The Fund's investments in or exposure to foreign currencies or in securities or instruments that trade, or receive revenues, in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that those currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions (if used), that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency being hedged.
- **high yield risk:** The risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and of comparable or lesser quality are predominantly speculative. These instruments, commonly known as "junk bonds," have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, and less secondary market liquidity.
- **interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration.
- **inverse floaters and related securities risk:** Investments in inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments expose the Fund to the same risks as investments in debt securities and derivatives, as well as other risks, including those associated with leverage and increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate security. Distributions on inverse floaters, residual interest tender option bonds and similar instruments will typically bear an inverse relationship to short term interest rates and typically will be reduced or, potentially, eliminated as interest rates rise.
- **investment and market risk:** An investment in the Fund is subject to the risk of loss. The value of the Fund's securities and financial assets may move up or down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Further, the value of securities held by the Fund may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries. Securities markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, economic or market developments, or other external factors, such as those experienced as a result of COVID-19, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk.
- **issuer risk:** The value of securities may decline for a number of reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as its financial strength, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets.
- **leverage risk:** Leverage is a speculative technique that may expose the Fund to greater risk and increased costs. When leverage is used, the net asset value and market price of the Fund's shares and the Fund's investment return will likely be more volatile.

- **LIBOR phase out/transition risk:** LIBOR is the offered rate for wholesale, unsecured funding available to major international banks. The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to LIBOR. LIBOR may also be a significant factor in relation to payment obligations under a derivative investment and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. LIBOR is currently in the process of being phased out. The transition from LIBOR and the terms of any replacement rate(s), including, for example, a secured overnight financing rate ("SOFR") or another rate based on SOFR, may adversely affect transactions that use LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions that engage in such transactions, and the financial markets generally. There are significant differences between LIBOR and SOFR, such as LIBOR being an unsecured lending rate while SOFR is a secured lending rate. As such, the transition away from LIBOR may adversely affect the Fund's performance.
- **liquidity risk:** The risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment.
- **loan risk:** Investments in loans are in many cases subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. Investments in loans are also subject to special risks, including, among others, the risk that (i) if the Fund holds a loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, the Fund's receipt of principal and interest on the loan is subject to the credit risk of that financial intermediary; (ii) loans in which the Fund invests typically pay interest at floating rates, and the borrower may have the ability to change or adjust the interest rate on a loan or under circumstances that would be unfavorable to the Fund; (iii) it is possible that any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund; (iv) investments in highly leveraged loans or loans of stressed, distressed, or defaulted issuers may be subject to significant credit and liquidity risk; (v) transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund potentially may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale; (vi) if the Fund invests in loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans), it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies in the event of default; and (vii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. It is unclear whether the protections of the securities laws against fraud and misrepresentation extend to loans and other forms of direct indebtedness. In the absence of definitive regulatory guidance, the Fund relies on the Adviser's research in an attempt to avoid situations where fraud or misrepresentation could adversely affect the Fund. There can be no assurance that the Adviser's efforts in this regard will be successful.
- **market discount risk:** The price of the Fund's common shares of beneficial interest will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value.
- **market disruption and geopolitical risk:** the risk that markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention or general market conditions, including real or perceived adverse political, economic or market conditions, or general market conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity, which may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices.
- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** The risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and re-payment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.
- **operational and information security risks:** An investment in the Fund, like any fund, can involve operational risks arising from factors such as processing errors, human errors, inadequate or failed internal or external processes, failures in systems and technology, changes in personnel and errors caused by third-party service providers. The occurrence of any of these failures, errors or breaches could result in investment losses to the Fund, a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage or other events, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund. While the Fund seeks to minimize such events through controls and oversight, there may still be failures that could cause losses to the Fund.

Notes to Financial Statements (Cont.)

- **restricted securities risk:** The risk that the Fund may be prevented or limited by law or the terms of an agreement from selling a security (a “restricted security”). To the extent that the Fund is permitted to sell a restricted security, there can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any particular time and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the security promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting the registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility.
- **sovereign debt obligations risk:** Investments in countries’ government debt obligations involve special risks. The issuer or governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt or otherwise in a timely manner.

12. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2020, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform: Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting* (“ASU 2020-04”) and in January 2021, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2021-01, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Scope* (“ASU 2021-01”), which provides optional, temporary relief with respect to the financial reporting of contracts subject to certain types of modifications due to the planned discontinuation of LIBOR and other interbank offered rates as of the end of 2021. The temporary relief provided by ASU 2020-04 and ASU 2021-01 is effective for certain reference rate-related contract modifications that occur during the period from March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. Management is evaluating the impact of ASU 2020-04 and ASU 2021-01 on the Fund’s investments, derivatives, debt and other contracts that will undergo reference rate-related modifications as a result of the reference rate reform. Management is also currently actively working with other financial institutions and counterparties to modify contracts as required by applicable regulation and within the regulatory deadlines.

In June 2022, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2022-03, which amends *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions* (“ASU 2022-03”). ASU 2022-03 clarifies guidance for fair value measurement of an equity security subject to a contractual sale restriction and establishes new disclosure requirements for such equity securities. ASU 2022-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and for interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. Management is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on the Fund’s financial statements.

13. Common Shares Offering

The Fund has the authority to issue an unlimited number of common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.00001 per share (“Common Shares”).

On September 30, 2020, the Fund’s registration statement relating to an offering of Common Shares and filed using the “shelf” registration process (the “Shelf Registration”) became effective. The Fund has entered into a distribution agreement with Foreside Fund Services, LLC (“Foreside”), who has entered into a sub-placement agent agreement (the “Sub-Placement Agent Agreement”) with UBS Securities LLC (the “Sub-Placement Agent”), relating to the Common Shares offered in connection with the Shelf Registration. In accordance with the terms of the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement, the Fund may offer Common Shares having a value of up to \$500,000,000, par value \$0.00001 per share, from time to time through Foreside and the Sub-Placement Agent, as its agents for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the Fund had not sold any Common Shares pursuant to the Shelf Registration.

Under the 1940 Act, the Fund may not sell any Common Shares at a price below the NAV of such Common Shares, exclusive of any distributing commission or discount. Sales of the Common Shares, if any, may be made in negotiated transactions or transactions that are deemed to be “at the market” as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, including sales made directly on the NYSE or sales made to or through a market maker other than on an exchange at prices related to the prevailing market prices or at negotiated prices. Any proceeds from the Fund’s offering of its Common Shares will be invested in accordance with its investment objective and policies as set forth in the Shelf Registration.

14. Subsequent Events

In preparing these financial statements, the Fund has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through the date the financial statements were issued. The Fund has determined there are no subsequent events that would need to be disclosed in the Fund’s financial statements.

Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees of DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund:

Opinion on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (the "Fund"), including the schedule of investments, as of September 30, 2022, the related statements of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, the statements of changes in net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, the financial highlights for each of the nine years in the period then ended and for the period from April 26, 2013 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2013, and the related notes. In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of September 30, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, the changes in its net assets for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the financial highlights for each of the nine years in the period then ended and for the period from April 26, 2013 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund's financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and financial highlights, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and financial highlights. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and financial highlights. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of September 30, 2022, by correspondence with the custodian, agent banks, and brokers; when replies were not received from agent banks and brokers, we performed other auditing procedures. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Costa Mesa, California
November 21, 2022

We have served as the auditor of one or more DoubleLine Funds investment companies since 2013.

Federal Tax Information

(Unaudited)
September 30, 2022

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, certain dividends paid by the Fund may be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15% (20% for taxpayers with taxable income greater than \$459,750 for single individuals and \$517,200 for married couples filing jointly), as provided for by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003 and The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017. The percentage of dividends declared from ordinary income designated as qualified dividend income was as follows:

Qualified Dividend Income	0.00%
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For corporate shareholders, the percent of ordinary income distributions qualifying for the corporate dividends received deduction for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

Dividends Received Deduction	0.00%
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The percentage of taxable ordinary income distributions that are designated as short-term capital gain distributions under Internal Revenue Section 871(k)(2)(c) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

Qualified Short-term Gains	0.00%
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The percentage of taxable ordinary income distributions that are designated as interest related dividends under Internal Revenue Section 871(k)(1)(C) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, was as follows:

Qualified Interest Income	47.10%
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Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax adviser with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund.

Name, Address, and Year of Birth ⁽¹⁾	Position with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Independent Trustees					
Joseph J. Ciprari, 1964	Trustee	Class III (2025)*/Since Inception	President, Remo Consultants, a real estate financial consulting firm. Formerly, Managing Director, UBS AG. Formerly, Managing Director, Ally Securities LLC.	22	None
John C. Salter, 1957	Trustee	Class I (2023)*/Since Inception	Partner, Stark Municipal Brokers. Formerly, Managing Director, Municipals, Tullet Prebon Financial Services LLC (d/b/a Chapdelaine). Formerly, Partner, Stark, Salter & Smith, a securities brokerage firm specializing in tax exempt bonds.	22	None
Raymond B. Woolson, 1958	Trustee	Class II (2024)*/Since Inception	President, Apogee Group, Inc., a company providing financial consulting services.	22	Independent Trustee, DoubleLine ETF (an open-end investment company with 2 portfolios). Independent Trustee, Advisors Series Trust (an open-end investment company with 35 portfolios) ⁽³⁾

(1) The address of each Independent Trustee is c/o DoubleLine Funds, 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL, 33602.

(2) Includes each series of DoubleLine Funds Trust, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, and DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund.

(3) Quasar Distributors, LLC serves as the principal underwriter of DoubleLine Funds Trust and Advisors Series Trust.

* The common shareholders of the Fund are expected to vote to elect trustees of the relevant class at the annual shareholders meeting in the year indicated above.

The following Trustee is an interested person of the Fund as defined in the 1940 Act because he is an officer of the Adviser and holds direct or indirect ownership interests in DoubleLine Capital LP and DoubleLine Alternatives LP. Additionally, Mr. Redell is an officer of the Fund.

Name, Address, and Year of Birth ⁽¹⁾	Position with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years	Number of Portfolios Overseen ⁽²⁾	Other Directorships Held by Trustee During Past 5 Years
Interested Trustee					
Ronald R. Redell, 1970	Trustee, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer	Class II (2024)*/Since Inception	Trustee, Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); President, DoubleLine Group LP (since January 2019 and Executive from January 2013 to January 2019); Trustee, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since July 2011); Executive, DoubleLine Capital (since July 2010); President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2010).	22	Interested Trustee, DoubleLine ETF Trust

(1) The address of each Interested Trustee is c/o DoubleLine Funds, 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL, 33602.

(2) Includes each series of DoubleLine Funds Trust, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, and DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund.

* The common shareholders of the Fund are expected to vote to elect trustees of the relevant class at the annual shareholders meeting in the year indicated above.

Trustees and Officers (Cont.)

Officers

The officers of the Trust who are not also Trustees of the Fund are:

Name, Address, and Year of Birth ⁽¹⁾	Position with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Henry V. Chase, 1949	Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	Indefinite/Since January 2020	Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2020); Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since January 2020); Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2020); Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since January 2020); Chief Financial Officer, DoubleLine Capital (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since May 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2019).
Youse Guia, 1972	Chief Compliance Officer	Indefinite/Since March 2018	Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Capital (since March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Equity LP (since March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since March 2018). Formerly, Executive Vice President and Deputy Chief Compliance Officer, Pacific Investment Management Company LLC ("PIMCO") (from April 2014 to February 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO Managed Accounts Trust (from September 2014 to February 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO-sponsored closed-end funds (from September 2014 to February 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, PIMCO Flexible Credit Income Fund (from February 2017 to February 2018). Formerly, Head of Compliance, Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings LLC (from October 2012 to March 2014); Chief Compliance Officer, Allianz Funds, Allianz Multi-Strategy Trust, Allianz Global Investors Sponsored Closed-End Funds, Premier Multi-Series VIT and The Korea Fund, Inc. (from October 2004 to December 2013).
Winnie Han, 1988	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite/Since May 2017	Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Capital (since March 2017); Formerly, Investment Accounting Supervisor, Alexandria Real Estate Equities, Inc. (June 2016 to March 2017); Formerly, Manager, PricewaterhouseCoopers (January 2011 to June 2016).
Cris Santa Ana, 1965	Vice President and Secretary	Indefinite/Vice President Since Inception and Secretary Since July 2018	Vice President and Secretary, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since July 2011); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since April 2011); Chief Risk Officer, DoubleLine Capital (since June 2010). Formerly, Chief Operating Officer, DoubleLine Capital (from December 2009 through May 2010).
Earl A. Lariscy, 1966	Vice President and Assistant Secretary	Indefinite/Vice President Since May 2012 and Assistant Secretary Since Inception	Vice President and Secretary, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President and Assistant Secretary, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2012); Vice President and Assistant Secretary, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2012 and inception, respectively); General Counsel, DoubleLine Capital (since April 2010).
David Kennedy, 1964	Vice President	Indefinite/Since May 2012	Vice President and Secretary, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2012); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2012); Manager, Trading and Settlements, DoubleLine Capital (since December 2009).

Name, Address, and Year of Birth ⁽¹⁾	Position with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Patrick A. Townzen, 1978	Vice President	Indefinite/Since September 2012	Vice President and Secretary, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since September 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since September 2012); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since September 2012); Director of Operations, DoubleLine Capital (since March 2018). Formerly, Manager of Operations, DoubleLine Capital (from September 2012 to March 2018).
Brady J. Femling, 1987	Vice President	Indefinite/Since May 2017	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since May 2017); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2017); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2017); Senior Fund Accountant, DoubleLine Capital (Since April 2013). Fund Accounting Supervisor, ALPS Fund Services (From October 2009 to April 2013).
Neal L. Zalvan, 1973	Vice President	Indefinite/Vice President Since May 2017	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2017); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2016); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since May 2016); Legal/Compliance, DoubleLine Group LP (since January 2013); Formerly, Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (from November 2019 to September 2020); Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Capital, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, DoubleLine Equity LP and DoubleLine Alternatives (from March 2016 to September 2020).
Grace Walker, 1970	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite/Since January 2020	Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since January 2020); Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds (Luxembourg) and DoubleLine Cayman Unit Trust (since March 2017). Formerly, Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (from January 2013 to May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (from March 2012 to May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (from March 2012 to May 2017).
Adam D. Rossetti, 1978	Vice President	Indefinite/Since February 2019	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since September 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since February 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since February 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since February 2019); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Alternatives LP (since June 2015); Legal/Compliance, DoubleLine Group LP (since April 2015). Formerly, Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Capital (from August 2017 to March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Equity LP (from August 2017 to March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (from August 2017 to March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (from August 2017 to March 2018); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (from August 2017 to March 2018); Vice President and Counsel, PIMCO (from April 2012 to April 2015).
Jeffery J. Sherman, 1977	Vice President	Indefinite/Since Inception	Deputy Chief Investment Officer, DoubleLine (since June 2016); President and Portfolio Manager, DoubleLine Alternatives LP (since April 2015 and May 2015, respectively); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since July 2011); Portfolio Manager, DoubleLine Capital (since September 2010); Fixed Income Asset Allocation, DoubleLine Capital (since December 2009).
Dawn Oswald, 1980	Vice President	Indefinite/Since January 2020	Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since January 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since January 2020); Pricing Manager, DoubleLine Capital (since January 2018). Formerly, Operations Specialist, DoubleLine Capital (from July 2016 to January 2018). Global Securities Fixed Income Valuation Senior Analyst, Capital Group (from April 2015 to July 2016). Global Securities Fair Valuation Analyst, Capital Group (from January 2010 to April 2015).

Trustees and Officers (Cont.)

Name, Address, and Year of Birth ⁽¹⁾	Position with Trust	Term of Office and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Robert Herron, 1987	Vice President	Indefinite/Since June 2020	Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since June 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since June 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since June 2020); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since June 2020). Manager–Risk Analytics, DoubleLine Capital (since January 2017); Formerly, Analyst–Risk Analytics, DoubleLine Capital (from October 2011 to January 2017).
Jose Sarmenta, 1975	Anti-Money Laundering Officer	Indefinite/Since September 2020	Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since September 2020); Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since September 2020); Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since September 2020); Anti-Money Laundering Officer, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since September 2020); Compliance Analyst, DoubleLine Capital (since October 2019); Formerly, Compliance Manager, Anti-Money Laundering Manager for CIM Group (from November 2017 to October 2019); Governance and Risk Manager for PennyMac Financial Services Inc. (from July 2015 to November 2017).

(1) The address of each officer is c/o DoubleLine Funds, 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL, 33602.

Additional Information Regarding the Fund

Summary of Fund Expenses

The following table is intended to assist investors in understanding the fees and expenses (annualized) that an investor in DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund's (the "Fund") common shares of beneficial interest (the "Common Shares") bears, directly or indirectly. The table reflects the use of leverage in the form of borrowings under the Fund's credit facility in an amount equal to 29.26% of the Fund's total assets (including the amounts of leverage obtained through such borrowings), which reflects approximately the percentage of the Fund's total assets attributable to such borrowings as of September 30, 2022, and shows Fund expenses as a percentage of net assets attributable to Common Shares. The percentage above does not reflect the Fund's use of other forms of economic leverage, such as credit default swaps or other derivative instruments (where applicable). The table and the example below are based on the Fund's capital structure as of September 30, 2022. The extent of the Fund's assets attributable to leverage, and the Fund's associated expenses, are likely to vary (perhaps significantly) from these figures over time.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	Percentage of Offering Price
Sales Load Paid by Investors ⁽¹⁾	See Footnote 1 below
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees ⁽²⁾	None

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Management Fees ⁽³⁾	1.41%
Administration Fees ⁽⁴⁾	0.03%
Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds ⁽⁵⁾	0.66%
Other Expenses ⁽⁶⁾	0.07%
Total Annual Expenses	2.17%

⁽¹⁾ As of September 30, 2022, the Fund had an effective registration statement under which it may offer and sell additional Common Shares of the Fund. The maximum sales load paid by investors in an offering under that registration statement is presently expected to be 1.00% of the offering price.

⁽²⁾ You will pay brokerage charges if you direct your broker or the plan agent to sell your Common Shares that you acquired pursuant to a dividend reinvestment plan. You will also bear a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred in connection with open-market purchases pursuant to the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan".

⁽³⁾ The Fund pays DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine" or the "Adviser") a monthly management fee for its investment management services in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average daily total managed assets. In accordance with the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the table above shows the Fund's management fee as a percentage of average net assets, which reflects the Fund's use of leverage. "Total managed assets" means the total assets of the Fund (including assets attributable to any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, and preferred shares that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities in respect of reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, and borrowings).

⁽⁴⁾ The Master Services Agreement between the Fund and U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (the "Administrator"), obligates the Fund to pay the Administrator a fee of 0.02% of the Fund's average daily total managed assets for providing administration, bookkeeping, pricing, and other services to the Fund. The Administrator will also be reimbursed by the Fund for out-of-pocket expenses that are reasonably incurred by it in performing its duties under the Master Services Agreement.

⁽⁵⁾ Assumes the use of leverage in the form of borrowings representing 29.26% of the Fund's total assets (including the amounts of leverage obtained through the use of such borrowings) at an annual effective interest rate cost to the Fund of 4.01%, which reflects approximately the percentage of the Fund's total assets attributable to such borrowings as of September 30, 2022.

