

# DoubleLine Opportunistic Core Bond ETF

## Quarterly Fund Review | Second Quarter 2025

### Fund Information:

#### Ticker: DBND

Intraday NAV Ticker: DBND-IV

Inception: 3-31-2022

CUSIP: 25861R105

Gross Expense Ratio: 0.45%

#### Primary Benchmark

Bloomberg US Aggregate  
Bond Index

#### Morningstar Category

U.S. Intermediate  
Core-Plus Bond

#### Portfolio Managers

Jeffrey Gundlach  
Jeffrey Sherman, CFA

### About DoubleLine

DoubleLine is an independent, employee-owned money management firm committed to helping investors achieve their goals.

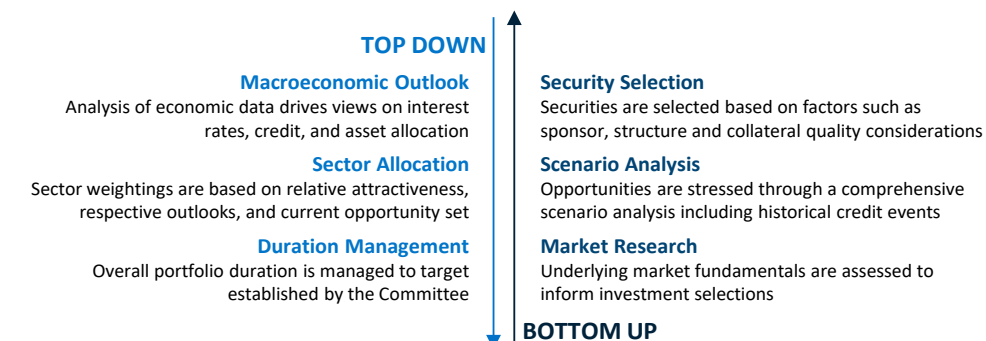
We offer a wide array of investment strategies and vehicles overseen by a time-tested portfolio management team.

### Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek to maximize current income and total return

### Investment Approach

Active management is the centerpiece of DoubleLine's investment philosophy, as the team seeks to deliver strong risk-adjusted returns by using a time-tested process that has successfully navigated numerous market and economic cycles. The Fund seeks to achieve its objective by actively investing across global fixed income sectors, including U.S. Government, Agency Mortgage-Backed Securities, Non-Agency MBS, Commercial MBS, Corporate Bonds (investment grade and below investment grade), Bank Loans, Asset-Backed Securities, Collateralized Loan Obligations, and International fixed income (including both developed and emerging markets).



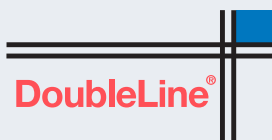
### Fund Performance

Quarter-End Returns (%) June 30, 2025	2Q25	YTD	Annualized				Since Inception
			1 Yr	3 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	
Market	1.36	4.16	7.07	3.47	-	-	1.99
NAV	1.40	4.12	7.07	3.48	-	-	1.97
Benchmark	1.21	4.02	6.08	2.55	-	-	0.85

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling (855) 937-0772 or by visiting [www.doubleline.com](http://www.doubleline.com).

The performance information shown assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions. While the Fund is no-load, management fees and other expenses still apply. Please refer to the prospectus for further details. DoubleLine Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC. DoubleLine® is a registered trademark of DoubleLine Capital LP.

© 2025 DoubleLine Capital LP



# DoubleLine Opportunistic Core Bond ETF

## Quarterly Fund Review

### Second Quarter Fixed Income Overview

The second quarter of 2025 was marked by rising policy uncertainty, slowing growth and heightened geopolitical tension, yet markets demonstrated resilience. U.S. equity markets experienced a brief correction midquarter but rebounded into June, driven by robust earnings guidance and expectations of late-year Federal Reserve easing of the federal funds rate. Gold continued to be a safe-haven asset as global uncertainty and fiscal excess led retail and institutional investors as well as central banks to increase their exposure to the precious metal. After oil prices spiked in the quarter in response to concerns around the potential closing of the Strait of Hormuz following the escalation of hostilities in the Iran-Israel conflict, WTI crude prices settled back into the mid- to high \$60 handle by the end of the period, easing inflationary concerns.