⁽⁶⁾ Other expenses are for the Fund's fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

Example

As required by relevant SEC regulations, the following example illustrates the expenses that you would pay on a \$1,000 investment in Common Shares (and do not pay any Shareholder Transaction Expenses), assuming (a) the Fund's net assets do not increase or decrease, (b) the Fund's total annual expenses are 2.17% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10 (assuming the Fund obtains leverage through borrowings in an amount equal to 29.26% of the Fund's total assets) and (c) a 5% annual return⁽¹⁾:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses Incurred	\$22	\$68	\$116	\$250

⁽¹⁾ **The example above should not be considered a representation of future expenses. Actual expenses may be higher or lower than those shown.** The example assumes that "Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds", "Other Expenses" and "Total Annual Expenses" set forth in the Annual Expenses table remain the same each year and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at net asset value. Actual expenses may be greater or less than those assumed. Moreover, the Fund's actual rate of return may be greater or less than the hypothetical 5% annual return shown in the example. If the above example reflected Shareholder Transaction Expenses that may be paid in respect of shares purchased in connection with the Fund's offering of Common Shares under the Fund's Shelf Registration (see Note 13), the Total Expenses incurred shown above would have been higher.

Additional Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

Market and Net Asset Value

The Fund's Common Shares, which trade on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), have traded both at a premium and a discount to their net asset value per Common Share ("NAV").

The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the high and low closing market prices of the Fund's Common Shares on the NYSE and the corresponding NAV and premium/discount to NAV on the days when the Fund's Common Shares experienced such high and low closing market prices.

Quarter	Common Share Market Price		Common Share Net Asset Value		Premium (Discount) as a % of Net Asset Value	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September 30, 2022	\$13.24	\$10.80	\$13.46	\$12.09	-1.63%	-10.67%
June 30, 2022	\$14.75	\$11.90	\$15.61	\$13.29	-5.51%	-10.46%
March 31, 2022	\$16.45	\$13.66	\$17.21	\$15.25	-4.42%	-10.43%
December 31, 2021	\$18.15	\$15.83	\$18.34	\$17.12	-1.04%	-7.54%
September 30, 2021	\$18.30	\$17.37	\$18.63	\$18.29	-1.77%	-5.03%
June 30, 2021	\$18.46	\$17.73	\$18.59	\$18.09	-0.70%	-1.99%
March 31, 2021	\$18.16	\$16.50	\$18.43	\$17.74	-1.47%	-6.99%
December 31, 2020	\$17.20	\$15.32	\$17.74	\$15.83	-3.04%	-3.22%

(1) Premium and discount information is shown for the days when the Fund experienced its high and low closing market prices, respectively, per share during the respective quarter.

The Fund's NAV at the close of business on September 30, 2022 was \$12.09 and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that day was \$10.80, representing a 10.67% discount to such NAV. As of September 30, 2022, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$1,233,049,176 and the Fund had outstanding 101,996,828 Common Shares.

Shares of a closed-end investment company, including the Fund, may frequently trade at prices lower than their net asset value per share. The Board of Trustees of the Fund will regularly monitor the relationship between the market price per Common Share and the NAV. If the Common Shares were to trade at a substantial discount to their NAV for an extended period of time, the Board of Trustees may consider the repurchase of the Fund's Common Shares on the open market or in private transactions, the making of a tender offer for such shares or the conversion of the Fund to an open-end investment company or other actions. The Fund cannot assure you that the Board of Trustees will decide to take or propose any of these actions irrespective of the duration or amount of any discount to NAV at which the Fund's Common Shares may trade, or that any actions taken will actually reduce any such discount.

Unresolved Staff Comments

The Fund does not believe that there are any material unresolved written comments received 180 days or more before September 30, 2022 from the Staff of the SEC regarding any of the Fund's periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or the 1940 Act, or its registration statement.

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund

The following information in this annual report is a summary of certain information about the Fund and changes since the Fund's last annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2021. This information may not reflect all of the changes that have occurred since you invested in the Fund.

Investment Objectives and Strategies

There have been no material changes to the Fund's investment objectives or principal investment strategies since the Fund's last annual report to shareholders.

The following summarizes the Fund's current investment objectives and principal investment strategies:

Investment Objectives

The Fund's primary investment objective is to seek high current income and its secondary objective is to seek capital appreciation. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objectives. The Fund's investment objectives may be changed by the Board without prior notice to or approval of the Fund's shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objectives by investing in a portfolio of investments selected for their potential to provide high current income, growth of capital, or both. The Fund may invest in debt securities and other income-producing investments anywhere in the world, including in emerging markets. The Fund's investment adviser, DoubleLine Capital LP (for purposes of this "Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund" section, "DoubleLine"), allocates the Fund's assets among debt security market sectors, and among investments within those sectors, in an attempt to construct a portfolio providing the potential for a high level of current income and for capital appreciation consistent with what DoubleLine considers an appropriate level of risk in light of market conditions prevailing at the time. In managing the Fund's investments, the Adviser uses a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed-income markets and include consideration of:

- security selection within a given debt security market sector;
- relative performance of the various market sectors;
- the shape of the yield curve; and
- fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates.

DoubleLine will select investments over time to implement its long-term strategic investment view. It also will buy and sell securities opportunistically in response to short-term market, economic, political, or other developments or otherwise as opportunities may present themselves.

The Fund may invest in debt securities and other income-producing investments based on DoubleLine's assessment of the potential returns and risks of different sectors of the debt security markets and of particular securities and other investments. Such securities may include, by way of example, U.S. Government securities; debt securities issued by domestic or foreign corporate or other issuers; obligations of foreign sovereigns or their agencies or instrumentalities; equity, mortgage, or hybrid real estate investment trust ("REIT") securities that trade on an exchange (*i.e.*, the Fund may not purchase REIT securities that do not trade on an exchange); loans of any kind (including, among others, bank loans, senior loans, delayed funding loans, revolving credit facilities, assignments, participations, subordinated loans, debtor-in-possession loans, and exit facilities); municipal securities and other debt securities issued by states or local governments and their agencies, authorities and other government-sponsored enterprises; CLOs; payment-in-kind securities; zero-coupon bonds; inflation-indexed bonds; structured notes and other hybrid instruments; convertible securities; credit-linked trust certificates; preferred securities; commercial paper; and cash and cash equivalents. The rate of interest on the debt and other income-producing investments that the Fund may purchase may be fixed, floating, or variable. DoubleLine expects that the Fund will normally invest at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in debt securities and other income-producing investments anywhere in the world, including emerging markets. DoubleLine expects that the Fund will normally not invest more than 50% of its total assets in a single debt security market sector (excluding U.S. Government securities), as determined by the Adviser.

The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities of any kind. Mortgage-backed securities may include, among other things, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or its instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, or securities of domestic or foreign private issuers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by banks or other

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

financial institutions, special-purpose vehicles established for such purpose, or private issuers, or by government agencies or instrumentalities. Privately issued mortgage-backed securities include any mortgage-backed security other than those issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities. Mortgage-backed securities may include, without limitation, interests in pools of residential mortgages or commercial mortgages, and may relate to domestic or non-U.S. mortgages. Mortgage-backed securities include, but are not limited to, securities representing interests in, collateralized or backed by, or whose values are determined in whole or in part by reference to, any number of mortgages or pools of mortgages or the payment experience of such mortgages or pools of mortgages, including Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits ("REMICs"), which could include resecuritizations of REMICs ("Re-REMICs"), mortgage pass-through securities, credit risk transfer securities, inverse floaters, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, and stripped mortgage securities (generally interest-only and principal-only securities).

The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities that are not mortgage-backed securities, including securitizations of various non-mortgage-related receivables, such as credit card and automobile finance receivables, student loans, airplane leases, installment loan contracts, home equity loans, and leases of various types of real and personal property.

The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, including in risk retention tranches of collateralized mortgage-backed securities or other eligible securitizations, which are eligible residual interests held by the sponsors of such securitizations subject to the final rules implementing the credit risk retention requirements of Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Fund may also invest in pools of loans through mortgage- or other asset-backed securities where a trust or other entity issues interests in the loans. Alternatively, the Fund may invest directly in pools of loans, itself or with other clients of the Adviser or its related parties. The Fund's investments in loans and the loans underlying the asset-backed securities and similar obligations in which the Fund may invest may include loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans).

The Fund will not normally invest more than 10% of its total assets in CLOs and will normally not invest in equity tranches of CLOs. The Fund will not normally invest more than 10% of its total assets in asset-backed securities that are not mortgage-backed securities, CLOs or obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or its instrumentalities or sponsored corporations. The Fund will not normally invest in collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") that are not mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities or CLOs. The Fund may invest in CDOs (including CLOs and collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs")) and other structured products sponsored or managed by, or otherwise affiliated with, the Adviser or related parties of the Adviser. Such investments may include investments in debt or equity interests issued by the CDO or structured product as well as investments purchased on the secondary market, and the Fund may invest in any tranche of the CDO or structured product, including an equity tranche.

Certain mortgage- and other asset-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may represent an inverse interest-only class of security for which the holders are entitled to receive no payments of principal and are entitled only to receive interest at a rate that will vary inversely with a specified index or reference rate, or a multiple thereof.

The Fund may invest without limit in securities of issuers domiciled or organized in jurisdictions other than the United States, including securities of issuers domiciled or organized in emerging market countries. As of September 30, 2022, the Fund intends to invest a significant portion of its assets in securities of issuers domiciled or organized in emerging market countries, although the composition of the Fund's portfolio may change over time and from time to time such that a significant portion of the Fund's assets are not invested in securities of emerging markets issuers. The Fund may take positions in various foreign (non-U.S.) currencies, including by actual holdings of those currencies and through forward, futures, swap, and option contracts with respect to foreign currencies, for hedging, or as a substitute for actual purchases or sales of the currencies in question; the Fund may also invest in investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar if DoubleLine determines that such investments present favorable investment opportunities. The Fund may (but is not required to) attempt to hedge some of its exposure to foreign currencies in order to reduce the risk of loss due to fluctuations in currency exchange rates relative to the U.S. dollar.

The Fund may invest without limit in securities rated below investment grade (securities rated Ba1 or below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and BB+ or below by Standard & Poor's Rating Services ("S&P") and Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch")) or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine to be of comparable quality. The Fund will not normally invest more than 20% of its total assets in corporate debt instruments that are, at the time of purchase, rated lower than B3 by Moody's and lower than B- by S&P and Fitch (or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality). In addition, the Fund will not normally invest more than 20% of its total assets in debt securities and other income-producing investments that are not rated by at least one nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Fund may invest in securities at risk of being in default as to the repayment of

principal and/or interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund. However, the Fund will not normally invest in corporate debt securities rated at the time of investment lower than Ca3 by Moody's and lower than C by S&P and Fitch (or, if unrated, determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality). The Fund will not normally invest in defaulted corporate securities. In the case of split ratings, DoubleLine will categorize the security according to the highest rating assigned.

The Fund may invest in securities of any or no maturity. The portfolio managers intend, under normal market conditions, to seek to construct an investment portfolio with a weighted average effective duration of not less than two years and not more than ten years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. For example, the value of a portfolio of debt securities with an average duration of ten years would generally be expected to decline by approximately 10% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund's portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage pre-payment rates. The effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio may from time to time vary materially from the range stated above, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the Fund's investment portfolio will not vary outside the range stated above.

The Fund may hold common stocks and other equity securities from time to time, including, among others, those it has received through the conversion of a convertible security held by the Fund or in connection with the restructuring of a debt security. The Fund may invest in securities that have not been registered for public sale, including securities eligible for purchase and sale pursuant to Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and other securities issued in private placements. The Fund also may invest without limit in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs, which may include those sponsored or advised by DoubleLine or its affiliates. The Fund may invest in securities of companies with small and medium market capitalizations.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. Sales may occur when the Adviser determines to take advantage of what it considers to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when there is perceived deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the individual security has reached the portfolio managers' sell target.

Note Regarding Investment Limitations

Where the foregoing states that the Fund or the Adviser will not, or does not intend to, make investments in excess of a stated percentage of the Fund's total assets, "total assets" includes amounts of leverage obtained through the use of reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, and/or issuances of preferred shares. With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement, dollar roll transaction or similar transaction, "total assets" includes any proceeds from the sale of an asset of the Fund to a counterparty in such a transaction, in addition to the value of the asset so sold as of the relevant measuring date. Except as otherwise noted, all percentages apply only at the time of investment.

Derivatives

The Fund may use various derivatives strategies for hedging purposes or to gain, or reduce, long or short exposure to one or more asset classes, issuers, currencies or reference assets, or to manage the dollar-weighted average effective duration of the Fund's portfolio. The Fund also may enter into derivatives transactions with the purpose or effect of creating investment leverage. The Fund reserves the right to invest in derivatives of any kind and for any investment purpose, including, for example, the following: futures contracts and options on futures contracts, in order to gain efficient long or short investment exposures as an alternative to cash investments or to hedge against portfolio exposures; interest rate swaps, in order to gain indirect long or short exposures to interest rates, issuers, or currencies or to hedge against portfolio exposures; and total return swaps and credit derivatives, put and call options, and exchange-traded and structured notes, in order to take indirect long or short positions on indexes, securities, currencies, commodities or other indicators of value or to hedge against portfolio exposures. The Fund may, for hedging purposes or as a substitute for direct long or short investments in debt securities, make use of credit default swaps. The Fund may engage in short sales, either to earn additional return or to hedge existing investments.

Leverage

As of September 30, 2022, the Fund uses leverage through borrowings. The Fund also may determine to issue preferred shares to add leverage to its portfolio. The Fund also may enter into other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage or that have leverage embedded in them including, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions, transactions involving inverse floaters and related securities, credit default swap contracts and other transactions. Other similar transactions include loans of portfolio securities, transactions involving derivative instruments, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery, and forward commitment transactions.

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not (i) enter into reverse repurchase agreements or dollar roll transactions, (ii) borrow money through loans or draw on lines of credit from banks or other credit facilities, (iii) issue preferred shares, or (iv) enter into derivatives transactions with the intention on the part of the Adviser to create investment leverage, if as a result the amount of investment leverage the Adviser determines to be attributable to the activities listed in (i) through (iv) above in the aggregate would exceed 50% of the Fund's total assets (including, for purposes of the 50% limit, the amounts of leverage obtained through such activities) (the "50% leverage policy"). Derivatives transactions entered into by the Fund to hedge, manage or reduce risk or to equitize a cash position will not be considered to have been made for the purpose of creating investment leverage and therefore will not be subject to the 50% leverage policy; the Adviser generally will determine whether an investment has the effect of creating investment leverage by evaluating the effect of the investment on the exposure and risk profile of the Fund as a whole. It is possible that following the incurrence of any amount of investment leverage, the value of the assets of the Fund will decline due to market conditions or other factors and that the 50% leverage limit will as a result be exceeded.

Any line of credit, borrowings or other form of leverage used by the Fund is subject to renewal periodically, and there can be no assurance that the form of leverage will be renewed in the future.

The Fund will use leverage opportunistically and may choose to increase, decrease, or eliminate its use of leverage over time and from time to time based on DoubleLine's assessment of the yield curve environment, interest rate trends, market conditions, and other factors.

The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities, on either a short-term or long-term basis, amounting to not more than 33 ⅓% of its total assets.

Effects of Leverage

The Liquidity Agreement between the Fund and State Street Bank & Trust Company (the "Bank") provides for credit availability for the Fund such that it may borrow up to \$850 million. As of September 30, 2022, the amount of total outstanding borrowings was \$510,000,000. Interest charged is at the rate of one-month LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate) plus 0.70%, subject to certain conditions that may cause the rate of interest to increase. Alternatively, under certain conditions, interest can be charged at the rate of the federal funds rate plus 0.55%. This rate represents a floating rate of interest that may change over time. The Fund will also be responsible for paying a non-usage fee of 0.25% of available credit when the average amount borrowed under the Liquidity Agreement for a month is less than \$725 million. On March 5, 2021, ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of certain LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of the remaining LIBOR settings on a representative bases after June 30, 2023. The Liquidity Agreement provides that if (i) adequate and reasonable means do not exist for ascertaining LIBOR, (ii) dollar deposits are not being offered to banks in the London interbank Eurodollar market for the interest period or (iii) for one month LIBOR does not adequately and fairly reflect the cost to the Bank of making or maintaining the loans, the Bank is to send a notice to the Fund. At that point, the Bank and the Fund are to endeavor to establish an alternate rate of interest giving due consideration to the then prevailing market convention.

The Fund may terminate the Liquidity Agreement with 60 days' notice. If certain asset coverage and collateral requirements, minimum net assets or other covenants are not met, the Liquidity Agreement could be deemed in default and result in termination. Absent a default or facility termination event, the Bank is required to provide the Fund with 360 days' notice prior to terminating the Liquidity Agreement.

Assuming the Fund uses leverage in the form of borrowings representing 29.26% of the Fund's total managed assets (including the amounts of leverage obtained through such borrowings), which reflects approximately the percentage of the Fund's total assets attributable to such borrowings as of September 30, 2022, at an annual effective interest expense of 4.01% payable by the Fund on such borrowings (based on market interest rates as of September 30, 2022), the annual return that the Fund's portfolio must experience in order to cover such costs of the borrowings would be 1.17%.

The information below is designed to illustrate the effects of leverage through the use of certain senior securities under the 1940 Act, and does not reflect the Fund's use of certain other forms of economic leverage achieved through the use of other instruments or transactions, such as reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions, credit default swaps, total return swaps or other derivative instruments. These figures are merely estimates based on current market conditions, used for illustration purposes only.

These assumed investment portfolio returns are hypothetical figures and are not necessarily indicative of the investment portfolio returns experienced or expected to be experienced by the Fund. Your actual returns may be greater or less than those appearing below. In addition, actual expenses associated with borrowings or other forms of leverage, if any, used by the Fund may vary frequently and may be significantly higher or lower than the rate used for the example below.

Assumed Portfolio Total Return	(10.00)%	(5.00)%	0.00%	5.00%	10.00%
Common Share Total Return	(15.79)%	(8.73)%	(1.66)%	5.41%	12.48%

Common Shares total return is composed of two elements—the distributions paid by the Fund to holders of Common Shares (the amount of which is largely determined by the net investment income of the Fund after paying interest expenses on the Fund's leveraging transactions as described above and other Fund expenses) and gains or losses on the value of the securities and other instruments the Fund owns. As required by SEC rules, the table assumes that the Fund is more likely to suffer capital losses than to enjoy capital appreciation. For example, to assume a total return of 0%, the Fund must assume that the income it receives on its investments is entirely offset by Fund expenses and losses in the value of those investments.

The Fund's willingness to use leverage, and the extent to which leverage is used at any time, will depend on many factors, including, among other things, DoubleLine's assessment of the yield curve environment, interest rate trends, market conditions and other factors.

Principal Risk Factors

Investing in the Fund involves risks, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or that you may lose part or even all of your investment. The section below does not describe all risks associated with an investment in the Fund. Additional risks and uncertainties also may adversely affect and impair the Fund.

Market discount risk

As with any stock, the price of the Fund's common shares of beneficial interest (the "Common Shares") will fluctuate with market conditions and other factors. If you sell your Common Shares, the price received may be more or less than your original investment. The Common Shares are designed for long-term investors and should not be treated as trading vehicles. Shares of closed-end management investment companies frequently trade at a discount from their net asset value ("NAV"). The Fund cannot assure you that Common Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than NAV in the future, and they may trade at a price lower than NAV. In addition to the Fund's NAV, the Fund's market price may be affected by factors related to the Fund such as dividend payments (which will in turn be affected by Fund expenses, including the costs of the Fund's leverage, amounts of interest payments made by the Fund's portfolio holdings, appreciation/depreciation of the Fund's portfolio holdings, regulations affecting the timing and character of Fund distributions, and other factors), portfolio credit quality, liquidity, call protection, market supply and demand and similar factors relating to the Fund's portfolio holdings. The Fund's market price may also be affected by general market or economic conditions, including market trends affecting securities values generally or values of closed-end fund shares more specifically.

Issuer risk

Issuer risk is the risk that the market price of securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, including due to factors affecting securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself.

Investment and market risk

An investment in Common Shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested.

An investment in Common Shares represents an indirect investment in the securities and other instruments owned by the Fund. The market price of securities and other instruments may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Securities may decline in value due to factors affecting markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself. The values of securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular issuer, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than bonds and other debt securities. Common Shares are subject to the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. The value of securities and other instruments traded in over-the-counter markets, like other market investments, may move up or

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

down, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Further, the value of securities and other instruments held by the Fund may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally or particular industries. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current historically low interest rate environment.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due. If an investment's issuer or counterparty fails to pay interest or otherwise fails to meet its obligations to the Fund, the Fund's income might be reduced and the value of the investment might fall or be lost entirely. Financial strength and solvency of an issuer are the primary factors influencing credit risk. Changes in the financial condition of an issuer or counterparty, changes in specific economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, other instrument or an issuer, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an issuer or counterparty, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an issuer's or counterparty's ability to pay interest and principal when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (including debt securities commonly referred to as "high yield" securities and "junk" bonds) and floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the issuer, such as management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the issuer and the value of its assets. Credit risk is heightened to the extent the Fund has fewer counterparties.

In addition, lack of or inadequacy of collateral or credit enhancements for a fixed income security may affect its credit risk. Credit risk of a security may change over time, and securities which are rated by rating agencies may be subject to downgrade, which may have an indirect impact on the market price of securities. Ratings are only opinions of the agencies issuing them as to the likelihood of re-payment. They are not guarantees as to quality and they do not reflect market risk.

During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, with respect to debt securities and other obligations of all kinds. The effects of the COVID-19 virus, and governmental responses to the effects of the virus, may result in increased delinquencies and losses in respect of all investments held by the Fund, and have other, potentially unanticipated, adverse effects on such investments and the markets for those investments.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. The prices of long-term debt obligations generally fluctuate more than prices of short-term debt obligations as interest rates change. Because the Fund's weighted average effective duration generally will fluctuate as interest rates change, the Common Share NAV and market price per share may tend to fluctuate more in response to changes in market interest rates than if the Fund invested mainly in short-term debt securities. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of certain types of securities may extend due to lower than expected rates of pre-payments, which could cause the securities' durations to extend and expose the securities to more price volatility. This may lock in a below market yield, increase the security's duration and reduce the securities' value. In addition to directly affecting debt securities, rising interest rates also may have an adverse effect on the value of any equity securities held by the Fund. The Fund's use of leverage will tend to increase Common Share interest rate risk. DoubleLine may use certain strategies, including investments in structured notes or interest rate futures contracts or swap, cap, floor or collar transactions, for the purpose of reducing the interest rate sensitivity of the Fund's portfolio, although there is no assurance that it will do so or that such strategies will be successful.

Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The risks associated with rising interest rates may be particularly acute in the current market environment because the Federal Reserve Board recently raised rates and may continue to do so.

Yield curve risk is the risk associated with either a flattening or steepening of the yield curve. The yield curve is a representation of market interest rates of obligations with durations of different lengths. When the yield curve is "steep," longer-term obligations bear higher rates of interest than similar shorter-term obligations; when the curve "flattens," the difference between those interest

rates is reduced. If the yield curve is “inverted,” longer term obligations bear lower interest rates than shorter term obligations. If the Fund’s portfolio is structured to perform favorably in a particular interest rate environment, a change in the yield curve could result in losses to the Fund.

Variable and floating rate debt securities are generally less sensitive to interest rate changes, but may decline in value if their interest rates do not rise as much, or as quickly, as interest rates in general. Conversely, floating rate securities will not generally increase in value at all or to the same extent as fixed rate instruments when interest rates decline. Inverse floating rate debt securities may decrease in value if interest rates increase.

Inverse floating rate debt securities also may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate debt obligation with similar credit quality. When the Fund holds variable or floating rate securities, a decrease (or, in the case of inverse floating rate securities, an increase) in market interest rates will adversely affect the income received from such securities and the NAV of the Common Shares.

Debt securities risk

In addition to certain of the other risks described herein such as interest rate risk and credit risk, debt securities generally also are subject to the following risks:

- **Redemption Risk**—Debt securities sometimes contain provisions that allow for redemption in the event of tax or security law changes in addition to call features at the option of the issuer. In the event of a redemption, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds at comparable rates of return.
- **Liquidity Risk**—Certain debt securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities, such as U.S. Government securities or common shares or other equity securities.
- **Spread Risk**—Wider credit spreads and decreasing market values typically represent a deterioration of the debt security’s credit soundness and a perceived greater likelihood or risk of default by the issuer.
- **Limited Voting Rights**—Debt securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in some cases when interest payments have not been made and the issuer is in default. Even in such cases, such rights may be limited to the terms of the debenture or other agreements.
- **Extension Risk**—This is the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **Prepayment/Reinvestment Risk**—Many types of debt securities, including floating rate loans, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, may reflect an interest in periodic payments made by borrowers. Although debt securities and other obligations typically mature after a specified period of time, borrowers may pay them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, all or a portion of the obligation will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay an obligation which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund’s higher yielding securities will be pre-paid and the Fund will probably be unable to reinvest those proceeds in an investment with as great a yield, causing the Fund’s yield to decline. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those investments at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those investments could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment and result in lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation, especially with respect to certain loans, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The effect of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security’s price volatility. Interest- only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. Income from the Fund’s portfolio may decline when the Fund invests the proceeds from investment income, sales of portfolio securities or matured, traded or called debt obligations. A decline in income received by the Fund from its investments is likely to have a negative effect on the dividend levels and market price, NAV and/or overall return of the Common Shares.

The Fund’s investments in debt securities may include, but are not limited to, senior, junior, secured and unsecured bonds, notes and other debt securities, and may be fixed rate, floating rate, zero coupon and inflation linked, among other things. The Fund may invest in convertible bonds, which are fixed income securities that are exercisable into other debt or equity securities, and “synthetic” convertible securities, which are created through a combination of separate securities that possess the two principal characteristics of a traditional convertible security, *i.e.*, an income-producing security (“income-producing component”) and the

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

right to acquire an equity security (“convertible component”). The market value of a debt security may be affected by the credit rating of the issuer, the issuer’s performance, perceptions of the issuer in the marketplace, management performance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer’s goods and services. There is a risk that the issuers of the debt securities in which the Fund may invest may not be able to meet their obligations on interest or principal payments at the time called for by an instrument.

Foreign investing risk

Investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets may involve greater risks than investments in domestic securities. To the extent that investments are made in a limited number of countries, events in those countries will have a more significant impact on the Fund. As compared to U.S. companies, foreign issuers generally disclose less financial and other information publicly and are subject to less stringent and less uniform accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards. In addition, there may be limited information generally regarding factors affecting a particular foreign market, issuer, or security.

Foreign countries typically impose less thorough regulations on brokers, dealers, stock exchanges, corporate insiders and listed companies than does the United States and foreign securities markets may be less liquid and more volatile than domestic markets. Investment in foreign securities involves higher costs than investment in U.S. securities, including higher transaction and custody costs as well as the imposition of additional taxes by foreign governments, and as a result investments in foreign securities may be subject to issues relating to security registration or settlement. In addition, security trading and custody practices abroad may offer less protection to investors such as the Fund. Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest, geopolitical tensions, wars, and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect an investment in a foreign security or in foreign markets or issuers generally. Settlement of transactions in some foreign markets may be delayed or may be less frequent than in the United States which could affect the liquidity of the Fund’s portfolio. Custody practices and regulations abroad may offer less protection to investors, such as the Fund, and the Fund may be limited in its ability to enforce contractual rights or obligations.

Because foreign securities generally are denominated and pay dividends or interest in foreign currencies, and the Fund may hold various foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund’s assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates with respect to the U.S. dollar or with respect to other foreign currencies or by unfavorable currency regulations imposed by foreign governments. If the Fund invests in securities issued by foreign issuers, the Fund may be subject to these risks even if the investment is denominated in United States dollars. This risk may be heightened with respect to issuers whose revenues are principally earned in a foreign currency but whose debt obligations have been issued in United States dollars or other hard currencies.

Foreign issuers may become subject to sanctions imposed by the U.S. or another country or other governmental or non-governmental organizations, which could result in the immediate freeze of the foreign issuers’ assets or securities and/or make their securities worthless. The imposition of such sanctions, such as sanctions imposed against Russia, Russian entities and Russian individuals in 2022, could impair the market value of the securities of such foreign issuers and limit the Fund’s ability to buy, sell, receive or deliver the securities. Sanctions, or the threat of sanctions, may cause volatility in regional and global markets and may negatively impact the performance of various sectors and industries, as well as companies in other countries, which could have a negative effect on the performance of the Fund.

Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the European Economic and Monetary Union (“EMU”) and the potential for certain countries to withdraw from the institution has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund’s portfolio investments. On January 31, 2020, the UK left the EU (commonly known as “Brexit”). An agreement between the UK and the EU governing their future trade relationship became effective January 1, 2021, but critical aspects of the relationship remain unresolved and subject to further negotiation and agreement. Brexit has resulted in volatility in European and global markets and could have negative long-term impacts on financial markets in the UK and throughout Europe. There is still considerable uncertainty relating to the potential consequences of the exit, how the negotiations for new trade agreements will be conducted, and whether the UK’s exit will increase the likelihood of other countries also departing the EU. During this period of uncertainty, the negative impact on not only the UK and European economies, but the broader global economy, could be significant, potentially resulting in increased market volatility and illiquidity, political, economic, and legal uncertainty, and lower economic growth for companies that rely significantly on Europe for their business activities and revenues. Any further exits from the EU, or the possibility of such exits, or the abandonment of the euro, may cause additional market disruption globally and introduce new legal and regulatory uncertainties.

If one or more EMU countries were to stop using the euro as its primary currency, the Fund’s investments in such countries may be redenominated into a different or newly adopted currency. As a result, the value of those investments could decline significantly

and unpredictably. In addition, securities or other investments that are redenominated may be subject to liquidity risk and the risk that the Fund may not be able to value investments accurately to a greater extent than similar investments currently denominated in euros. To the extent a currency used for redenomination purposes is not specified in respect of certain EMU-related investments, or should the euro cease to be used entirely, the currency in which such investments are denominated may be unclear, making such investments particularly difficult to value or dispose of. The Fund may incur additional expenses to the extent it is required to seek judicial or other clarification of the denomination or value of such securities.

Emerging markets risk

Investing in emerging market countries, as compared to foreign developed markets, involves substantial additional risk due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets; the possibility of currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and the risk of expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.

Political and economic structures in many emerging market countries may undergo significant evolution and rapid development, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristics of more developed countries. Some emerging market countries have a greater degree of economic, political and social instability than the U.S. and other developed countries. Such social, political and economic instability could disrupt the financial markets in which the Fund invests and adversely affect the value of its investment portfolio. Some of these countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized or expropriated the assets of private companies. In addition, unanticipated political or social developments may affect the value of investments in emerging markets and the availability of additional investments in these markets. The small size, limited trading volume and relative inexperience of the securities markets in these countries may make investments in securities traded in emerging markets illiquid and more volatile than investments in securities traded in more developed countries, and the Fund may be required to establish special custodial or other arrangements before making investments in securities traded in emerging markets. There may be little financial or accounting information available with respect to issuers of emerging market securities, and it may be difficult as a result to assess the value or prospects of an investment in such securities.

The securities markets of emerging market countries may be substantially smaller, less developed, less liquid and more volatile than the major securities markets in the United States and other developed nations. The limited size of many securities markets in emerging market countries and limited trading volume in issuers compared to the volume in U.S. securities or securities of issuers in other developed countries could cause prices to be erratic for reasons other than factors that affect the quality of the securities and investments in emerging markets can become illiquid. In addition, emerging market countries' exchanges and broker-dealers may generally be subject to less regulation than their counterparts in developed countries. Emerging market securities markets, exchanges and market participants may lack the regulatory oversight and sophistication necessary to deter or detect market manipulation in such exchanges or markets, which may result in losses to the Fund to the extent it holds investments trading in such exchanges or markets. Brokerage commissions and dealer mark-ups, custodial expenses and other transaction costs are generally higher in emerging market countries than in developed countries. As a result, funds that invest in emerging market countries have operating expenses that are higher than funds investing in other securities markets.

The Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, which regulates auditors of U.S. public companies, is unable to inspect audit work papers in certain foreign countries. Investors in foreign countries often have limited rights and few practical remedies to pursue shareholder claims, including class actions or fraud claims, and the ability of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), the U.S. Department of Justice and other authorities to bring and enforce actions against foreign issuers or foreign persons is limited. Regulatory regimes outside of the U.S. may not require or enforce corporate governance standards comparable to that of the U.S., which may result in less protections for investors in such issuers and make such issuers more susceptible to actions not in the best interest of the issuer or its investors.

Emerging market countries may have different clearance and settlement procedures than in the U.S., including significantly longer settlement cycles for purchases and sales of securities, and in certain markets there may be times when settlements fail to keep pace with the volume of securities transactions, making it difficult to conduct such transactions. Further, custody practices abroad may offer less protection generally to investors, such as the Fund, and satisfactory custodial services for investment securities may not be available in some emerging market countries, which may result in the Fund incurring additional costs and delays in transporting and custodizing such securities outside such countries. Delays in settlement or other problems could result in periods when the Fund's assets are uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The Fund's inability to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems or the risk of intermediary counterparty failures could cause the Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. The inability to dispose of a portfolio security due to settlement problems could result either in losses to the Fund

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

due to subsequent declines in the value of such portfolio security or, if the Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser. The currencies of certain emerging market countries have experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and future devaluations may adversely affect the value of assets denominated in such currencies. Many emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation or deflation for many years, and future inflation may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries. When debt and similar obligations issued by foreign issuers are denominated in a currency (e.g., the U.S. dollar or the euro) other than the local currency of the issuer, the subsequent strengthening of the non-local currency against the local currency will generally increase the burden of repayment on the issuer and may increase significantly the risk of default by the issuer.

Emerging market countries have and may in the future impose capital controls, foreign currency controls and repatriation controls. In addition, some currency hedging techniques may be unavailable in emerging market countries, and the currencies of emerging market countries may experience greater volatility in exchange rates as compared to those of developed countries.

Mortgage-backed securities risks

Mortgage-backed securities include, among other things, participation interests in pools of residential mortgage loans purchased from individual lenders by a federal agency or originated and issued by private lenders and involve, among others, the following risks:

Credit and Market Risks of Mortgage-Backed Securities. Investments by the Fund in fixed rate and floating rate mortgage-backed securities will entail credit risks (i.e., the risk of non-payment of interest and principal) and market risks (i.e., the risk that interest rates and other factors could cause the value of the instrument to decline). Many issuers or servicers of mortgage-backed securities guarantee timely payment of interest and principal on the securities, whether or not payments are made when due on the underlying mortgages. This kind of guarantee generally increases the quality of a security, but does not mean that the security's market value and yield will not change. The values of mortgage-backed securities may change because of changes in the market's perception of the credit quality of the assets held by the issuer of the mortgage-backed securities or an entity, if any, providing credit support in respect of the mortgage-backed securities. In addition, an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the mortgages held by a mortgage pool may limit substantially the pool's ability to make payments of principal or interest to the Fund as a holder of such securities, reducing the values of those securities or in some cases rendering them worthless. The Fund also may purchase securities that are not guaranteed or subject to any credit support. An investment in a privately issued mortgage-backed security is generally less liquid and subject to greater credit risks than an investment in a mortgage-backed security that is issued or otherwise guaranteed by a federal government agency or sponsored corporation.

Mortgage-backed securities may be structured similarly to collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") and may be subject to similar risks. For example, the cash flows from the collateral held by the mortgage-backed security may be split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Interest holders in senior tranches are entitled to the lowest interest rates but are generally subject to less credit risk than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, typically are due to be paid the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying mortgage loan default. If some loans default and the cash collected by the issuer of the mortgage-backed security is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first.

Like bond investments, the value of fixed rate mortgage-backed securities will tend to rise when interest rates fall, and fall when rates rise. Floating rate mortgage-backed securities generally tend to have more moderate changes in price when interest rates rise or fall, but their current yield will generally be affected. In addition, the mortgage-backed securities market in general may be adversely affected by changes in governmental legislation or regulation. Factors that could affect the value of a mortgage-backed security include, among other things, the types and amounts of insurance which an individual mortgage or that specific mortgage-backed security carries, the default and delinquency rate of the mortgage pool, the amount of time the mortgage loan has been outstanding, the loan-to-value ratio of each mortgage and the amount of overcollateralization or undercollateralization of a mortgage pool. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.

The residential mortgage market in the United States has experienced difficulties at times, and the same or similar events may adversely affect the performance and market value of certain of the Fund's mortgage-related investments. Delinquencies and losses on residential mortgage loans (especially subprime and second-lien mortgage loans) generally increase in a recession and potentially could begin to increase again. A decline in or flattening of housing values may exacerbate such delinquencies and losses. Borrowers with adjustable rate mortgage loans may be more sensitive to changes in interest rates, which affect their

monthly mortgage payments, and may be unable to secure replacement mortgages at comparably low interest rates. Reduced investor demand for mortgage-related securities could result in limited new issuances of mortgage-related securities and limited liquidity in the secondary market for mortgage-related securities, which can adversely affect the market value of mortgage-related securities and limit the availability of attractive investment opportunities for the Fund.

The values of mortgage-backed securities may be substantially dependent on the servicing of the underlying mortgage pools, and therefore are subject to risks associated with the negligence or malfeasance by their servicers and to the credit risk of their servicers. In certain circumstances, the mishandling of related documentation also may affect the rights of security holders in and to the underlying collateral.

Some government sponsored mortgage-related securities are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. The Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the principal guarantor of such securities, is a wholly owned United States government corporation within the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Other government-sponsored mortgage-related securities are not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government. Issuers of such securities include Fannie Mae (formally known as the Federal National Mortgage Association) and Freddie Mac (formally known as the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation). Fannie Mae is a government-sponsored corporation which is subject to general regulation by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae. Freddie Mac is a stockholder-owned corporation chartered by Congress and subject to general regulation by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Participation certificates representing interests in mortgages from Freddie Mac’s national portfolio are guaranteed as to the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal by Freddie Mac. The U.S. government has provided financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in the past, but there can be no assurances that it will support these or other government-sponsored entities in the future.

During periods of deteriorating economic conditions, such as recessions or periods of rising unemployment, delinquencies and losses generally increase, sometimes dramatically, with respect to securitizations involving mortgage loans and other obligations underlying mortgage-backed securities. The effects of the COVID-19 virus, and governmental responses to the effects of the virus, may result in increased delinquencies and losses and have other, potentially unanticipated, adverse effects on such investments and the markets for those investments.

Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (“CMBS”) Risks. CMBS include securities that reflect an interest in, or are secured by, mortgage loans on commercial real property. Many of the risks of investing in commercial mortgage-backed securities reflect the risks of investing in the real estate securing the underlying mortgage loans. These risks reflect the effects of local and other economic conditions on real estate markets, the ability of tenants to make loan payments and the ability of a property to attract and retain tenants. Commercial mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid and exhibit greater price volatility than other types of mortgage- or asset-backed securities.

Prepayment, Extension and Redemption Risks of Mortgage-Backed Securities. Mortgage-backed securities may reflect an interest in monthly payments made by the borrowers who receive the underlying mortgage loans. Although the underlying mortgage loans are for specified periods of time, such as 20 or 30 years, the borrowers can, and historically have often paid them off sooner. When a prepayment happens, a portion of the mortgage-backed security which represents an interest in the underlying mortgage loan will be prepaid. A borrower is more likely to prepay a mortgage which bears a relatively high rate of interest. This means that in times of declining interest rates, a portion of the Fund’s higher yielding securities are likely to be redeemed and the Fund will probably be unable to replace them with securities having as great a yield. Prepayments can result in lower yields to shareholders. The increased likelihood of prepayment when interest rates decline also limits market price appreciation. This is known as prepayment risk. Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk. Extension risk is the possibility that rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur at a slower than expected rate. This particular risk may effectively change a security which was considered short or intermediate term into a long-term security. The values of long-term securities generally fluctuate more widely in response to changes in interest rates than short or intermediate-term securities. In addition, a mortgage-backed security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer. If a mortgage-backed security held by the Fund is called for redemption, the Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem or pay-off the security, which could have an adverse effect on the Fund’s ability to achieve its investment objectives.