In fixed income, higher-yielding and shorter-duration assets benefited from the U.S. Treasury curve steepening. Yields fell 16 basis points (bps) and 15 bps, respectively, for the two- and five-year Treasury notes while 10- and 30-year Treasury yields rose 2 bps and 20 bps, respectively. The steepening yield curve was indicative of weaker economic sentiment and concerns about the Trump administration's ability to finance its \$4 trillion tax-cut plan. The Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index (the "Agg") returned 1.21% on the quarter, lifted by a 1.82% return for investment grade (IG) corporate bonds. (Figure 1) Credit markets experienced significant bouts of spread volatility during the period. After widening through a turbulent April marked by the "Liberation Day" tariff shock, credit spreads retraced their widening, and many sectors ended the period tighter from the end of the first quarter. While credit markets remain relatively stable for now, we are monitoring signs of stress, particularly among lower-rated credit should macroeconomic conditions continue to deteriorate.

The Fed held rates steady in the quarter but announced a slowdown in quantitative tightening (QT) starting on April 1 by lowering the monthly runoff of Treasury bonds to \$5 billion from \$25 billion. The agency released its updated Summary of Economic Projections in June, which revised future real GDP lower and inflation higher. At quarter-end, market pricing reflected expectations for the first Fed cut in September, followed by three to four additional cuts through mid-2026, bringing the policy rate to a projected 3.00% to 3.25% by June. Globally, disinflation and policy divergence were dominant themes. The European Central Bank and Bank of England delivered rate cuts while the Fed remained on pause.

Labor markets remain broadly stable but are softening. While the U.S. unemployment rate edged lower to 4.1% from 4.2% at the end of the first quarter, leading indicators such as the ISM Manufacturing PMI and Conference Board's Leading Economic Index are reinforcing expectations of slower growth in the second half of the year. Should economic momentum continue to weaken, the Federal Open Market Committee might cite softening labor conditions as a key justification for its expected pivot to rate cuts later this year. In contrast, corporate earnings surprised to the upside in the quarter, particularly among AI-linked and capital-intensive sectors.

Heading into the second half of 2025, investors face a complex landscape shaped by changing trade policy, geopolitical instability, uneven central bank responses and mixed U.S. consumer spending. We remain cautiously optimistic. While downside risks persist, the fundamental backdrop encourages a more nuanced approach to portfolio construction.

### 2Q2025 Fixed Income Performance | As of June 30, 2025

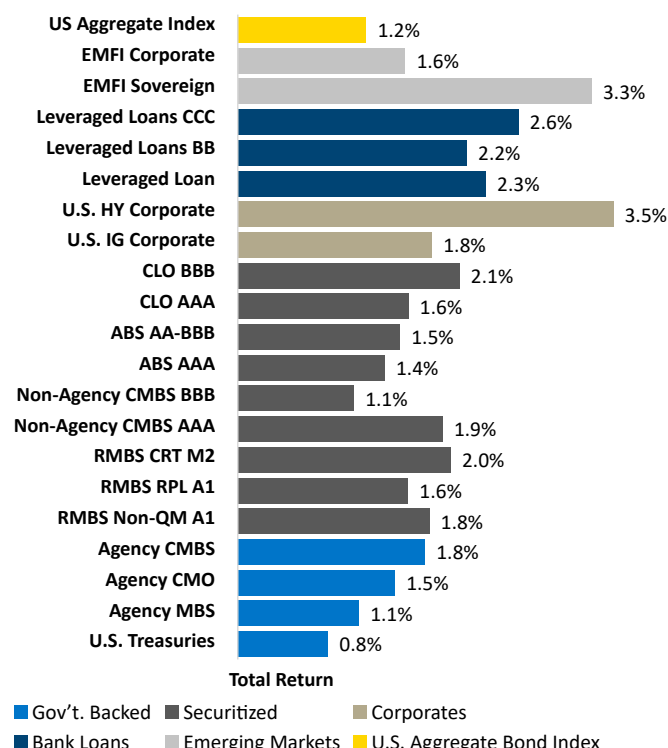
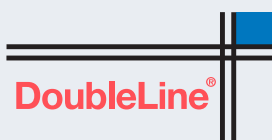


Figure 1

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, BofA Global Research  
Indexes used in this figure can be found under Definitions of Terms at back.