Liquidity Risk of Mortgage-Backed Securities. The liquidity of mortgage-backed securities varies by type of security; at certain times the Fund may encounter difficulty in disposing of such investments. Investments in privately issued mortgage-backed securities may have less liquidity than mortgage-backed securities that are issued by a federal government agency or sponsored corporation. Because mortgage-backed securities have the potential to be less liquid than other securities, the Fund may be more susceptible to liquidity risks than funds that invest in other securities. In the past, in stressed markets, certain types of mortgage-

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backed securities suffered periods of illiquidity when disfavored by the market. It is possible that the Fund may be unable to sell a mortgage-backed security at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”) Risks. CMOs are debt obligations collateralized by mortgage loans or mortgage pass-through securities. The expected average life of CMOs is determined using mathematical models that incorporate prepayment assumptions and other factors that involve estimates of future economic and market conditions. These estimates may vary from actual future results, particularly during periods of extreme market volatility. Further, under certain market conditions, the average weighted life of certain CMOs may not accurately reflect the price volatility of such securities. For example, in periods of supply and demand imbalances in the market for such securities and/or in periods of sharp interest rate movements, the prices of CMOs may fluctuate to a greater extent than would be expected from interest rate movements alone. CMOs issued by private entities are not obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities and are not guaranteed by any government agency, although the securities underlying a CMO may be subject to a guarantee. Therefore, if the collateral securing the CMO, as well as any third party credit support or guarantees, is insufficient to make payments when due, the holder could sustain a loss.

With respect to risk retention tranches (i.e., eligible residual interests initially held by the sponsors of collateralized mortgage-backed securities and other eligible securitizations pursuant to the U.S. Risk Retention Rules), a third-party purchaser, such as the Fund, must hold its retained interest, unhedged, for at least five years following the closing of the securitization transaction, after which it is entitled to transfer its interest in the securitization to another person that meets the requirements for a third-party purchaser. Even after the required holding period has expired, due to the limited market for such investments, no assurance can be given as to what, if any, exit strategies will ultimately be available for any given position. In addition, there is limited guidance on the application of the laws and regulations applicable to such investments. There can be no assurance that the applicable federal agencies charged with the implementation of the Final U.S. Risk Retention Rules (the FDIC, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Reserve Board, the SEC, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Federal Housing Finance Agency) could not take positions in the future that differ from the interpretation of such rules taken or embodied in such securitizations, or that the Final U.S. Risk Retention Rules will not change. Furthermore, in situations where the Fund invests in risk retention tranches of securitizations structured by third parties, the Fund may be required to execute one or more letters or other agreements, the exact form and nature of which will vary (each, a “Risk Retention Agreement”) under which it will make certain undertakings designed to ensure such securitization complies with the Final U.S. Risk Retention Rules. Such Risk Retention Agreements may include a variety of representations, warranties, covenants and other indemnities, each of which may run to various transaction parties. If the Fund breaches any undertakings in any Risk Retention Agreement, it will be exposed to claims by the other parties thereto, including for any losses incurred as a result of such breach.

Adjustable Rate Mortgages (“ARMs”) Risks. ARMs contain maximum and minimum rates beyond which the mortgage interest rate may not vary over the lifetime of the security. In addition, many ARMs provide for additional limitations on the maximum amount by which the mortgage interest rate may adjust for any single adjustment period. Alternatively, certain ARMs contain limitations on changes in the required monthly payment. In the event that a monthly payment is not sufficient to pay the interest accruing on an ARM, any excess interest is added to the principal balance of the mortgage loan, which is repaid through future monthly payments. If the monthly payment for such an instrument exceeds the sum of the interest accrued at the applicable mortgage interest rate and the principal payment required at such point to amortize the outstanding principal balance over the remaining term of the loan, the excess is used to reduce the then-outstanding principal balance of the ARM. In addition, certain ARMs may provide for an initial fixed, below-market or teaser interest rate. During this initial fixed-rate period, the payment due from the related mortgagor may be less than that of a traditional loan. However, after the teaser rate expires, the monthly payment required to be made by the mortgagor may increase significantly when the interest rate on the mortgage loan adjusts. This increased burden on the mortgagor may increase the risk of delinquency or default on the mortgage loan and in turn, losses on the mortgage-backed security into which that loan has been bundled.

Interest and Principal Only Securities Risks. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different portions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of debt instruments, such as mortgage loans. In one type of stripped mortgage-backed security, one class will receive all of the interest from the mortgage assets (the interest-only, or “IO” class), while the other class will receive all of the principal from the mortgage assets (the principal-only, or “PO” class). The yield to maturity (the expected rate of return on a bond if held until the end of its lifetime) on an IO class is extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on the Fund’s yield to maturity from these securities. If the assets underlying the IO class experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to recoup fully, or at all, its initial investment in these securities. PO class securities tend to decline in value if prepayments are slower than anticipated.

Inverse Floaters and Related Securities Risks. Investments in inverse floaters and similar instruments expose the Fund to the same risks as investments in debt securities and derivatives, as well as other risks, including those associated with increased volatility. An investment in these securities typically will involve greater risk than an investment in a fixed rate security. Distributions on inverse floaters and similar instruments will typically bear an inverse relationship to short-term interest rates and typically will be reduced or, potentially, eliminated as interest rates rise. The rate at which interest is paid on an inverse floater may vary by a magnitude that exceeds the magnitude of the change in a reference rate of interest (typically a short-term interest rate). The effect of the reference rate multiplier in inverse floaters is associated with greater volatility in their market values. Investments in inverse floaters and similar instruments that have mortgage-backed securities underlying them will expose the Fund to the risks associated with those mortgage-backed securities and the values of those investments may be especially sensitive to changes in prepayment rates on the underlying mortgage-backed securities.

Collateralized debt obligations risk

CDOs include CBOs, CLOs, and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which may be backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans, second lien loans or other types of subordinate loans, and mezzanine loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans and including loans that may be covenant-lite. CDOs may charge management fees and administrative expenses. The cash flows from the CDO trust are generally split into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or “first loss” tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Holders of interests in the senior tranches are entitled to the lowest interest rate payments but those interests generally involve less credit risk as they are typically paid before junior tranches. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, typically are entitled to be paid the highest interest rate payments but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying debt instrument default. If some debt instruments go into default and the cash collected by the CDO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CDO trust typically has higher ratings and lower potential yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, more senior CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, there may be a limited secondary market for investments in CDOs and such investments may be illiquid. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer’s securities; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Asset-backed securities investment risk

Asset-backed securities in which the Fund may invest include obligations backed by, among others, motor vehicle installment sales or installment loan contracts; home equity loans; leases of various types of real, personal and other property (including those relating to aircrafts, telecommunication, energy, and/or other infrastructure assets and infrastructure-related assets); receivables from credit card agreements; student loans; consumer loans; mobile home loans; boat loans; business and small business loans; project finance loans; airplane leases; and other non-mortgage-related income streams, such as income from renewable energy projects and franchise rights. They may also include asset-backed securities backed by whole loans or fractions of whole loans issued by alternative lending platforms and securitized by those platforms or other entities (such as third-party originators or brokers). Any of these loans may be of sub-prime quality or made to an obligor with a sub-prime credit history.

Asset-backed securities involve the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations backing them and that the values of and interest earned on such investments will decline as a result. Loans made to lower quality borrowers, including those of sub-prime quality, involve a higher risk of default. Such loans, including those made by alternative lending platforms, may be difficult to value, may have limited payment histories, and may be subject to significant changes in value over time as economic conditions change. Therefore, the values of asset-backed securities backed by lower quality loans, including those of sub-prime quality, may suffer significantly greater declines in value due to defaults, payment delays or a perceived increased risk of default, especially during periods when economic conditions worsen. In addition, most or all securities backed by the collateral described

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above do not involve any credit enhancement provided by the U.S. government or any other party, and certain asset-backed securities do not have the benefit of a security interest in the related collateral.

Asset-backed securities tend to increase in value less than traditional debt securities of similar maturity and credit quality when interest rates decline, but are subject to a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. Certain assets underlying asset-backed securities are subject to prepayment, which may reduce the overall return to asset-backed security holders. In a period of declining interest rates, pre-payments on asset-backed securities may increase and the Fund may be unable to reinvest those prepaid amounts in investments providing the same rate of interest as the pre-paid obligations.

The values of asset-backed securities may also be substantially dependent on the servicing of and diligence performed by their servicers or sponsors or the originating alternative lending platforms. For example, the Fund may suffer losses due to a servicer's, sponsor's or platform's negligence or malfeasance, such as through the mishandling of certain documentation affecting security holders' rights in and to underlying collateral or the failure to update or collect accurate and complete borrower information. In addition, the values of asset-backed securities may be adversely affected by the credit quality of the servicer, sponsor or originating alternative lending platform, as applicable. Certain services, sponsors or originating alternative lending platforms may have limited operating histories to evaluate. The insolvency of a servicer, sponsor or originating alternative lending platform may result in added costs and delays in addition to losses associated with a decline in the value of underlying assets. The Fund also may experience delays in payment or losses on its investments if the full amount due on underlying collateral is not realized, which may occur because of unanticipated legal or administrative costs of enforcing the contracts, depreciation or damage to the collateral securing certain contracts, under-collateralization or other factors.

U.S. Government securities risk

Some U.S. Government securities, such as Treasury bills, notes, and bonds and mortgage-backed securities guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae), are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States; others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; others are supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the agency's obligations; still others are supported only by the credit of the issuing agency, instrumentality, or enterprise. Although U.S. Government-sponsored enterprises may be chartered or sponsored by Congress, they are not funded by Congressional appropriations, and their securities are not issued by the U.S. Treasury, their obligations are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve greater risk than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.

In addition, certain governmental entities have been subject to regulatory scrutiny regarding their accounting policies and practices and other concerns that may result in legislation, changes in regulatory oversight and/or other consequences that could adversely affect the credit quality, availability or investment character of securities issued or guaranteed by these entities.

The events surrounding the U.S. federal government debt ceiling and any resulting agreement (and similar political, economic and other developments) could adversely affect the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objectives. For example, a downgrade of the long-term sovereign credit rating of the U.S. could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets, result in higher interest rates and lower Treasury prices and increase the costs of all kinds of debt. These events and similar events in other areas of the world could have significant adverse effects on the economy generally and could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund and the Fund itself. The Adviser cannot predict the effects of these or similar events in the future on the U.S. economy and securities markets or on the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser may not timely anticipate or manage existing, new or additional risks, contingencies or developments. In recent periods, the values of U.S. Government securities have been affected substantially by increased demand for them around the world. Changes in the demand for U.S. Government securities may occur at any time and may result in increased volatility in the values of those securities.

Sovereign debt obligations risk

Investments in countries' government debt obligations involve special risks. Certain countries have historically experienced, and may continue to experience, high rates of inflation, high interest rates, exchange rate fluctuations, large amounts of external debt, balance of payments and trade difficulties and extreme poverty and unemployment. The issuer or governmental authority that controls the repayment of a country's debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt. A debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and interest due in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation and, in the case of a government debtor, the extent of its foreign currency reserves or its inability to sufficiently manage fluctuations in relative currency valuations, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the government debtor's policy towards principal international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund and the political and social constraints to which a

government debtor may be subject. Government debtors may default on their debt and also may be dependent on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others abroad to reduce principal and interest arrearages on their debt. The commitment on the part of these governments, agencies and others to make such disbursements may be conditioned on a debtor's implementation of economic reforms and/or economic performance and the timely service of such debtor's obligations. Failure to implement such reforms, achieve such levels of economic performance or repay principal or interest when due may result in the cancellation of such third parties' commitments to lend funds to the government debtor, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts on a timely basis.

As a result of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations. If such an event occurs, the Fund may have limited (or no) legal recourse against the issuer and/or guarantor. Remedies must, in some cases, be pursued in the courts of the defaulting party itself, and the ability of the holder of foreign government debt securities to obtain recourse may be subject to the political climate in the relevant country. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of more senior fixed income securities, such as commercial bank debt, will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt securities in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which sovereign debt on which governmental entities have defaulted may be collected in whole or in part. In addition, foreign governmental entities may enjoy various levels of sovereign immunity, and it may be difficult or impossible to bring a legal action against a foreign governmental entity or to enforce a judgment against such an entity.

Government obligors in emerging market countries are among the world's largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. The issuers of the government debt securities in which the Fund may invest have in the past experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements, and obtaining new credit to finance interest payments. Holders of certain foreign government debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the foreign government debt securities in which the Fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may adversely affect the Fund's holdings. Furthermore, certain participants in the secondary market for such debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants.

Loan risk

Investments in loans are generally subject to the same risks as investments in other types of debt obligations, including, among others, credit risk, interest rate risk, prepayment risk, and extension risk. In addition, in many cases loans are subject to the risks associated with below-investment grade securities. This means loans are often subject to significant credit risks, including a greater possibility that the borrower will be adversely affected by changes in market or economic conditions and may default or enter bankruptcy. This risk of default will increase in the event of an economic downturn or a substantial increase in interest rates (which will increase the cost of the borrower's debt service).

The interest rates on floating rate loans typically adjust only periodically. Accordingly, adjustments in the interest rate payable under a loan may trail prevailing interest rates significantly, especially if there are limitations placed on the amount the interest rate on a loan may adjust in a given period. Certain floating rate loans have a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level. When interest rates are low, this feature could result in the interest rates of those loans becoming fixed at the applicable minimum level until interest rates rise above that level. Although this feature is intended to result in these loans yielding more than they otherwise would when interest rates are low, the feature might also result in the prices of these loans becoming more sensitive to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level.

In addition, investments in loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid. Floating rate loans generally are subject to legal or contractual restrictions on resale. The liquidity of floating rate loans, including the volume and frequency of secondary market trading in such loans, varies significantly over time and among individual floating rate loans. For example, if the credit quality of the borrower related to a floating rate loan unexpectedly declines significantly, secondary market trading in that floating rate loan can also decline. The secondary market for loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads, and extended trade settlement periods, which may increase the expenses of the Fund or cause the Fund to be unable to realize the full value of its investment in the loan, resulting in a material decline in the Fund's NAV.

During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for loans may become highly illiquid. In such an event, the Fund may find it difficult to sell loans it holds, and, for loans it is able to sell in such circumstances, the trade settlement period may be longer than anticipated.

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The Fund may make loans directly to borrowers or may acquire an interest in a loan by means of an assignment or a participation. In an assignment, the Fund may be required generally to rely upon the assigning financial institution to demand payment and enforce its rights against the borrower, but would otherwise be entitled to the benefit of all of the financial institution's rights in the loan. The Fund may also purchase a participating interest in a portion of the rights of a lending institution in a loan. In such case, the Fund will generally be entitled to receive from the lending institution amounts equal to the payments of principal, interest and premium, if any, on the loan received by the institution, but generally will not be entitled to enforce its rights directly against the agent bank or the borrower, and must rely for that purpose on the lending institution.

Investments in loans through a purchase of a loan, loan origination or a direct assignment of a financial institution's interests with respect to a loan may involve additional risks to the Fund. For example, if a loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become owner, in whole or in part, of any collateral, which could include, among other assets, real estate or other real or personal property, and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning and holding or disposing of the collateral. In addition, it is conceivable that under emerging legal theories of lender liability, the Fund as holder of a partial interest in a loan could be held liable as co-lender for acts of the agent lender.

Loans and certain other forms of direct indebtedness may not be classified as "securities" under the federal securities laws and, therefore, when the Fund purchases such instruments, it may not be entitled to the protections against fraud and misrepresentation contained in the federal securities laws.

Additional risks of investments in loans may include:

Agent/Intermediary Risk. If the Fund holds a loan through another financial intermediary, as is the case with a participation, or relies on another financial intermediary to administer the loan, as is the case with most multi-lender facilities, the Fund's receipt of principal and interest on the loan and the value of the Fund's loan investment will depend at least in part on the credit standing of the financial intermediary and therefore will be subject to the credit risk of the intermediary. The Fund will be required to rely upon the financial intermediary from which it purchases a participation interest to collect and pass on to the Fund such payments and to enforce the Fund's rights and may not be able to cause the financial intermediary to take what it considers to be appropriate action.

As a result, an insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization of the financial intermediary may delay or prevent the Fund from receiving principal, interest and other amounts with respect to the Fund's interest in the loan. In addition, if the Fund relies on a financial intermediary to administer a loan, the Fund is subject to the risk that the financial intermediary may be unwilling or unable to demand and receive payments from the borrower in respect of the loan, or otherwise unwilling or unable to perform its administrative obligations.

Highly Leveraged Transactions Risk. The Fund may invest in loans made in connection with highly leveraged transactions. These transactions may include operating loans, leveraged buyout loans, leveraged capitalization loans and other types of acquisition financing. Those loans are subject to greater credit and liquidity risks than other types of loans. If the Fund voluntarily or involuntarily sold those types of loans, it might not receive the full value it expected.

Stressed, Distressed or Defaulted Borrowers Risk. The Fund can also invest in loans of borrowers that are experiencing, or are likely to experience, financial difficulty. These loans are subject to greater credit and liquidity risks than other types of loans. In addition, the Fund can invest in loans of borrowers that have filed for bankruptcy protection or that have had involuntary bankruptcy petitions filed against them by creditors. Various laws enacted for the protection of debtors may apply to loans. A bankruptcy proceeding or other court proceeding could delay or limit the ability of the Fund to collect the principal and interest payments on that borrower's loans or adversely affect the Fund's rights in collateral relating to a loan. If a lawsuit is brought by creditors of a borrower under a loan, a court or a trustee in bankruptcy could take certain actions that would be adverse to the Fund. For example:

- Other creditors might convince the court to set aside a loan or the collateralization of the loan as a "fraudulent conveyance" or "preferential transfer." In that event, the court could recover from the Fund the interest and principal payments that the borrower made before becoming insolvent. There can be no assurance that the Fund would be able to prevent that recapture.
- A bankruptcy court may restructure the payment obligations under the loan so as to reduce the amount to which the Fund would be entitled.
- The court might discharge the amount of the loan that exceeds the value of the collateral.
- The court could subordinate the Fund's rights to the rights of other creditors of the borrower under applicable law, decreasing, potentially significantly, the likelihood of any recovery on the Fund's investment.

Limited Information Risk. Because there may be limited public or other information available regarding loan investments, the Fund's investments in such instruments may be particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Fund's portfolio managers.

Interest Rate Benchmarks Risk. Interest rates on loans typically adjust periodically often based on changes in a benchmark rate plus a premium or spread over the benchmark rate. The benchmark rate may be LIBOR, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"), the Prime Rate, or other base lending rates used by commercial lenders (each as defined in the applicable loan agreement).

Some benchmark rates may reset daily; others reset less frequently. The interest rate on LIBOR- and SOFR-based loans is reset periodically, typically based on a period between 30 days and one year. Certain floating or variable rate loans may permit the borrower to select an interest rate reset period of up to one year or longer. Investing in loans with longer interest rate reset periods may increase fluctuations in the Fund's NAV as a result of changes in interest rates. Interest rates on loans with longer periods between benchmark resets will typically trail market interest rates in a rising interest rate environment.

Certain loans may permit the borrower to change the base lending rate during the term of the loan. One benchmark rate may not adjust to changing market or interest rates to the same degree or as rapidly as another, permitting the borrower the option to select the benchmark rate that is most advantageous to it and less advantageous to the Fund. To the extent the borrower elects this option, the interest income and total return the Fund earns on the investment may be adversely affected as compared to other investments where the borrower does not have the option to change the base lending or benchmark rate.

The administrator of LIBOR no longer publishes most LIBOR settings on a representative basis and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. There are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to new reference rates. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined.

Restrictive Loan Covenants Risk. Borrowers must comply with various restrictive covenants that may be contained in loan agreements. They may include restrictions on dividend payments and other distributions to stockholders, provisions requiring the borrower to maintain specific financial ratios, and limits on total debt. They may include requirements that the borrower prepay the loan with any free cash flow. A break of a covenant that is not waived by the agent bank (or the lenders) is normally an event of default that provides the agent bank or the lenders the right to call the outstanding amount on the loan. If a lender accelerates the repayment of a loan because of the borrower's violation of a restrictive covenant under the loan agreement, the borrower might default in payment of the loan.

Some of the loans in which the Fund may invest or to which the Fund may obtain exposure may be "covenant-lite." Such loans contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans. Such loans generally do not include terms which allow the lender to monitor the performance of the borrower and declare a default or force a borrower into bankruptcy restructuring if certain criteria are breached. Under such loans, lenders typically must rely on covenants that restrict a borrower from incurring additional debt or engaging in certain actions. Such covenants can be breached only by an affirmative action of the borrower, rather than by a deterioration in the borrower's financial condition. Accordingly, the Fund may have fewer rights against a borrower when it invests in or has exposure to such loans and so may have a greater risk of loss on such investments as compared to investments in or exposure to loans with additional or more conventional covenants.

Senior Loan and Subordination Risk. In addition to the risks typically associated with debt securities and loans generally, senior loans are also subject to the risk that a court could subordinate a senior loan, which typically holds a senior position in the capital structure of a borrower, to presently existing or future indebtedness or take other action detrimental to the holders of senior loans.

The Fund's investments in senior loans may be collateralized with one or more of (1) working capital assets, such as accounts receivable and inventory, (2) tangible fixed assets, such as real property, buildings and equipment, (3) intangible assets such as trademarks or patents, or (4) security interests in shares of stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries or affiliates. In the case of loans to a non-public company, the company's shareholders or owners may provide collateral in the form of secured guarantees and/or security interests in assets they own. However, the value of the collateral may decline after the Fund buys the senior loan, particularly if the collateral consists of equity securities of the borrower or its affiliates. If a borrower defaults, insolvency laws may limit the Fund's access to the collateral, or the lenders may be unable to liquidate the collateral. A bankruptcy court might find that the collateral securing the senior loan is invalid or require the borrower to use the collateral to pay other outstanding obligations. If the collateral consists of stock of the borrower or its subsidiaries, the stock may lose all of its value in the event of a bankruptcy, which would leave the Fund exposed to greater potential loss. As a result, a collateralized senior loan may not be fully collateralized and can decline significantly in value.

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

If a borrower defaults on a collateralized senior loan, the Fund may receive assets other than cash or securities in full or partial satisfaction of the borrower's obligation under the senior loan. Those assets may be illiquid, and the Fund might not be able to realize the benefit of the assets for legal, practical or other reasons. The Fund might hold those assets until the Adviser determined it was appropriate to dispose of them. If the collateral becomes illiquid or loses some or all of its value, the collateral may not be sufficient to protect the Fund in the event of a default of scheduled interest or principal payments.

The Fund can invest in senior loans that are not secured. If the borrower is unable to pay interest or defaults in the payment of principal, there will be no collateral on which the Fund can foreclose. Therefore, these loans typically present greater risks than collateralized senior loans.

Due to restrictions on transfers in loan agreements and the nature of the private syndication of senior loans including, for example, the lack of publicly-available information, some senior loans are not as easily purchased or sold as publicly-traded securities. Some senior loans and other Fund investments are illiquid, which may make it difficult for the Fund to value them or dispose of them at an acceptable price. Direct investments in senior loans and investments in participation interests in or assignments of senior loans may be limited.

Settlement Risk. Transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of such loans for a substantial period after the sale. As a result, sale proceeds related to the sale of such loans may not be available to make additional investments until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans.

Collateral Impairment Risk. Even if a loan to which the Fund is exposed is secured, there can be no assurance that the collateral will, when recovered and liquidated, generate sufficient (or any) funds to offset any losses associated with a defaulting loan. It is possible that the same collateral could secure multiple loans, in which case the liquidation proceeds of the collateral may be insufficient to cover the payments due on all the loans secured by that collateral. This risk is increased if the Fund's loans are secured by a single asset. There can be no guarantee that the collateral can be liquidated and any costs associated with such liquidation could reduce or eliminate the amount of funds otherwise available to offset the payments due under the loan. Moreover, the Fund's security interests may be unperfected for a variety of reasons, including the failure to make a required filing by the servicer and, as a result, the Fund may not have priority over other creditors as it expected.

Unsecured Loans Risk. Subordinated or unsecured loans are lower in priority of payment to secured loans and are subject to the additional risk that the cash flow of the borrower and property securing the loan or debt, if any, may be insufficient to meet scheduled payments after giving effect to the senior secured obligations of the borrower. This risk is generally higher for subordinated unsecured loans or debt, which are not backed by a security interest in any specific collateral.

Servicer Risk. The Fund's direct and indirect investments in loans are typically serviced by the originating lender or a third-party servicer. In the event that the servicer is unable to service the loan, there can be no guarantee that a backup servicer will be able to assume responsibility for servicing the loans in a timely or cost-effective manner; any resulting disruption or delay could jeopardize payments due to the Fund in respect of its investments or increase the costs associated with the Fund's investments.

Foreign Loan Risk. Loans involving foreign borrowers may involve risks not ordinarily associated with exposure to loans to U.S. entities and individuals. The foreign lending industry may be subject to less governmental supervision and regulation than exists in the U.S.; conversely, foreign regulatory regimes applicable to the lending industry may be more complex and more restrictive than those in the U.S., resulting in higher costs associated with such investments, and such regulatory regimes may be subject to interpretation or change without prior notice to investors, such as the Fund. Foreign lending may not be subject to accounting, auditing, and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the U.S. Due to differences in legal systems, there may be difficulty in obtaining or enforcing a court judgment outside the United States.

Lender Liability. A number of judicial decisions have upheld judgments of borrowers against lending institutions on the basis of various evolving legal theories, collectively termed "lender liability." Generally, lender liability is founded on the premise that a lender has violated a duty (whether implied or contractual) of good faith, commercial reasonableness and fair dealing, or a similar duty owed to the borrower or has assumed an excessive degree of control over the borrower resulting in the creation of a fiduciary duty owed to the borrower or its other creditors or shareholders. If a loan held by the Fund were found to have been made or serviced under circumstances that give rise to lender liability, the borrower's obligation to repay that loan could be reduced or eliminated or the Fund's recovery on that loan could be otherwise impaired, which would adversely impact the value of that loan. In limited cases, courts have subordinated the loans of a senior lender to a borrower to claims of other creditors of the borrower when the senior lender or its agents, such as a loan servicer, is found to have engaged in unfair, inequitable or fraudulent conduct with respect to the other creditors. If a loan held by the Fund were subject to such subordination, it would be junior in right of payment to other indebtedness of the borrower, which could adversely impact the value of that loan.

Below investment grade/high yield securities risk

Debt instruments rated below investment grade and debt instruments that are unrated and of comparable or lesser quality are predominantly speculative and considered vulnerable to nonpayment and their issuers to be dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet their financial commitments. They are usually issued by companies without long track records of sales and earnings or by companies with questionable credit strength. These instruments, which include debt securities commonly known as “junk bonds,” have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, general economic downturn, and less secondary market liquidity. This potential lack of liquidity may make it more difficult for the Fund to value these instruments accurately. An economic downturn could severely affect the ability of issuers (particularly those that are highly leveraged) to service their debt obligations or to repay their obligations upon maturity.

Distressed and defaulted securities risk

Distressed and defaulted securities risk refers to the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers. Because the issuer of such securities is in default and/or is likely to be in distressed financial condition, repayment of defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings) is subject to significant uncertainties. Insolvency laws and practices in foreign markets, and especially emerging market countries are different than those in the U.S. and the effect of these laws and practices cannot be predicted with certainty. Investments in defaulted securities and obligations of distressed issuers are considered speculative and entail high risk.

Leverage risk

The Fund’s use of leverage (as described under “Leverage” in the Fund’s Investment Objectives and Strategies above) creates the opportunity for increased net income and capital appreciation, but also creates special risks for the holders of common shares of beneficial interest (“Common Shareholders”). There is no assurance that the Fund’s leveraging strategies will be successful. Leverage is a speculative technique that exposes the Fund to greater risk and increased costs. The interest expense payable by the Fund with respect to its reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions, borrowings and/or dividends payable with respect to any outstanding preferred shares may be based on shorter-term interest rates that periodically reset. So long as the Fund’s portfolio investments provide a higher rate of return (net of applicable Fund expenses) than the interest expenses, dividend expenses and other costs to the Fund of such leverage, the investment of the proceeds thereof should generate more income than will be needed to pay the costs of the leverage. If so, and all other things being equal, the excess would be used to pay higher dividends to Common Shareholders than if the Fund were not so leveraged. If, however, interest rates rise relative to the rate of return on the Fund’s portfolio, the interest and other costs to the Fund of leverage, including interest expenses on borrowings, the dividend rate on any outstanding preferred shares and/or the cost of the use of reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls, could exceed the rate of return on the debt obligations and other investments held by the Fund, thereby reducing the return to Common Shareholders. When leverage is used, the NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the investment return to Common Shareholders will likely be more volatile. There can be no assurance that the Fund’s use of leverage will result in a higher investment return on the Common Shares, and it may result in losses. In addition, fees and expenses of any form of leverage used by the Fund will be borne entirely by the Common Shareholders and will reduce the investment return of the Common Shares.

Leverage creates several major types of risks for Common Shareholders, including:

- the likelihood of greater volatility of NAV and market price of Common Shares, and of the investment return to Common Shareholders, than a comparable portfolio without leverage;
- the possibility either that Common Share dividends will fall if the interest and other costs of leverage rise, or that dividends paid on Common Shares will fluctuate because such costs vary over time;
- the effects of leverage in a declining market or a rising interest rate environment, as leverage is likely to cause a greater decline in the NAV of the Common Shares than if the Fund were not leveraged and may result in a greater decline in the market value of the Common Shares; and
- the Fund’s creditors, counterparties to the Fund’s leveraging transactions and any preferred shareholders of the Fund will have priority of payment over the Fund’s Common Shareholders.

The use by the Fund of reverse repurchase agreements and dollar roll transactions or similar transactions to obtain leverage also involves special risks. For instance, the market value of the securities that the Fund is obligated to repurchase under a reverse repurchase agreement may decline below the repurchase price and the securities may not be returned to the Fund.

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

In addition to borrowings, an issuance of preferred shares, reverse repurchase agreements and/or dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, the Fund's use of other transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage (including, among others, credit default swap contracts and other transactions, loans of portfolio securities, transactions involving derivative instruments, short sales, and when issued, delayed delivery, and forward commitment transactions) gives rise to the associated leverage risks described above, and may adversely affect the Fund's income, distributions, and total returns to Common Shareholders. The Fund also may seek to offset derivatives positions against one another or against other assets in an attempt to manage effective market exposure resulting from derivatives in its portfolio. To the extent that any positions do not behave in relation to one another as expected by the Adviser, the Fund may perform as if it is leveraged through use of these derivative strategies.

Counterparties to the Fund's other leveraging transactions (e.g., total return swaps, reverse repurchases, loans of portfolio securities, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions, credit default swaps, basis swaps and other swap agreements, futures and forward contracts, call and put options or other derivatives), if any, would have seniority over the Fund's Common Shares.

Regulations or guidance issued by applicable regulators including the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "CFTC") or their staffs could, among other things, restrict the Fund's ability to engage in leveraging and derivatives transactions (for example, by making certain types of derivatives transactions no longer available to the Fund) and/or increase the costs of such leveraging and derivatives transactions (for example, by increasing margin or capital requirements), and the Fund may be unable to execute its investment strategy as a result.

The Fund's ability to utilize leverage, invest in accordance with its principal investment strategies, and make distributions to Common Shareholders may also be limited by asset coverage requirements applicable to the use of certain transactions that may involve leverage, restrictions imposed by the Fund's creditors, and guidelines or restrictions imposed by rating agencies that provide ratings for preferred shares or in connection with liquidity arrangements for preferred shares.

Because the fees received by the Adviser are based on the total managed assets of the Fund (including assets attributable to any reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, and preferred shares that may be outstanding) minus accrued liabilities (other than liabilities in respect of reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, and borrowings), the Adviser has a financial incentive to cause the Fund to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the Common Shareholders, on the other hand.

REIT risk

The Fund may invest in REITs. REITs are pooled investment vehicles that own, and typically operate, income-producing real estate. If a REIT meets certain requirements, including distributing to shareholders substantially all of its taxable income (other than net capital gains), then it is not taxed on the income distributed to shareholders. REITs are subject to management fees and other expenses, and so the Fund will bear its proportionate share of the costs of the REITs' operations. There are three general categories of REITs: Equity REITs, Mortgage REITs and Hybrid REITs. Equity REITs, which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and investments in mortgage-related investments. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment applicable to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), or an exemption under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

Equity REITs, which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and mortgage-related investments. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment applicable to REITs under the Code or an exemption under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

Mortgage REITs are exposed to the risks specific to the real estate market as well as the risks that relate specifically to the way in which mortgage REITs are organized and operated. Mortgage REITs receive principal and interest payments from the owners of the mortgaged properties. Accordingly, mortgage REITs are subject to the credit risk of the borrowers to whom they extend credit, and are subject to the risks described under “Mortgage-Backed Securities Risk” and “Debt Securities Risk.” Mortgage REITs are also subject to significant interest rate risk. Mortgage REITs typically use leverage and many are highly leveraged, which exposes them to the risks of leverage.

Leverage risk refers to the risk that leverage created from borrowing may impair a mortgage REIT’s liquidity, cause it to liquidate positions at an unfavorable time and increase the volatility of the values of securities issued by the mortgage REIT. The use of leverage may not be advantageous to a mortgage REIT. To the extent that a mortgage REIT incurs significant leverage, it may incur substantial losses if its borrowing costs increase or if the assets it purchases with leverage decrease in value.

The Fund’s investment in a REIT may result in the Fund making distributions that constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for federal income tax purposes. In addition, distributions attributable to REITs made by the Fund to Fund shareholders will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction, or, generally, for treatment as qualified dividend income. Certain distributions made by the Fund attributable to dividends received by the Fund from REITs may qualify as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders.

Municipal bond risk

Investing in the municipal bond market involves the risks of investing in debt securities generally and certain other risks. The amount of public information available about the municipal bonds in the Fund’s portfolio is generally less than that for corporate equities or bonds, and the investment performance of the Fund’s investment in municipal bonds may therefore be more dependent on the analytical abilities of the Adviser than its investments in taxable bonds. The secondary market for municipal bonds also tends to be less well developed or liquid than many other securities markets, which may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to sell municipal bonds at attractive prices.

The ability of municipal issuers to make timely payments of interest and principal may be diminished during general economic downturns, by litigation, legislation or political events, or by the bankruptcy of the issuer. Laws, referenda, ordinances or regulations enacted in the future by Congress or state legislatures or the applicable governmental entity could extend the time for payment of principal and/or interest, or impose other constraints on enforcement of such obligations, or on the ability of municipal issuers to levy taxes. Issuers of municipal securities also might seek protection under the bankruptcy laws. In the event of bankruptcy of such an issuer, the Fund could experience delays in collecting principal and interest and the Fund may not, in all circumstances, be able to collect all principal and interest to which it is entitled. To enforce its rights in the event of a default in the payment of interest or repayment of principal, or both, the Fund may take possession of and manage the assets securing the issuer’s obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund’s operating expenses. Any income derived from the Fund’s ownership or operation of such assets may not be tax exempt.

The Fund may invest in revenue bonds, which are typically issued to fund a wide variety of capital projects including: electric, gas, water and sewer systems; highways, bridges and tunnels; port and airport facilities; colleges and universities; and hospitals. Because the principal security for a revenue bond is generally the net revenues derived from a particular facility or group of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise or other specific revenue source, there is no guarantee that the particular project will generate enough revenue to pay its obligations, in which case the Fund’s performance may be adversely affected.

Interest on municipal obligations, while generally exempt from federal income tax, may not be exempt from federal alternative minimum tax. The Fund does not expect to be eligible to pass the tax-exempt character of such interest through to Common Shareholders.

Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund’s investments. Currency risk includes both the risk that currencies in which the Fund’s investments are traded and/or in which the Fund receives income, or currencies in which the Fund has taken an active investment position, will decline in value relative to other currencies. In the case of hedging positions, currency risk includes the risk that the currency the Fund is seeking exposure to will decline in value relative to the foreign currency being hedged. Currency exchange rates fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including changes in supply and demand in the currency exchange markets, actual or perceived changes in interest rates, intervention (or the failure to intervene) by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, and currency controls or other political and economic developments in the U.S. or abroad. The currencies of certain emerging market

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

countries have experienced devaluations relative to the U.S. dollar, and future devaluations may adversely affect the value of assets denominated in such currencies. A devaluation of the currency in which portfolio securities are denominated will negatively impact the value of those securities. Except as otherwise provided in the Fund's principal investment strategies, the Fund may take derivatives (or spot) positions in currencies to which the Fund is exposed through its investments. This presents the risk that the Fund could lose money on both its currency exposure through a portfolio investment and its currency exposure through a derivatives (or spot) position. The Fund also may take overweighted or underweighted currency positions and/or hedge the currency exposure of the securities in which it has invested. The Fund may take positions in currencies different from the currencies in which its portfolio investments are denominated. As a result, the Fund's currency exposure may differ (in some cases significantly) from the currency exposure of its investments and/or its benchmarks. Exposure to emerging market currencies may entail greater risk than exposure to developed market currencies.

Credit default swaps risk

A credit default swap is an agreement between the Fund and a counterparty that enables the Fund to buy or sell protection against a credit event related to a particular issuer. One party, acting as a protection buyer, makes periodic payments, which may be based on, among other things, a fixed or floating rate of interest, to the other party, a protection seller, in exchange for a promise by the protection seller to make a payment to the protection buyer if a negative credit event (such as a delinquent payment or default) occurs with respect to a referenced bond or group of bonds. Credit default swaps may also be structured based on the debt of a basket of issuers, rather than a single issuer, and may be customized with respect to the default event that triggers purchase or other factors (for example, the Nth default within a basket, or defaults by a particular combination of issuers within the basket, may trigger a payment obligation). As a credit protection seller in a credit default swap contract, the Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty following certain negative credit events as to a specified third-party debtor, such as default by a U.S. or non-U.S. corporate issuer on its debt obligations. In return for its obligation, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments, which may be based on, among other things, a fixed or floating rate of interest, over the term of the contract provided that no event of default has occurred. If no default occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments, and would have no payment obligations to the counterparty. The Fund may sell credit protection in order to earn additional income and/or to take a synthetic long position in the underlying security or basket of securities.

The Fund may enter into credit default swap contracts as protection buyer in order to hedge against the risk of default on the debt of a particular issuer or basket of issuers or attempt to profit from a deterioration or perceived deterioration in the creditworthiness of the particular issuer(s) (also known as buying credit protection). This would involve the risk that the investment may expire worthless and would only generate gain in the event of an actual default by the issuer(s) of the underlying obligation(s) (or, as applicable, a credit downgrade or other indication of financial instability). It would also involve the risk that the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to the Fund. The purchase of credit default swaps involves costs, which will reduce the Fund's return.