# DoubleLine Opportunistic Core Bond ETF

## Quarterly Fund Review

### Second Quarter Performance Review

DBND (“the Fund”) returned 1.36% (market) and 1.40% (net asset value), outperforming the 1.21% return of its benchmark, the Agg. The primary drivers of performance were:

- (+) Agency RMBS:** The Fund’s allocation to Agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), which accounted for approximately 24% of the Fund, outperformed the returns of the Agency MBS in the Agg and contributed the most to the Fund’s absolute performance.
- (+) Credit Allocation:** Most credit sectors in the Fund’s diversified mix of corporate and securitized credit, which accounted for 52% of the Fund during the quarter, outperformed the 1.82% return of the Bloomberg US Corporate Index.
- (+) Curve Positioning:** The Fund maintained a curve steepener positioning, being overweight the two-year tenor and underweight the 30-year tenor relative to the Agg.

### Portfolio Positioning

In the second quarter, the DoubleLine Fixed Income Asset Allocation Committee held top-down allocations steady in the Fund.

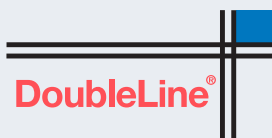
Roughly half of the Fund’s exposure is to government-backed assets, including Treasuries, Agency residential (RMBS) and Agency commercial MBS (CMBS). The other roughly half of the Fund’s exposure is invested across a diversified mix of credit, including non-Agency RMBS, IG corporates, asset-backed securities (ABS), emerging markets debt, high yield (HY) corporates, non-Agency CMBS, collateralized loan obligations (CLOs) and bank loans.

As of June 30, the Fund’s duration was 5.84 years, with the bulk of the Fund’s contribution to duration gained through Treasuries, Agency mortgages and IG corporates. Further, the Fund maintains a curve steepener bias, being overweight the two-year tenor and underweight the 30-year tenor relative to the Agg. The outlook for the Fund to deliver strong risk-adjusted total return remains attractive. At quarter-end, the portfolio’s 30-day SEC yield was 4.78%. Further, an average dollar price at approximately 93 cents on the dollar indicates the potential for further price appreciation. ■

### Sector Allocation and Portfolio Statistics

Sector (%)	June 30, 2025	Mar. 31, 2025	2Q25 Change	1-Year Change
Government	24.7	24.2	0.5	3.1
Agency RMBS	20.4	22.7	-2.3	-1.2
Non-Agency RMBS	12.2	12.0	0.2	-1.1
Investment Grade Corporates	11.0	10.9	0.1	-0.5
Asset-Backed Securities	5.9	5.9	0.0	-0.1
Emerging Markets	5.8	5.7	0.1	0.0
HY Corporates	5.2	4.9	0.3	0.2
Non-Agency CMBS	4.6	4.7	-0.1	-1.7
CLOs	2.9	2.8	0.1	-1.0
Bank Loans	2.5	2.5	0.0	-0.6
Agency CMBS	2.2	1.8	0.4	2.2
Cash	2.6	2.1	0.5	0.8

Statistics	June 30, 2025	Mar. 31, 2025	2Q25 Change	1-Year Change
Cost (\$)	92.0	91.2	0.8	3.2
Price (\$)	92.7	91.6	1.1	4.1
Gross SEC Yield (%)	4.8	4.7	0.1	-0.4
WAL (Years)	5.7	6.2	-0.5	-1.1
Duration (Years)	5.8	5.9	0.0	-0.2



# DoubleLine Opportunistic Core Bond ETF

## Quarterly Fund Review

### Definitions of Terms

**Indices used in Figure 1:** **U.S. Treasuries:** Bloomberg US Treasury Index; **Agency MBS:** Bloomberg US MBS Index; **Agency CMO:** ICE BofA U.S. Agency CMO Index; **Agency CMBS:** Bloomberg US CMBS Index; **RMBS:** BofA Global Research; **Non-Agency CMBS:** Bloomberg US Non-Agency Investment Grade CMBS Index; **ABS AAA:** Bloomberg US ABS AAA Index; **ABS AA-BBB:** ICE BofA U.S. Fixed-Rate Miscellaneous ABS Index; **CLOs:** Palmer Square CLO Total Return Index; **U.S. IG Corporate:** Bloomberg US Corporate Index; **U.S. HY Corporate:** Bloomberg US Corporate High Yield Index; **Leveraged Loans:** Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan TR USD Index; **EMFI Sovereign:** J.P. Morgan EMBI Global Diversified; **EMFI Corporate:** J.P. Morgan CEMBI Broad Diversified; **U.S. Aggregate:** Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index

**Agency** – Refers to mortgage-backed securities (MBS) whose principal and interest are guaranteed by a U.S. government agency such as Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

**Asset-Backed Securities (ABS)** – Investment securities, such as bond or notes, that are collateralized by a pool of assets, such as loans, leases, credit card debt, royalties or receivables.