A protection seller may have to pay out amounts following a negative credit event greater than the value of the reference obligation delivered to it by its counterparty and the amount of periodic payments previously received by it from the counterparty. When the Fund acts as a seller of a credit default swap, it is exposed to, among other things, leverage risk because if an event of default occurs the seller must pay the buyer the full notional value of the reference obligation. Each party to a credit default swap is subject to the credit risk of its counterparty. The value of the credit default swap to each party will change, at times significantly, based on changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of the underlying issuer.

A protection buyer may lose its investment and recover nothing should an event of default not occur. The Fund may seek to realize gains on its credit default swap positions, or limit losses on its positions, by selling those positions in the secondary market. There can be no assurance that a liquid secondary market will exist at any given time for any particular credit default swap or for credit default swaps generally.

The parties to a credit default swap are generally required to post collateral to each other. If the Fund posts initial or periodic collateral to its counterparty, it may not be able to recover that collateral from the counterparty in accordance with the terms of the swap. In addition, if the Fund receives collateral from its counterparty, it may be delayed or prevented from realizing on the collateral in the event of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty (or of its affiliates). The Fund may exit its obligations under a credit default swap only by terminating the contract and paying applicable breakage fees, or by entering into an offsetting credit default swap position, which may cause the Fund to incur more losses. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to exit a credit default swap position effectively when it seeks to do so.

Hedging strategy risk

Certain of the investment techniques that the Fund may employ for hedging will expose the Fund to additional or increased risks. For example, there may be an imperfect correlation between changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio holdings and hedging

positions entered into by the Fund, which may prevent the Fund from achieving the intended hedge or expose the Fund to risk of loss. In addition, the Fund's success in using hedge instruments is subject to the Adviser's ability to predict correctly changes in the relationships of such hedge instruments to the Fund's portfolio holdings, and there can be no assurance that the Adviser's judgment in this respect will be accurate. Consequently, the use of hedging transactions might result in a poorer overall performance for the Fund, whether or not adjusted for risk, than if the Fund had not hedged its portfolio holdings. The Adviser is under no obligation to engage in any hedging strategies, and may, in its discretion, choose not to. Even if the Adviser desires to hedge some of the Fund's risks, suitable hedging transactions may not be available or, if available, attractive. A failure to hedge may result in losses to the value of the Fund's investments.

Short sales and short position risk

To the extent the Fund makes use of short sales or takes short positions for investment and/or risk management purposes, the Fund may be subject to certain risks associated with selling short. Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells securities or other instruments that the Fund does not own. Short exposure with respect to securities or market segments may also be achieved through the use of derivative instruments, such as forwards, futures or swaps on indices or on individual securities. When the Fund engages in a short sale or short position on a security or other instrument, it may borrow the security or other instrument sold short and deliver it to the counterparty. The Fund will ordinarily have to pay a fee or premium to borrow the security and will be obligated to repay the lender of the security any dividends or interest that accrues on the security during the period of the loan. The amount of any gain from a short sale will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest or expenses the Fund pays in connection with the short sale. Short sales and short positions expose the Fund to the risk that it may be required to cover its short position at a time when the securities underlying the short position or exposure have appreciated in value, thus resulting in a loss to the Fund. The Fund may engage in short sales when it does not own or have the right to acquire the security sold short at no additional cost. The Fund's loss on a short sale or position theoretically could be unlimited in a case in which the Fund is unable, for whatever reason, to close out its short position. In addition, the Fund's short selling strategies may limit its ability to benefit from increases in the markets. Short selling involves a form of financial leverage that may exaggerate any losses realized by the Fund. Also, there is the risk that the counterparty to a short sale may fail to honor its contractual terms, causing a loss to the Fund.

The Fund may borrow an instrument from a broker or other institution and sell it to establish a short position in the instrument. The Fund may also enter into a derivative transaction in order to establish a short position with respect to a reference asset. The Fund may make a profit or incur a loss depending upon whether the market price of the instrument or the value of the position decreases or increases between the date the Fund established the short position and the date on which the Fund must replace the borrowed instrument or otherwise close out the transaction. An increase in the value of an instrument, index or interest rate with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to close out the position at any particular time or at an acceptable price. The loss to the Fund from a short position is potentially unlimited.

Convertible securities risk

The Fund may invest in convertible securities. Convertible securities include bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock and other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for, at a specific price or formula within a particular period of time, a prescribed amount of common stock or other equity securities of the same or a different issuer. Convertible securities may entitle the holder to receive interest paid or accrued on debt or dividends paid or accrued on preferred stock until the security matures or is redeemed, converted or exchanged. The market value of a convertible security is a function of its investment value and its conversion value. A security's investment value represents the value of the security without its conversion feature (*i.e.*, a nonconvertible fixed income security). The investment value may be determined by reference to its credit quality and the current value of its yield to maturity or probable call date. At any given time, investment value is dependent upon such factors as the general level of interest rates, the yield of similar nonconvertible securities, the financial strength of the issuer and the seniority of the security in the issuer's capital structure. A security's conversion value is determined by multiplying the number of shares the holder is entitled to receive upon conversion or exchange by the current price of the underlying security.

Preferred securities risk

In addition to many of the risks associated with both debt securities (*e.g.*, interest rate risk and credit risk) and common shares or other equity securities, preferred securities typically contain provisions that allow an issuer, under certain conditions, to skip (in the case of noncumulative preferred securities) or defer (in the case of cumulative preferred securities) dividend payments. If the Fund owns a preferred security that is deferring its distributions, the Fund may be required to report income for tax purposes while it is not receiving any distributions.

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In addition, preferred securities typically do not provide any voting rights, except in some cases in which dividends are in arrears beyond a certain time period, which varies by issue. Preferred securities are generally subordinated to bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure in terms of priority to corporate income and liquidation payments, and therefore will be subject to greater credit risk than those debt instruments. Preferred securities may be substantially less liquid than many other securities.

Portfolio management risk

Portfolio management risk is the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results. There can be no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objectives. The Adviser's judgments about the attractiveness, value and potential appreciation of particular asset classes, sectors, securities, or other investments may prove to be incorrect and may not anticipate actual market movements or the impact of economic conditions generally. No matter how well a portfolio manager evaluates market conditions, the investments a portfolio manager chooses may fail to produce the intended result, and you could lose money on your investment in the Fund.

Valuation risk

Valuation risk is the risk that the Fund will not value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will not be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's NAV. The valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment and some valuations may involve assumptions, projections, opinions, discount rates, estimated data points and other uncertain or subjective amounts, all of which may prove inaccurate. In addition, the valuation of certain investments held by the Fund may involve the significant use of unobservable and non-market inputs. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest may be more difficult to value accurately, especially during periods of market disruptions or extreme market volatility. As a result, there can be no assurance that fair value pricing will result in adjustments to the prices of securities or other assets, or that fair value pricing will reflect actual market value, and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security or other asset will be materially different from quoted or published prices, from the prices used by others for the same security or other asset and/or from the value that actually could be or is realized upon the sale of that security or other asset.

Focused investment risk

A fund that invests a substantial portion of its assets in a particular market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries or asset class is subject to greater risk than a fund that invests in a more diverse investment portfolio. In addition, the value of such a fund is more susceptible to any single economic, market, political, regulatory or other occurrence affecting, for example, the particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the fund is invested. This is because, for example, issuers in a particular market, industry, region, sector or asset class may react similarly to specific economic, market, regulatory, political or other developments. The particular markets, industries, regions, sectors or asset classes in which the Fund may focus its investments may change over time and the Fund may alter its focus at inopportune times. To the extent the Fund invests in the securities of a limited number of issuers, it is particularly exposed to adverse developments affecting those issuers, and a decline in the market value of a particular security held by the Fund may affect the Fund's performance more than if the Fund invested in the securities of a larger number of issuers. In addition, the limited number of issuers to which the Fund may be exposed may provide the Fund exposure to substantially the same market, industry, sector, group of industries or sectors, country, region, group of countries, or asset class, which may increase the risk of loss as a result of focusing the Fund's investments, as discussed above.

Derivatives risk

The Fund's use of derivatives may involve risks different from, or greater than, the risks associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex and may perform in ways unanticipated by the Adviser and may not be available at the time or price desired. Derivatives positions may also be improperly executed or constructed.

The Fund's use of derivatives involves counterparty risk. In the event a counterparty becomes insolvent, the Fund potentially could lose all or a large portion of the value of its investment in the derivative instrument. Because most derivatives involve contractual arrangements with a counterparty, the Fund's ability to enter into them requires a willing counterparty. The Fund's ability to close out or unwind a derivatives position prior to expiration or maturity may also depend on the ability and willingness of the counterparty to enter into a transaction closing out the position.

Derivatives may be difficult to value and highly illiquid and/or volatile. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivatives position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Use of derivatives may affect the amount, timing and character of distributions to shareholders and, therefore, may increase the amount of taxes payable by taxable shareholders.

The Fund may use derivatives to create investment leverage and the Fund's use of derivatives may otherwise cause its portfolio to be leveraged. Leverage increases the Fund's portfolio losses when the value of its investments declines. Since many derivatives involve leverage, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, rate, or index may result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment.

When the Fund enters into a derivatives transaction as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the Fund is exposed to the risk that the derivative transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the underlying investment. When the Fund uses a derivative for hedging purposes, it is possible that the derivative will not in fact provide the anticipated protection, and the Fund could lose money on both the derivative transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge. While hedging strategies involving derivatives can reduce the risk of loss, they can also reduce the opportunity for gain or even result in losses by offsetting favorable price movements in other Fund investments.

When it enters into a derivatives position, the Fund typically will be required to post collateral or make margin payments. If markets move against the Fund's position, the Fund may be required to post additional assets and may have to dispose of existing investments to obtain assets acceptable as collateral or margin. This may prevent the Fund from pursuing its investment objectives. If the Fund is unable to close out its position, it may be required to continue to make such payments until the position expires or matures. In addition, the Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from an intermediary or counterparty if that intermediary or counterparty were to experience financial difficulty.

Recent changes in regulation relating to the Fund's use of derivatives and related instruments could potentially limit or impact the Fund's ability to invest in derivatives, limit the Fund's ability to employ certain strategies that use derivatives and/or adversely affect the value of derivatives and the Fund's performance. For instance, the U.S. government has enacted legislation that provides for regulation of the derivatives market, including clearing, margin, reporting, and registration requirements, which could restrict the Fund's ability to engage in derivatives transactions or increase the cost or uncertainty involved in such transactions. The European Union and the United Kingdom (and some other jurisdictions) have implemented or are in the process of implementing similar requirements, which will affect the Fund when it enters into a derivatives transaction with a counterparty subject to such requirements.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act regulates a registered investment company's use of derivative investments and certain other transactions that create future payment and/or delivery obligations by the Fund. This new rule became operative in August 2022. Among other things, Rule 18f-4 requires funds that invest in derivative instruments beyond a specified limited amount to apply a value-at-risk based limit to their use of certain derivative instruments and financing transactions and to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program. Any funds that use derivative instruments (beyond certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) in a limited amount is not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. In addition, Rule 18f-4 may restrict the Fund's ability to engage in certain derivatives transactions and certain other transactions and/or increase the cost of such transactions, which could adversely impact the value or performance of the Fund. Limits or restrictions applicable to the counterparties or issuers, as applicable, with which the Fund may engage in derivative transactions could also limit or prevent the Fund from using certain instruments.

Risks related to the Fund's clearing broker and central clearing counterparty

Transactions in some types of derivatives, including futures, options on futures, and certain swaps (including interest rate swaps and index credit default swaps) are required to be (or are capable of being) centrally cleared. In a transaction involving those derivatives ("cleared derivatives"), the Fund's counterparty is a clearing house, rather than a bank or broker. Since the Fund is not a member of clearing houses and only members of a clearing house ("clearing members") can participate directly in the clearing house, the Fund will hold cleared derivatives through accounts at clearing members. In cleared derivatives positions, the Fund will make payments (including margin payments) to and receive payments from a clearing house through its accounts at clearing members. Clearing members guarantee performance of their clients' obligations to the clearing house. There is a risk that assets deposited by the Fund with any clearing member as margin for cleared derivatives may, in certain circumstances, be used to satisfy losses of other clients of the Fund's clearing member. In addition, the assets of the Fund might not be fully protected in the event of the clearing member's bankruptcy, as the Fund would be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds segregated on behalf of the clearing member's customers for the relevant account class. Similarly, all customer funds held by a clearing member and/or at a clearing house in connection with cleared derivatives are generally held on a commingled omnibus basis and are not identified to the name of the clearing member's individual customers. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a clearing member or clearing house, the Fund might experience a loss of funds deposited through its clearing member as margin with the clearing house, a loss of unrealized profits on its open positions, and the loss of funds owed to it as

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realized profits on closed positions. Such a bankruptcy or insolvency might also cause a substantial delay before the Fund could obtain the return of funds owed to it by a clearing member who was a member of such clearing house.

In some ways, cleared derivative arrangements are less favorable to funds than bilateral arrangements. For example, the Fund may be required to provide more margin for cleared derivatives positions than for bilateral derivatives positions. Also, in contrast to a bilateral derivatives position, following a period of notice to the Fund, a clearing member generally can require termination of an existing cleared derivatives position at any time or an increase in margin requirements above the margin that the clearing member required at the beginning of a transaction. Clearing houses also have broad rights to increase margin requirements for existing positions or to terminate those positions at any time. Any increase in margin requirements or termination of existing cleared derivatives positions by the clearing member or the clearing house could interfere with the ability of the Fund to pursue its investment strategy. Further, any increase in margin requirements by a clearing member could expose the Fund to greater credit risk to its clearing member because margin for cleared derivatives positions in excess of a clearing house's margin requirements may be held by the clearing member. Also, the Fund is subject to risk if it enters into a swap that is required to be cleared (or that the Adviser expects to be cleared), and no clearing member is willing or able to clear the transaction on the Fund's behalf. In those cases, the position might have to be terminated, and the Fund could lose some or all of the benefit of the position, including loss of an increase in the value of the position and/or loss of hedging protection, or could realize a loss. In addition, the documentation governing the relationship between the Fund and clearing members is drafted by the clearing members and generally is less favorable to the Fund than typical bilateral derivatives documentation.

Counterparty risk

The Fund will be subject to credit risk presented by another party (whether a clearing member or clearing house in the case of exchange-traded or cleared instruments or another third party in the case of over-the-counter instruments) that promises to honor an obligation to the Fund with respect to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into by the Fund. If such a party becomes bankrupt or insolvent or otherwise fails or is unwilling to perform its obligations to the Fund due to financial difficulties or for other reasons, the Fund may experience significant losses or delays in, or may be prevented from, realizing on any collateral the counterparty has provided in respect of the counterparty's obligations to the Fund or recovering collateral that the Fund has provided and is entitled to recover. In addition, in the event of the bankruptcy, insolvency or other event of default (e.g., cross-default) of a counterparty to a derivative transaction, the derivative transaction would typically be terminated at its fair market value. If the Fund is owed this fair market value in the termination of the derivative transaction and its claim is unsecured, the Fund will likely be treated as a general creditor of such counterparty. The Fund may obtain only a limited recovery or may obtain no recovery in such circumstances. Counterparty risk with respect to certain exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives may be further complicated by global financial reform legislation. Subject to certain U.S. federal income tax limitations, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number or the value of transactions it can enter into with a single counterparty. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small number of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.

New regulatory requirements may also limit the ability of the Fund to protect its interests in the event of an insolvency of a derivatives counterparty. In the event of a counterparty's (or its affiliate's) insolvency, the Fund's ability to exercise remedies, such as the termination of transactions, netting of obligations and realization on collateral, could be stayed or eliminated under relatively new special resolution regimes adopted in the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and various other jurisdictions. Such regimes provide government authorities with broad authority to intervene when a financial institution is experiencing financial difficulty. In particular, with respect to counterparties who are subject to such proceedings in the European Union or the United Kingdom, the liabilities of such counterparties to the Fund could be reduced, eliminated, or converted to equity in such counterparties (sometimes referred to as a "bail in").

Structured products and structured notes risk

Generally, structured investments are interests in entities organized and operated for the purpose of restructuring the investment characteristics of underlying investment interests or securities. These investment entities may be structured as trusts or other types of pooled investment vehicles. This type of restructuring generally involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity of the underlying investments and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying investments or referencing an indicator related to such investments. The cash flow or rate of return on the underlying investments may be apportioned among the newly issued securities to create different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, credit quality, payment priorities and interest rate provisions. Structured products include, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes.

The cash flow or rate of return on a structured investment may be determined by applying a multiplier to the rate of total return on the underlying investments or referenced indicator. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a

speculative technique. Leverage magnifies the potential for gain and the risk of loss. As a result, a relatively small decline in the value of the underlying investments or referenced indicator could result in a relatively large loss in the value of a structured product. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the underlying investments, index or reference obligation, and are subject to counterparty risk. The Fund generally has the right to receive payments to which it is entitled only from the structured product, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer. While certain structured investment vehicles enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in structured vehicles generally pay their share of the investment vehicle's administrative and other expenses.

Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws. Certain structured products may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity to the extent that the Fund, at a particular point in time, may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. In addition to the general risks associated with fixed income securities discussed herein, structured products carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from underlying investments will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the underlying investments may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the security may be subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Structured notes are derivative securities for which the amount of principal repayment and/or interest payments is based on the movement of one or more "factors." These factors may include, but are not limited to, currency exchange rates, interest rates (such as the prime lending rate or another industry standard floating rate), referenced bonds and stock indices. Some of these factors may or may not correlate to the total rate of return on one or more underlying instruments referenced in such notes. In some cases, the impact of the movements of these factors may increase or decrease through the use of multipliers or deflators.

Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. Depending on the factor used and the use of multipliers or deflators, changes in interest rates and movement of the factor may cause significant price fluctuations. Additionally, changes in the reference instrument or security may cause the interest rate on the structured note to be reduced to zero and any further changes in the reference instrument may then reduce the principal amount payable on maturity. In the case of structured notes where the reference instrument is a debt instrument, such as credit-linked notes, the Fund will be subject to the credit risk of the issuer of the reference instrument and the issuer of the structured note.

Equity securities, small- and mid-capitalization companies and related market risk

The market price of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably. Equity securities may decline in value due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself. The values of equity securities may decline due to general market conditions that are not specifically related to a particular company, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment generally. They also may decline due to factors which affect a particular industry or industries, such as labor shortages or increased production costs and competitive conditions within an industry. Equity securities generally have greater price volatility than bonds and other debt securities.

Confidential information access risk

In managing the Fund, the Adviser may seek to avoid the receipt of material, non-public information ("Confidential Information") about the issuers of floating rate loans or other investments being considered for acquisition by the Fund or held in the Fund's portfolio if the receipt of the Confidential Information would restrict one or more of the Adviser's clients, including, potentially, the Fund, from trading in securities they hold or in which they may invest. In many instances, issuers offer to furnish Confidential Information to prospective purchasers or holders of the issuer's loans or other securities. In circumstances when the Adviser declines to receive Confidential Information from these issuers, the Fund may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to evaluating the issuer and the price the Fund would pay or receive when it buys or sells those investments, and the Fund may not take advantage of investment opportunities that it otherwise might have if it had received such Confidential Information. Further, in situations when the Fund is asked, for example, to grant consents, waivers or amendments with respect to such investments, the Adviser's ability to assess such consents, waivers and amendments may be compromised. In certain circumstances, the Adviser may determine to receive Confidential Information, including on behalf of clients other than the Fund. Receipt of Confidential Information by the Adviser could limit the Fund's ability to sell certain investments held by the Fund or pursue certain investment opportunities on behalf of the Fund, potentially for a substantial period of time.

Other investment companies risk

As a shareholder in an investment company, the Fund will bear its ratable share of that investment company's expenses, and would remain subject to payment of the Fund's investment management fees with respect to the assets so invested. Common

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Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. In addition, these other investment companies may use leverage, in which case an investment would subject the Fund to additional risks associated with leverage.

Restricted securities, Rule 144A/Regulation S securities risk

The Fund may hold securities that the Fund is prevented or limited by law or the terms of an agreement from selling (a “restricted security”). To the extent that the Fund is permitted to sell a restricted security, there can be no assurance that a trading market will exist at any particular time and the Fund may be unable to dispose of the security promptly at reasonable prices or at all. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering the securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting registration. Also, restricted securities may be difficult to value because market quotations may not be readily available, and the values of restricted securities may have significant volatility. Limitations on the resale of restricted securities may have an adverse effect on their marketability, and may prevent the Fund from disposing of them promptly at reasonable prices. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering such securities for resale and the risk of substantial delays in effecting such registration.

Inflation/deflation risk

Inflation risk is the risk that the value of assets or income from the Fund’s investments will be worth less in the future as inflation decreases the value of payments at future dates. As inflation increases, the real value of the Fund’s portfolio could decline. Recently, inflation rates in the United States and elsewhere have been increasing. There can be no assurance that this trend will not continue or that efforts to slow or reverse inflation will not harm the economy and asset values. Deflation risk is the risk that prices throughout the economy decline over time. Deflation may have an adverse effect on the creditworthiness of issuers and may make issuer default more likely, which may result in a decline in the value of the Fund’s portfolio.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund may invest in securities that trade in lower volumes and may be less liquid than other investments or that the Fund’s investments may become less liquid in response to market developments or adverse investor perceptions. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading volumes, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing positions. When there is no willing buyer and investments cannot be readily sold or closed out, the Fund may have to sell an investment at a substantially lower price than the price at which the Fund last valued the investment for purposes of calculating its NAV or may not be able to sell the investments at all, each of which would have a negative effect on the Fund’s performance and may cause the Fund to hold an investment longer than the Adviser would otherwise determine. In addition, if the Fund sells investments with extended settlement times (e.g., certain kinds of loans), the settlement proceeds from the sales will not be available to the Fund for a substantial period of time. The Fund may be forced to sell other investment positions with shorter settlement cycles when the Fund would not otherwise have done so, which may adversely affect the Fund’s performance. Additionally, the market for certain investments may become illiquid under adverse market or economic conditions (e.g., if interest rates rise or fall significantly, if there is significant inflation or deflation, increased selling of debt securities generally across other funds, pools and accounts, changes in investor perception, or changes in government intervention in the financial markets) independent of any specific adverse changes in the conditions of a particular issuer. In such cases, shares of the Fund, due to the difficulty in purchasing and selling such securities or instruments, may decline in value or the Fund may be unable to achieve its desired level of exposure to a certain issuer or sector. During periods of substantial market disruption, a large portion of the Fund’s assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile and may be more difficult to fair value than those of more liquid comparable investments.

Market disruption and geopolitical risk

Various market risks can affect the price or liquidity of an issuer’s securities in which the Fund may invest. Returns from the securities in which the Fund invests may underperform returns from the various general securities markets. Different types of securities tend to go through cycles of outperformance and underperformance in comparison to the general securities markets. Adverse events occurring with respect to an issuer’s performance or financial position can depress the value of the issuer’s securities. The liquidity in a market for a particular security will affect its value and may be affected by factors relating to the issuer, as well as the depth of the market for that security. Other market risks that can affect value include a market’s current attitudes about types of securities, market reactions to political or economic events, including litigation, and tax and regulatory effects (including lack of adequate regulations for a market or particular type of instrument). During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for certain investments held by the Fund, such as loans, may become highly illiquid. In such an event, the Fund may find it difficult to sell the investments it holds, and, for those investments it is able to sell in such circumstances, the sale price may be significantly lower than, and the trade settlement period may be longer than, anticipated.

Events surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic have contributed to, and may continue to contribute to, significant market volatility, reductions in economic activity, market closures, and declines in global financial markets. These effects and the effects of other infectious illness outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics may be short term or may last for an extended period of time, and in either case could result in a substantial economic downturn or recession. Governmental responses may exacerbate other pre-existing political, social, economic, market and financial risks. These events may have a significant adverse effect on the Fund's performance and on the liquidity of the Fund's investments and have the potential to impair the ability of the Adviser or the Fund's other service providers to serve the Fund and could lead to operational disruptions that negatively impact the Fund.

Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, or general market conditions, including real or perceived adverse political, economic or market conditions, tariffs and trade disruptions, inflation, recession, changes in interest or currency rates, lack of liquidity in the bond markets or adverse investor sentiment, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may have to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Market risk involves the risk that the value of the Fund's investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down. During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for some or all of the Fund's investments may become highly volatile and/or illiquid. In such an event, the Fund may find it difficult to sell some or all of its investments and, for certain assets, the trade settlement period may be longer than anticipated. The fewer the number of issuers in which the Fund invests and/or the greater the use of leverage, the greater the potential volatility of the Fund's portfolio. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements, which have caused the fixed income securities markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk.

The United States government and the Federal Reserve and foreign governments and central banks may take steps to support financial markets. They might, for example, take steps to support markets and economic activity generally and to set or maintain low interest rates, such as by purchasing bonds or making financing broadly available to investors. Such actions may be intended to support certain asset classes or segments of the markets, but not others, and can have disproportionate, adverse, and unexpected effects on some asset classes or sectors, including those in which the Fund invests. For example, efforts by governments to provide debt relief to certain consumers or market participants or to support certain aspects of the market could significantly and adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments, the Fund's earnings, or the Fund's risk profile, and have other unintended or unexpected effects. Other measures taken by governments and regulators, including, for example, steps to reverse, withdraw, curtail or taper such activities, could have a material adverse effect on prices for the Fund's portfolio of investments and on the management of the Fund. The withdrawal of support, failure of efforts in response to a financial or other crisis, or investor perception that those efforts are not succeeding could negatively affect financial markets generally as well as the values and liquidity of the Fund's investments.

Federal, state, and other governments, their regulatory agencies, or self regulatory organizations may take actions that affect the regulation of the securities in which the Fund invests or the issuers of such securities in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation also may change the way in which the Fund or the Adviser are regulated. Such legislation, regulation, or other government action could limit or preclude the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and affect the Fund's performance.

Political, social or financial instability, civil unrest, geopolitical tensions, wars, natural disasters and acts of terrorism are other potential risks that could adversely affect the Fund's investments or markets generally. In addition, political developments in foreign countries or the United States may at times subject such countries to sanctions from the U.S. government, foreign governments and/or international institutions that could negatively affect the Fund's investments in issuers located in, doing business in or with assets in such countries. Any or all of the risks described herein can increase some or all of the other risks associated with the Fund's investments, including, among others, counterparty risk, debt securities risks, liquidity risk, and valuation risk.

Continuing uncertainty as to the status of the euro and the European Economic and Monetary Union ("EMU") and the potential for certain countries (such as those in the UK) to withdraw from the institution has created significant volatility in currency and financial markets generally. Any partial or complete dissolution of the EU could have significant adverse effects on currency and financial markets, and on the values of the Fund's portfolio investments. In January 2020, the United Kingdom withdrew from the EU. During an 11-month transition period, the UK and the EU agreed to a Trade and Cooperation Agreement which sets out the agreement for certain parts of the future relationship between the EU and the UK from January 1, 2021. The Trade and Cooperation Agreement does not include an agreement on financial services which is yet to be agreed. From January 1, 2021, EU law ceased to apply in the UK. However, many EU laws have been transposed into English law and these transposed laws will continue to apply until such time as they are repealed, replaced or amended. Depending on the terms of any future agreement between the EU and the UK on financial services, substantial amendments to English law may occur. Significant uncertainty remains in the market regarding the ramifications of these developments, and the range and potential implications of possible political, regulatory,

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economic and market outcomes are difficult to predict. The markets may be further disrupted and adversely affected by the withdrawal at various times given the uncertainty surrounding the country's trade, financial, and other arrangements.

Russia's military invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the resulting responses by the United States and other countries, and the potential for wider conflict could increase volatility and uncertainty in the financial markets and adversely affect regional and global economies. The United States and other countries have imposed broad-ranging economic sanctions on Russia, certain Russian individuals, banking entities and corporations, and Belarus as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and may impose sanctions on other countries that provide military or economic support to Russia. The extent and duration of Russia's military actions and the repercussions of such actions (including any retaliatory actions or countermeasures that may be taken by those subject to sanctions, including cyber attacks) are impossible to predict, but could result in significant market disruptions, including in certain industries or sectors, such as the oil and natural gas markets, and may negatively affect global supply chains, inflation and global growth. These and any related events could significantly impact the Fund's performance and the value of an investment in the Fund, even if the Fund does not have direct exposure to Russian issuers or issuers in other countries affected by the invasion.

The Fund may continue to issue additional shares and to make additional investments in instruments in accordance with the Fund's principal investment strategies to strive to meet the Fund's investment objective under all types of market conditions, including unfavorable market conditions.

Portfolio turnover risk

The length of time the Fund has held a particular security is not generally a consideration in investment decisions. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as portfolio turnover. Portfolio turnover generally involves a number of direct and indirect costs and expenses to the Fund, including, for example, brokerage commissions, dealer mark-ups and bid/ask spreads, and transaction costs on the sale of securities and reinvestment in other securities, and may result in the realization of taxable capital gains (including short-term capital gains, which are generally taxable to shareholders subject to tax at ordinary income rates). Portfolio turnover risk includes the risk that frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities may result in higher Fund expenses and may result in larger distributions of taxable capital gains to investors as compared to a fund that trades less frequently.

Legal and regulatory risk

Legal, tax and regulatory changes (which may apply with retroactive effect) could occur and may adversely affect the Fund and its ability to pursue its investment strategies and/or increase the costs of implementing such strategies. New (or revised) laws or regulations may be imposed by the CFTC, the SEC, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"), the U.S. Federal Reserve or other banking regulators, other governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations that supervise the financial markets that could adversely affect the Fund. In particular, these agencies have implemented or are implementing a variety of rules pursuant to financial reform legislation in the United States. The EU, the United Kingdom and some other jurisdictions have implemented or are implementing similar requirements. The Fund also may be adversely affected by changes in the enforcement or interpretation of existing statutes and rules by these governmental regulatory authorities or self-regulatory organizations.

In addition, the securities and derivatives markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and margin requirements. The CFTC, the SEC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, other regulators and self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized under these statutes, regulations and otherwise to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies. The Fund and the Adviser have historically been eligible for exemptions from certain regulations. However, there is no assurance that the Fund and the Adviser will continue to be eligible for such exemptions.

The SEC has in the past adopted interim rules requiring reporting of all short positions above a certain de minimis threshold and may adopt (pursuant to recent proposals) rules requiring monthly public disclosure in the future. In addition, other non-U.S. jurisdictions where the Fund may trade have adopted reporting requirements. If the Fund's short positions or its strategy become generally known, it could have a significant effect on the Adviser's ability to implement its investment strategy. In particular, it would make it more likely that other investors could cause a short squeeze in the securities held short by the Fund forcing the Fund to cover its positions at a loss. Such reporting requirements may also limit the Adviser's ability to access management and other personnel at certain companies where the Adviser seeks to take a short position. In addition, if other investors engage in copycat behavior by taking positions in the same issuers as the Fund, the cost of borrowing securities to sell short could increase drastically and the availability of such securities to the Fund could decrease drastically. Such events could make the Fund unable to execute its investment strategy.

The SEC and regulatory authorities in other jurisdictions may adopt (and in certain cases, have adopted) bans on new or increases in short sales of certain securities, including short positions on such securities acquired through swaps, in response to market events. Bans on short selling and such short positions may make it impossible for the Fund to execute certain investment strategies and may have a material adverse effect on the Fund's ability to generate returns.

Rules implementing the credit risk retention requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) for asset-backed securities require the sponsor of certain securitization vehicles (or a majority owned affiliate of such sponsor) to retain, and to refrain from transferring, selling, conveying to a third party, or hedging the credit risk on a portion of the assets transferred, sold, or conveyed through the issuance of the asset-backed securities of such vehicle, subject to certain exceptions. These requirements may increase the costs to originators, securitizers, and, in certain cases, collateral managers of securitization vehicles in which the Fund may invest, which costs could be passed along to the Fund as an investor in such vehicles. In addition, the costs imposed by the risk retention rules on originators, securitizers and/or collateral managers may result in a reduction of the number of new offerings of asset-backed securities and thus in fewer investment opportunities for the Fund. A reduction in the number of new securitizations could also reduce liquidity in the markets for certain types of financial assets that are typically held by securitization vehicles, which in turn could negatively affect the returns on the Fund’s investment in asset-backed securities.

Tax risk

The Fund has elected to be treated as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Code and intends each year to qualify and be eligible to be treated as such. If the Fund qualifies as a RIC, it generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its net investment income or net short-term or long-term capital gains, distributed (or deemed distributed) to shareholders, provided that, for each taxable year, the Fund distributes (or is treated as distributing) to its shareholders an amount equal to or exceeding 90% of its “investment company taxable income” as that term is defined in the Code (which includes, among other things, dividends, taxable interest and the excess of any net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, as reduced by certain deductible expenses). The Fund intends to distribute all or substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain each year. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC in any taxable year, the Fund must meet certain asset diversification tests and at least 90% of its gross income for such year must be certain types of qualifying income. If for any taxable year the Fund were to fail to meet the income or diversification test described above, the Fund could in some cases cure the failure, including by paying a fund-level tax and, in the case of a diversification test failure, disposing of certain assets. Some of the income and gain that the Fund may recognize, such as income and gain from real estate assets received upon foreclosure of a loan held by the Fund, generally does not constitute qualifying income, and whether certain other income and gain that the Fund may recognize constitutes qualifying income is not certain. The Fund’s investments therefore may be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify as a RIC and may bear on the Fund’s ability to so qualify.

If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any year, or were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment in any taxable year, it would be treated as a corporation subject to U.S. federal income tax, thereby subjecting any income earned by the Fund to tax at the corporate level and, when such income is distributed, to a further tax as dividends at the shareholder level to the extent of the Fund’s current or accumulated earnings and profits.

Repurchase agreements risk

In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution under a repurchase agreement, the Fund will seek to sell the underlying security serving as collateral. However, this could involve certain costs or delays, and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss.

Zero-coupon bond risk

Zero-coupon bonds are issued at a significant discount from their principal amount in lieu of paying interest periodically. Because zero-coupon bonds do not pay current interest in cash, their value is subject to greater fluctuation in response to changes in market interest rates than bonds that pay interest currently. Zero-coupon bonds allow an issuer to avoid the need to generate cash to meet current interest payments. Accordingly, such bonds may involve greater credit risks than bonds paying interest currently in cash. The Fund is required to accrue interest income on such investments and to distribute such amounts at least annually to shareholders even though the investments do not make any current interest payments. Thus, it may be necessary at times for the Fund to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy its distribution requirements under the Code.

Anti-takeover provisions risk

The Fund’s Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the “Declaration of Trust”) includes provisions that could limit the ability of other entities or persons to acquire control of the Fund or to convert the Fund to open-end status. These provisions in the Declaration of Trust could have the effect of depriving the Common Shareholders of opportunities to sell their Common Shares at a premium over the then-current market price of the Common Shares or at NAV.

Real estate risk

The value of the Fund’s portfolio could change in light of factors affecting the real estate sector. Factors affecting real estate values include the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, adequacy of rent to cover operating expenses, and local and, regional, and general market conditions. The value of real estate-related investments also may be affected by changes in interest rates, macroeconomic developments, and social and economic trends.

To the extent that the Fund invests in real estate related investments, including REITs, real estate-related loans or real-estate linked derivative instruments, it will be subject to the risks associated with owning real estate and with the real estate industry generally. These include difficulties in valuing and disposing of real estate, the possibility of declines in the value of real estate, risks related to general and local economic conditions, the possibility of adverse changes in the climate for real estate, environmental liability risks, the risk of increases in property taxes and operating expenses, possible adverse changes in zoning laws, the risk of casualty or condemnation losses, limitations on rents, the possibility of adverse changes in interest rates and in the credit markets and the possibility of borrowers paying off mortgages sooner than expected, which may lead to reinvestment of assets at lower prevailing interest rates. To the extent that the Fund invests in REITs, it will also be subject to the risk that a REIT may default on its obligations or go bankrupt. By investing in REITs indirectly through the Fund, a shareholder will indirectly bear his or her proportionate share of the expenses of the REITs. The Fund's investments in REITs could cause the Fund to recognize income in excess of cash received from those securities and, as a result, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio securities, including when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to make distributions. An investment in a REIT or a real estate-linked derivative instrument that is linked to the value of a REIT is subject to additional risks, such as poor performance by the manager of the REIT, adverse changes to the tax laws or failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment applicable to REITs under the Code. In addition, some REITs have limited diversification because they invest in a limited number of properties, a narrow geographic area, or a single type of property. Also, the organizational documents of a REIT may contain provisions that make changes in control of the REIT difficult and time-consuming. Finally, private REITs are not traded on a national securities exchange. As such, these products may be illiquid. This reduces the ability of the Fund to redeem its investment early. Private REITs are also generally harder to value and may bear higher fees than public REITs.

LIBOR Phase-Out Transition Risk

LIBOR is the offered rate at which major international banks can obtain wholesale, unsecured funding, and LIBOR may be available for different durations (e.g., 1 month or 3 months) and for different currencies. LIBOR may be a significant factor in relation to the Fund's payment obligations under a derivative investment, the cost of financing to the Fund or an investment's value or return to the Fund, and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. In July 2017, the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), the United Kingdom's financial regulatory body, announced that after 2021 it will cease its active encouragement of banks to provide the quotations needed to sustain LIBOR. ICE Benchmark Administration Limited, the administrator of LIBOR, ceased publication of most LIBOR settings on a representative basis at the end of 2021 and is expected to cease publication of a majority of U.S. dollar LIBOR settings on a representative basis after June 30, 2023. In addition, global regulators have announced that, with limited exceptions, no new LIBOR-based contracts should be entered into after 2021. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates to LIBOR in most major currencies. Various financial industry groups have been planning for the transition away from LIBOR to new reference rates, including, for example, SOFR or another rate based on SOFR but there are obstacles to converting certain securities and transactions to a new reference rates. Markets are developing slowly and questions around liquidity in these new rates and how to appropriately mitigate any economic value transfer at the time of transition remain a significant concern. For example, there are significant differences between LIBOR and SOFR, such as LIBOR being an unsecured lending rate while SOFR is a secured lending rate. Neither the effect of the transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for instruments whose terms include LIBOR. It could also lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of related transactions such as hedges. While some LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology and/or increased costs for certain LIBOR-related instruments or financing transactions, not all instruments have such provisions and there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies, resulting in prolonged adverse market conditions for the Fund. There also remains uncertainty and risk regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to include enhanced provisions in new and existing contracts or instruments. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Fund's performance, market price or NAV.

Unrated securities risk

Unrated securities (which are not rated by a rating agency) may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that the Adviser may not accurately evaluate the security's comparative credit rating and value. To the extent that the Fund invests in unrated securities, the Fund's success in achieving its investment objectives may depend more heavily on the Adviser's creditworthiness analysis than if the Fund invested exclusively in rated securities. Some or all of the unrated instruments in which the Fund may invest will involve credit risk comparable to or greater than that of rated debt securities of below investment grade quality.