**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.

**Below Investment Grade (IG)/Non-Investment Grade (Non-IG)** – Term indicating a security is rated below investment grade (IG). These securities are seen as having higher default risk or being prone to other adverse credit events. They typically pay higher yields than higher-quality bonds in order to make them attractive. They are less likely than IG bonds to pay back 100 cents on the dollar.

**Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index USD Unhedged** – This index is a flagship measure of global investment grade debt from 27 local currency markets. This multicurrency benchmark includes treasury, government-related, corporate and securitized fixed-rate bonds from issuers in both developed and emerging markets.

**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) AAA Index** – This index tracks the AAA-rated 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 Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) Index** – This index measures the market of conduit and fusion CMBS deals with a minimum current deal size of \$300 million.

**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 subindices of the Bloomberg US Corporate HY Bond Index.

**Bloomberg US Corporate 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 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).

**Bloomberg US Non-Agency Investment Grade Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS) Index** – This index measures the market of non-Agency investment grade conduit and fusion CMBS deals with a minimum current deal size of \$300 million.

**Bloomberg US Treasury Index** – This index measures U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate nominal debt issued by the U.S. Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more. Treasury bills are excluded by the maturity constraint but are part of a separate Short Treasury Index.

**Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO)** – Single security backed by a pool of debt.

**Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO)** – Refers to a type of mortgage-backed security that contains a pool of mortgages bundled together and sold as an investment. Organized by maturity and level of risk, CMOs receive cash flows as borrowers repay the mortgages that act as collateral on these securities. In turn, CMOs distribute principal and interest payments to investors based on predetermined rules and agreements.

**Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS)** – Securitized loans made on commercial rather than residential properties.

**Conference Board Leading Economic Index** – This index tracks a group of composite indices (manufacturers’ orders, initial unemployment insurance claims, etc.) as a means of gauging the strength of a particular industry or the economy.

**Convexity** – A measure of the curvature, or the degree of the curve, in the relationship between bond prices and bond yields. Convexity demonstrates how the duration of a bond changes as the interest rate changes. Portfolio managers will use convexity as a risk-management tool to measure and manage the portfolio’s exposure to interest rate risk.

**Credit Risk Transfer (CRT)** – Pioneered by Freddie Mac in 2013, CRT programs structure mortgage credit risk into securities and (re)insurance offerings, transferring credit risk exposure from U.S. taxpayers to private capital.

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

**EMFI** – Emerging markets fixed income

**Federal Funds Rate (FFR)** – Target interest rate, set by the Federal Reserve at its Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) meetings, at which commercial banks borrow and lend their excess reserves to each other overnight. The Fed sets a target federal funds rate eight times a year, based on prevailing economic conditions.

**Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC)** – Branch of the Federal Reserve System that determines the direction of monetary policy specifically by directing open market operations. The FOMC comprises the seven board governors and five (out of 12) Federal Reserve Bank presidents.

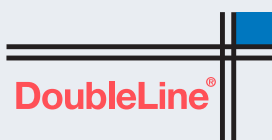
**High Yield (HY)** – Bonds that pay higher interest rates because they have lower credit ratings than investment grade (IG) bonds. HY bonds are more likely to default, so they must pay a higher yield than IG bonds to compensate investors.

**ICE BofA U.S. Agency Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) Index** – This index tracks the performance of U.S. dollar-denominated, fixed-rate Agency CMOs publicly issued in the U.S. domestic market. Qualifying securities must have at least one year remaining to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule, an original deal size for the collateral group of at least \$250 million and a current outstanding deal size for the collateral group that is greater than or equal to 10% of the original deal size.

**ICE BofA U.S. Fixed-Rate Miscellaneous Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) Index** – A subset of the ICE BofA U.S. Fixed-Rate ABS Index, including all ABS collateralized by anything other than auto loans, home equity loans, manufactured housing, credit card receivables and utility assets.

**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.

**ISM Manufacturing PMI** – This index (which used to be called the ISM Manufacturing Purchasing Managers Index) is compiled by the Institute for Supply Management and tracks the economic health of the manufacturing



# DoubleLine Opportunistic Core Bond ETF

## Quarterly Fund Review

sector. The index is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and employment environment. A reading above 50 indicates an expansion of the sector, a reading below 50 represents a contraction, and 50 indicates no change.