Operational and information security risks

The Fund and its service providers depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions, making them susceptible to operational and information security risks. Any problems relating to the performance and effectiveness of security procedures used by the Fund or its service providers to protect the Fund's assets, such as algorithms, codes, passwords, multiple signature systems, encryption and telephone call-backs, may have an adverse impact on an investment in the Fund. For example, design or system failures or malfunctions, human error, faulty software or data processing systems, power or communications outages, acts of God, or cyber-attacks may lead to operational disruptions and potential losses to the Fund. Cyber-attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized release of confidential information and causing operational disruption. Successful cyber-attacks against, or security breakdowns of, the Fund or its Adviser, custodian, fund accountant, fund administrator, transfer agent, pricing vendors and/or other third party service providers may adversely impact the Fund and its shareholders. For instance, cyber-attacks or other operational issues may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact the Fund's ability to calculate its NAV, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential Fund information, impede trading, cause reputational damage, and subject the Fund to regulatory fines, penalties or financial losses, reimbursement or other compensation costs, and/or additional compliance costs. The Fund also may incur substantial costs for cybersecurity risk management in order to guard against any cyber incidents in the future.

Furthermore, as the Fund's assets grow, it may become a more appealing target for cybersecurity threats such as hackers and malware. In general, cyber-attacks result from deliberate attacks but unintentional events may have effects similar to those caused by cyber-attacks. Additionally, outside parties may attempt to fraudulently induce employees of the Fund or the Adviser or its service providers to disclose sensitive information in order to gain access to the Fund's infrastructure. Similar types of risks also are present for issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers, and may cause the Fund's investment in such securities to lose value. In addition, cyber-attacks involving a counterparty to the Fund could affect such a counterparty's ability to meet its obligations to the Fund, which may result in losses to the Fund and its shareholders. In addition, the adoption of work-from-home arrangements by the Fund, the Adviser or its service providers could increase all of the above risks, create additional data and information accessibility concerns, and make the Fund, the Adviser or its service providers more susceptible to operational disruptions, any of which could adversely impact their operations. While the Fund or its service providers may have established business continuity plans and systems designed to guard against such operational failures and cyber-attacks and the adverse effects of such events, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified, in large part because different, evolving or unknown threats or risks may emerge in the future. The Adviser and the Fund do not control the business continuity and cybersecurity plans and systems put in place by third-party service providers, and such third-party service providers may have no or limited indemnification obligations to the Adviser or the Fund.

Fund Organizational Structure

At a meeting on May 19, 2022, the Board of Trustees (the "Board") adopted Amended and Restated Bylaws, dated May 19, 2022 (the "Amended and Restated Bylaws").

Among other changes, the Amended and Restated Bylaws establish certain minimum qualifications for individuals nominated, elected, appointed, and/or qualified to serve as Trustees, including additional qualifications specific to serving as a Trustee who is not an interested person (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940) of the Fund. The Amended and Restated Bylaws also authorize the Board to require Trustees and nominees for election to the Board to agree to comply with such policies relating to corporate governance, business ethics, confidentiality, and other matters as the Board may establish in its discretion.

The Amended and Restated Bylaws require persons desiring to bring shareholder proposals or nominations before an annual meeting of shareholders to provide longer advance notice to the Fund than did the existing Bylaws. The Amended and Restated Bylaws also require compliance with additional procedural and informational requirements in connection with the advance notice of shareholder proposals or nominations, including, for example, information that may be relevant to assessing an individual's qualifications to serve as a Trustee and his or her investment alignment with other shareholders of the Fund. The Amended and Restated Bylaws require that a shareholder making a proposal or nomination to be considered at a meeting of shareholders must have held shares of the Fund for at least one year at the time of delivering notice of the proposal or nomination. Any shareholder considering making a proposal or nomination should carefully review and comply with those and the other provisions of the Amended and Restated Bylaws.

The Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that, with respect to an election of Trustees, a nominee receiving the affirmative vote of a plurality of the shares voted at any meeting at which a quorum as to the election of Trustees is present shall be elected, except that, with respect to a Contested Election, a nominee receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares outstanding and

Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund (Cont.)

entitled to vote with respect to the election of Trustees at any meeting at which a quorum as to the election of Trustees is present shall be elected (the "Majority Voting Standard"). A "Contested Election" means any election of Trustees in which the number of persons nominated for election as Trustees with respect to a given class or series of shares in accordance with the Amended and Restated Bylaws exceeds the number of Trustees to be elected with respect to such class or series, with the determination that any election of Trustees is a Contested Election to be made by the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary of the Fund prior to such election of Trustees. The Amended and Restated Bylaws provide that, in the event that a current Trustee is not reelected and no successor to such Trustee is elected and qualified (in either case, because the required vote or quorum is not obtained or for any other reason), that current Trustee shall continue to serve as a Trustee and remain a member of the relevant class of Trustees, holding office for an additional three-year term.

The provisions of the Amended and Restated Bylaws described above may have the effect of delaying a change of control of the Fund.

The preceding discussion is only a high-level summary of certain aspects of the Amended and Restated Bylaws, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Amended and Restated Bylaws. Shareholders should refer to the Amended and Restated Bylaws for more information. A copy of the Amended and Restated Bylaws is filed as an exhibit to this Form N-CSR. The Amended and Restated Bylaws also may be obtained at no charge by calling 1 (877) DLINE 11 / 1 (877) 354-6311.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers of the Fund are Jeffrey E. Gundlach (since the Fund's inception), Luz M. Padilla (since the Fund's inception) and Robert Cohen (since September 2016). Since the Fund's last annual report to shareholders, there have been no changes in the persons who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio.

Information About Proxy Voting

Information about how the Fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities held during the most recent twelve month period ended June 30th is available no later than the following August 31st without charge, upon request, by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or email fundinfo@doubleline.com and on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

A description of the Fund's proxy voting policies and procedures is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or email fundinfo@doubleline.com; and (ii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Information About Portfolio Holdings

The Fund intends to disclose its portfolio holdings on a quarterly basis by posting the holdings on the Fund's website. The disclosure will be made by posting the Annual, Semi-Annual and Part F of Form N-PORT filings on the Fund's website.

The Fund is required to file its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for its first and third fiscal quarters on Part F of Form N-PORT. When available, the Fund's Part F of Form N-PORT (and Form N-Q prior to March 31, 2019) is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Householding—Important Notice Regarding Delivery of Shareholder Documents

In an effort to conserve resources, the Fund intends to reduce the number of duplicate Annual and Semi-Annual Reports you receive by sending only one copy of each to addresses where we reasonably believe two or more accounts are from the same family. If you would like to discontinue householding of your accounts, please call toll-free 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) to request individual copies of these documents. We will begin sending individual copies thirty days after receiving your request to stop householding.

Fund Certification

The Fund is listed for trading on the NYSE and has filed with the NYSE its annual chief executive officer certification regarding compliance with the NYSE's listing standards. The Fund filed with the SEC the certification of its chief executive officer and principal financial officer required by section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Unless the registered owner of Common Shares elects to receive cash by contacting U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC (the "Plan Administrator"), all dividends, capital gains and returns of capital, if any, declared on Common Shares will be automatically reinvested by the Plan Administrator for shareholders in the Fund's Automatic Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"), in additional Common Shares. Common Shareholders who elect not to participate in the Plan will receive all dividends and other distributions payable in cash directly to the shareholder of record (or, if the Common Shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to such nominee) by the Plan Administrator as dividend disbursing agent. Participation in the Plan is completely voluntary and may be terminated or resumed at any time without penalty by providing notice in writing to the Plan Administrator at least 5 days prior to the dividend/distribution record date; otherwise such termination or resumption will be effective with respect to any subsequently declared dividend or other distribution.

Whenever the Fund declares an income dividend, a capital gain distribution or other distribution (collectively referred to as "dividends") payable either in shares or cash, non-participants in the Plan will receive cash and participants in the Plan will receive a number of Common Shares, determined in accordance with the following provisions. The Common Shares will be acquired by the Plan Administrator for the participants' accounts, depending upon the circumstances described below, either (i) through receipt of additional unissued but authorized Common Shares from the Fund ("Newly Issued Common Shares") or (ii) by purchase of outstanding Common Shares on the open market ("Open-Market Purchases") on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the market price per Common Share plus estimated brokerage trading fees is equal to or greater than the NAV per Common Share (such condition is referred to here as "market premium"), the Plan Administrator shall receive Newly Issued Common Shares, including fractions of shares from the Fund for each Plan participant's account. The number of Newly Issued Common Shares to be credited to each participant's account will be determined by dividing the dollar amount of the Dividend by the NAV per Common Share on the date of issuance; provided that, if the NAV per Common Share is less than or equal to 95% of the current market value on the date of issuance, the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the market price per Common Share on the date of issuance for purposes of determining the number of shares issuable under the Plan. If, on the payment date for any Dividend, the NAV per Common Share is greater than the market value plus estimated brokerage trading fees (such condition being referred to here as a "market discount"), the Plan Administrator will seek to invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired on behalf of the participants in Open-Market Purchases.

In the event of a market discount on the payment date for any Dividend, the Plan Administrator will have until the last business day before the next date on which the Common Shares trade on an "ex-dividend" basis or in no event more than 30 days after the record date for such Dividend, whichever is sooner (the "Last Purchase Date"), to invest the Dividend amount in Common Shares acquired in Open-Market Purchases. It is contemplated that the Fund will pay monthly Dividends. If, before the Plan Administrator has completed its Open-Market Purchases, the market price per Common Share exceeds the NAV per Common Share, the average per Common Share purchase price paid by the Plan Administrator may exceed the NAV of the Common Shares, resulting in the acquisition of fewer Common Shares than if the Dividend had been paid in Newly Issued Common Shares on the Dividend payment date. If the Plan Administrator is unable to invest the full Dividend amount in Open-Market Purchases during the purchase period or if the market discount shifts to a market premium during the purchase period, the Plan Administrator may cease making Open-Market Purchases and may instead receive the Newly Issued Common Shares from the Fund for each participant's account, in respect of the uninvested portion of the Dividend, at the NAV per Common Share at the close of business on the Last Purchase Date provided that, if the NAV is less than or equal to 95% of the then current market price per Common Share, the dollar amount of the Dividend will be divided by 95% of the market price on the date of issuance for purposes of determining the number of shares issuable under the Plan.

The Plan Administrator maintains all registered shareholders' accounts in the Plan and furnishes written confirmation of all transactions in the accounts, including information needed by shareholders for tax records. Common Shares in the account of each Plan participant will be held by the Plan Administrator in non-certificated form in the name of the Plan participant, and each shareholder proxy will include those shares purchased or received pursuant to the Plan. The Plan Administrator will forward all proxy solicitation materials to participants and vote proxies for shares held under the Plan in accordance with the instructions of the participants.

In the case of Common Shares owned by a beneficial owner but registered with the Plan Administrator in the name of a nominee, such as a bank, a broker or other financial intermediary (each, a "Nominee"), the Plan Administrator will administer the Plan on the basis of the number of Common Shares certified from time to time by the Nominee as participating in the Plan. The Plan Administrator will not take instructions or elections from a beneficial owner whose Common Shares are registered with the Plan Administrator in the name of a Nominee. If a beneficial owner's Common Shares are held through a Nominee and are not registered with the Plan Administrator as participating in the Plan, neither the beneficial owner nor the Nominee will be participants in or have distributions reinvested under the Plan with respect to those Common Shares. If a beneficial owner of

Common Shares held in the name of a Nominee wishes to participate in the Plan, and the Shareholder's Nominee is unable or unwilling to become a registered shareholder and a Plan participant with respect to those Common Shares on the beneficial owner's behalf, the beneficial owner may request that the Nominee arrange to have all or a portion of his or her Common Shares registered with the Plan Administrator in the beneficial owner's name so that the beneficial owner may be enrolled as a participant in the Plan with respect to those Common Shares. Please contact your Nominee for details or for other possible alternatives.

Participants whose shares are registered with the Plan Administrator in the name of one Nominee may not be able to transfer the shares to another firm or Nominee and continue to participate in the Plan.

There will be no brokerage charges with respect to Common Shares issued directly by the Fund as a result of dividends payable either in Common Shares or in cash. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage trading fees incurred in connection with Open-Market Purchases. The automatic reinvestment of Dividends will not relieve participants of any federal, state or local income tax that may be payable (or required to be withheld) on such Dividends. Participants that request a sale of Common Shares through the Plan Administrator are subject to brokerage commissions.

The Fund reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan. There is no direct service charge to participants with regard to purchases in the Plan; however, the Fund reserves the right to amend the Plan to include a service charge payable by the participants.

All correspondence, questions, or requests for additional information concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Administrator by calling toll-free 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by writing to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC at P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Be sure to include your name, address, daytime phone number, Social Security or tax I.D. number and a reference to DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund on all correspondence.

The Plan Administrator accepts instructions only from the registered owners of accounts. If you purchased or hold your Fund shares through an intermediary, in most cases your intermediary's nominee will be the registered owner with the Fund. Accordingly, questions regarding your participation in the Plan or the terms of any reinvestments should be directed to your intermediary in the first instance.

What Does DoubleLine Do With Your Personal Information?

This notice provides information about how DoubleLine (“we” and “our”) collects, shares, and protects your personal information, and how you might choose to limit our ability to share certain information about you. Please read this notice carefully.

Why do we need your personal information?

All financial companies need to share customers’ personal information to run their everyday businesses, to appropriately tailor the services offered to you (where applicable), and to comply with our regulatory obligations. Accordingly, information, confidential and proprietary, plays an important role in the success of our business. However, we recognize that you have entrusted us with your personal and financial data, and we recognize our obligation to keep this information secure. Maintaining your privacy is important to us, and we hold ourselves to a high standard in its safekeeping and use. Most importantly, DoubleLine does not sell its customers’ non-public personal information to any third parties. DoubleLine uses its customers’ non-public personal information primarily to complete financial transactions that its customers request (where applicable), to make its customers aware of other financial products and services offered by a DoubleLine affiliated company, and to satisfy obligations we owe to regulatory bodies.

Information we may collect

We may collect various types of personal data about you, including:

- Your personal identification information, which may include your name and passport information, your IP address, politically exposed person (“PEP”) status, and such other information as may be necessary for us to provide our services to you and to complete our customer due diligence process and discharge anti-money laundering obligations;
- Your contact information, which may include postal address and e-mail address and your home and mobile telephone numbers;
- Your family relationships, which may include your marital status, the identity of your spouse and the number of children that you have;
- Your professional and employment information, which may include your level of education and professional qualifications, your employment, employer’s name and details of directorships and other offices which you may hold; and
- Financial information, risk tolerance, sources of wealth and your assets, which may include details of shareholdings and beneficial interests in financial instruments, your bank details and your credit history.

Where do we obtain your personal information?

DoubleLine may collect non-public information about you from the following sources:

- Information we receive about you on applications or other forms;
- Information you may give us orally;
- Information about your transactions with us or others;
- Information you submit to us in correspondence, including emails or other electronic communications; and
- Information about any bank account you use for transfers between your bank account and any Fund account, including information provided when effecting wire transfers.

Information Collected from Websites

Websites maintained by DoubleLine or its service providers may use a variety of technologies to collect information that help DoubleLine and its service providers understand how the website is used. Information collected from your web browser (including small files stored on your device that are commonly referred to as “cookies”) allow the websites to recognize your web browser and help to personalize and improve your user experience and enhance navigation of the website. You can change your cookie preferences by changing the setting on your web browser to delete or reject cookies. If you delete or reject cookies, some website pages may not function properly. Our websites may contain links are maintained or controlled by third parties, each of which has privacy policies which may differ, in some cases significantly, from the privacy policies described in this notice. Please read the privacy policies of such third parties and understand that accessing their websites is at your own risk. Please contact your DoubleLine representative if you would like to receive more information about the privacy policies of third parties.

We also use web analytics services, which currently include but are not limited to Google Analytics and Adobe Analytics. Such web analytics services use cookies and similar technologies to evaluate visitor’s use of the domain, compile statistical reports on domain activity, and provide other services related to our websites. For more information about Google Analytics, or to opt out of Google Analytics, please go to <https://tools.google.com/dlpage/gaoptout>. For more information about Adobe Analytics, or to opt out of Adobe Analytics, please go to: <http://www.adobe.com/privacy/opt-out.html>

DoubleLine Privacy Policy Notice (Cont.)

How and why we may share your information

DoubleLine does not disclose any non-public personal information about our customers or former customers without the customer's authorization, except that we may disclose the information listed above, as follows:

- It may be necessary for DoubleLine to provide information to nonaffiliated third parties in connection with our performance of the services we have agreed to provide to the Funds or you. For example, it might be necessary to do so in order to process transactions and maintain accounts.
- DoubleLine will release any of the non-public information listed above about a customer if directed to do so by that customer or if DoubleLine is authorized by law to do so, such as in the case of a court order, legal investigation, or other properly executed governmental request.
- In order to alert a customer to other financial products and services offered by an affiliate, DoubleLine may share information with an affiliate, including companies using the DoubleLine name. Such products and services may include, for example, other investment products offered by a DoubleLine company. If you prefer that we not disclose non-public personal information about you to our affiliates for this purpose, you may direct us not to make such disclosures (other than disclosures permitted by law) by calling (213) 633-8200. If you limit this sharing and you have a joint account, your decision will be applied to all owners of the account.

We will limit access to your personal account information to those agents and vendors who need to know that information to provide products and services to you. Your information is not provided by us to nonaffiliated third parties for marketing purposes. We maintain physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards to guard your non-public personal information.

Notice related to the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) and to "natural persons" residing in the State of California

DoubleLine collects and uses information that identifies, describes, references, links or relates to, or is associated with, a particular consumer or device ("*Personal Information*"). Personal Information we collect from our customers, website visitors and consumers is covered under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and is therefore excluded from the scope of the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA).

Notice to "natural persons" residing in the European Economic Area (the "EEA")

If you reside in the EEA, we may transfer your personal information outside the EEA, and will ensure that it is protected and transferred in a manner consistent with legal requirements applicable to the information. This can be done in a number of different ways, for instance:

- the country to which we send the personal information may have been assessed by the European Commission as providing an "adequate" level of protection for personal data;
- the recipient may have signed a contract based on standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission; or
- where the recipient is located in the U.S., it may be a certified member of the EU-U.S. Privacy Shield scheme.

In other circumstances, the law may permit us to otherwise transfer your personal information outside the EEA. In all cases, however, any transfer of your personal information will be compliant with applicable data protection law.

Retention of personal information and security

Your personal information will be retained for as long as required:

- for the purposes for which the personal information was collected;
- in order to establish or defend legal rights or obligations or to satisfy any reporting or accounting obligations; and/or
- as required by data protection laws and any other applicable laws or regulatory requirements, including, but not limited to, U.S. laws and regulations applicable to our business.

We will undertake commercially reasonable efforts to protect the personal information that we hold with appropriate security measures.

Access To and Control of Your Personal Information

Depending on your country of domicile, you may have the following rights in respect of the personal information about you that we process:

- the right to access and port personal information;
- the right to rectify personal information;

- the right to restrict the use of personal information;
- the right to request that personal information is erased; and
- the right to object to processing of personal information.

Although you have the right to request that your personal information be deleted at any time, applicable laws or regulatory requirements may prohibit us from doing so. If you are an investor in the DoubleLine funds, certain of the rights described above that may apply to direct clients of DoubleLine domiciled or resident outside the United States will not apply to you. In addition, if you invest in a DoubleLine fund through a financial intermediary, DoubleLine may not have access to personal information about you.

If you wish to exercise any of the rights set out above, please contact privacy@doubleline.com.

Changes to DoubleLine's Privacy Policy

As required by U.S. federal law, DoubleLine will notify customers of DoubleLine's Privacy Policy annually. DoubleLine reserves the right to modify its privacy policy at any time, but in the event that there is a change that affects the content of this notice materially, DoubleLine will promptly inform its customers of that change in accordance with applicable law.

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