**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.

**Morningstar LSTA US Leveraged Loan TR USD Index** – This index tracks the market-weighted performance of institutional weighted loans based on market weightings, spreads and interest payments.

**Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS)** – Investment similar to a bond that is made up of a bundle of home loans bought from the banks that issued them. Investors in MBS receive periodic payments similar to bond coupon payments.

**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.

**Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS)** – Debt-based securities (similar to bonds), backed by the interest paid on loans for commercial properties. "Non-Agency" refers to CMBS not issued by the government-sponsored enterprises.

**Non-Qualified Mortgage (Non-QM)** – Any home loan that doesn't comply with the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau's existing rules on qualified mortgages (QMs). Usually this type of alternative mortgage loan accommodates people who are not able to prove they are capable of making the mortgage payments. Just because it is a non-QM mortgage loan does not necessarily mean high risk or subprime mortgage risk, and in many cases these non-QM mortgage loans require a high FICO score but simply do not check all the boxes associated with a QM loan. Non-QM loans for mortgages are protected by the lender against any type of lawsuit should the borrower become unable to afford the loan.

**Palmer Square CLO Total Return Index** – This index tracks on a total return basis the Palmer Square CLO (collateralized loan obligation) Senior Debt Index, which comprises CLOs issued after Jan. 1, 2009, and meet certain inclusion criteria.

**Quantitative Tightening (QT)** – Reverse of quantitative easing (QE); a central bank that acquired financial assets under QE undertakes steps to reduce its balance sheet.

**Re-Performing Loan (RPL)** – A mortgage that became delinquent because the borrower was behind on payments by at least 90 days, but it is "performing" again because the borrower has resumed making payments.

**Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS)** – Investment similar to a bond that is made up of a residential mortgage or bundle of residential mortgages bought from the banks that issued them. Investors in RMBS receive periodic payments similar to bond coupon payments.

**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.

**Summary of Economic Projections (SEP)** – Four times a year, the Federal Reserve releases a summary of Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) participants' projections for gross domestic product (GDP) growth, the unemployment rate, inflation and the appropriate policy interest rate. The summary also provides

information regarding policymakers' views on the uncertainty and risks attending the outlook. The projections provide information on the values that participants view as the most likely to prevail in the current year and the subsequent two years as well as over the longer run. The FOMC chair presents information about these projections in the press conference following the FOMC meeting for which they were prepared.

**30-Day SEC Yield** – Standard yield calculation developed by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that allows for fairer comparisons of bond funds. It is based on the most-recent 30-day period covered by the fund's filings with the SEC. The yield figure reflects the fund's dividends and interest earned during the period after the deduction of the fund's expenses. It is also referred to as the "standardized yield."

**U-3 Unemployment Rate** – Officially recognized rate of unemployment, compiled and released monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, measuring the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the labor force.

**Weighted Average Life (WAL)** – Average number of years for which each U.S. dollar of unpaid principal on a loan, mortgage or bond remains outstanding.

**West Texas Intermediate (WTI) Crude Oil** – Specific grade of crude oil and one of the main three benchmarks, along with Brent and Dubai Crude, in oil pricing. WTI is known as a light sweet oil because it contains 0.24% sulfur, making it "sweet," and has a low density, making it "light." It is the underlying commodity of the New York Mercantile Exchange's (NYMEX) oil futures contract and is considered a high-quality oil that is easily refined.

**You cannot invest directly in an index.**

### Risk Disclosure

Investments in debt securities typically decrease 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 ABS, MBS, and floating rate securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in floating rate securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, interest rate risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. The Fund invests in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets. The Fund may use leverage which may cause the effect of an increase or decrease in the value of the portfolio securities to be magnified and the Fund to be more volatile than if leverage was not used. Derivatives involve special risks including correlation, counterparty, liquidity, operational, accounting and tax risks. These risks, in certain cases, may be greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments. Investing in ETFs involve additional risks such as the market price of the shares may trade at a discount to its net asset value ("NAV"), 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 Funds ability to sell its shares.

The Fund's investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The statutory and summary prospectus contain this and other important information about the investment company, and may be obtained by calling (855) 937-0772, or visiting [www.doubleline.com](http://www.doubleline.com). Read them carefully before investing.

