DoubleLine®

Annual Report

September 30, 2023

DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund

NYSE: DLY

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Table of Contents

Dear DoubleLine Funds Shareholder,

On behalf of the DoubleLine Funds, I am pleased to deliver the Annual Report for the 12-month period ended September 30, 2023. On the following pages, you will find specific information regarding each Fund's operation and holdings. In addition, we discuss each Fund's investment performance and the main drivers of that performance during the reporting period.

Across the review period, financial markets, including many of the sectors in which the DoubleLine Funds invest, faced divergent risks and fluctuating risk sentiment. The Federal Reserve tightened monetary policy consistently over the period, which was marked by inflation receding from multidecade highs. In March, Silicon Valley Bank and Signature Bank, two regional lenders, were taken under receivership by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. In an effort to head off potential contagion throughout the banking sector, federal regulators unveiled emergency liquidity measures, including the creation of a Bank Term Funding Program, which offered loans of up to one year to banks that pledged qualifying collateral such as U.S. Treasuries and Agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS), among other assets. Concerns over the financial stability of the banking sector, which were ultimately short-lived, sent shockwaves of volatility through the Treasury curve. For the period, stocks broadly rallied while bond returns were muted as the benchmark S&P 500 Index and Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index returned 21.62% and 0.64%, respectively.

Despite elevated, albeit declining, inflation and tightening monetary conditions, economic fundamentals were largely resilient during the reporting period. U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) was positive on a year-over-year (YoY) and quarter-over-quarter (QoQ) basis each quarter from September 30, 2022, through June 30, 2023, with the strongest YoY print at a 2.4% seasonally adjusted annualized rate as of June 30, 2023.

Domestic growth was buoyed by a robust labor market, as the U-3 unemployment rate finished the period at 3.8%, near the measure's lowest reading in over 50 years. The labor market still appeared tight by historical standards, as the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey data for August showed the ratio of vacancies per unemployed job seeker to be 1.5. A strong labor market, and relatedly strong consumer buying power, has contributed to higher growth estimates, with third quarter real GDP forecast to grow at a seasonally adjusted annualized rate of 2.0% QoQ. However, other indicators such as the ISM Manufacturing PMI and Leading Economic Index have been weakening for some time, with the latter at a level historically associated with recession.

The Fed increased the target federal funds rate in the 12-month period by 225 basis points (bps) to an upper-bound rate of 5.50%. Two-year Treasury yields rose 76 bps, five-year yields rose 52 bps, 10-year yields rose 74 bps, and 30-year yields rose 92 bps in the period. Traditional fixed-income sectors, including Treasuries, Agency MBS and investment grade corporate bonds, were all impacted by rising interest rates across the Treasury curve. Disparate returns across the fixed income universe were largely attributable to duration risk, as Treasuries and Agency MBS experienced negative returns while corporate bonds posted positive returns driven by spread tightening amid strong corporate earnings. Bifurcated returns in fixed income were not confined to the U.S., as sovereign bonds from developed markets posted muted returns while emerging markets sovereign bonds were among the best-performing sectors in the global fixed-income landscape.

Global central banks largely tightened policy rates in the period, as decades-high inflation proved to be a global phenomenon. The European Central Bank hiked its deposit facility rate 325 bps. European equities returned 19.93%, as tracked by the MSCI Europe Index, despite fallout from the Russia-Ukraine war.

In China, the country's reopening from COVID-19 stoked optimism for economic growth, which was ultimately undercut by property sector concerns and lackluster policy support from the central bank. In the 12-month period, the People's Bank of China cut the borrowing cost of its medium-term policy loans by only 25 bps to 2.50% from 2.75%, leaving something to be desired for investors seeking more meaningful stimulus to address the economy's fragility. Investors will be keeping a close eye on Chinese economic growth moving forward, as the world's second largest economy might need a governmental fiscal boost to reach the country's stated 2023 GDP growth target of 5%.

The DoubleLine investment team strives to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns to our investors through full economic cycles and variable interest-rate environments using a time-tested process. Therefore, while the challenging conditions of the last year have muted returns, we are confident in our ability to take advantage of future opportunities by drawing upon the extensive experience of our team.

If you have any questions regarding the DoubleLine Funds, 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. Thank you for your continued support and entrusting DoubleLine with your investments. We deeply value your trust, and we will continue to work diligently to meet your broad investment needs.

Sincerely,

Ronald Redell

Ronald Redell, CFA
Chairman of the Board of Trustees
DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund
November 1, 2023

Management's Discussion of Fund Performance

DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund

For the 12-month period ended September 30, 2023, the DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund outperformed the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index return of 0.64% on a net asset value basis. Despite the steep interest rate hikes in the period, the Fund generated strong absolute and relative performance due to its allocations to corporate and securitized credit sectors. The largest contributors to Fund performance were collateralized loan obligations and domestic high yield bonds, which both benefited from high levels of interest income and credit spread tightening. The largest detractors from performance were non-Agency commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and Agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS). The non-Agency CMBS holdings suffered from credit spread widening, as investors continued to perceive these exposures as higher risk given commercial property stress observed in certain markets. The Agency MBS holdings suffered from duration-related price declines and some moderate spread widening.

12-Month Period Ended 9-30-23	12-Months
Total Return based on NAV	8.63%
Total Return based on Market Price	20.50%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index*	0.64%

* *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, 2023, 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 debt 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. **Floating rate loans** and other floating rate investments are subject to credit risk, interest rate risk, counterparty risk and financial services risks, among others. 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 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) DLINE 11 / 1 (877) 354-6311 or by visiting www.doubleline.com/funds/yield-opportunities-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.

The reference and link to any websites in this Annual Report have been provided as a convenience, and the information contained on such website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

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.

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).

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 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.

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

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

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

Federal Funds Rate—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.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—Market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period. GDP is considered an indicator of a country's standard of living.

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 sector. The index is based on five major indicators: new orders, inventory levels, production, supplier deliveries and employment environment. A number below 50 is considered a contractionary signal for the economy; a number above 50 is considered expansionary.

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS)—Conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, JOLTS involves the monthly collection, processing and dissemination of job openings and labor turnover data. The data, collected from sampled establishments on a voluntary basis, includes employment, job openings, hires, quits, layoffs, discharges and other separations. The number of unfilled jobs—used to calculate the job openings rate—is an important measure of the unmet demand for labor, providing a more complete picture of the U.S. labor market than by looking solely at the unemployment rate.

Leading Economic Index (LEI)—This index, published by the Conference Board, tracks a group of composite indexes (manufacturers' orders, initial unemployment insurance claims, et al.) as a means of gauging the strength of a particular industry or the economy.

Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Europe Index—This index is U.S. dollar denominated and represents the performance of large- and mid-cap equities across 15 developed countries in Europe. It covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

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.

S&P 500 Index—This unmanaged capitalization-weighted index of the stocks of the 500 largest publicly traded U.S. companies is designed to measure performance of the broad domestic economy through changes in the aggregate market value of the 500 stocks, which represent all major industries.

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.

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.

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.

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

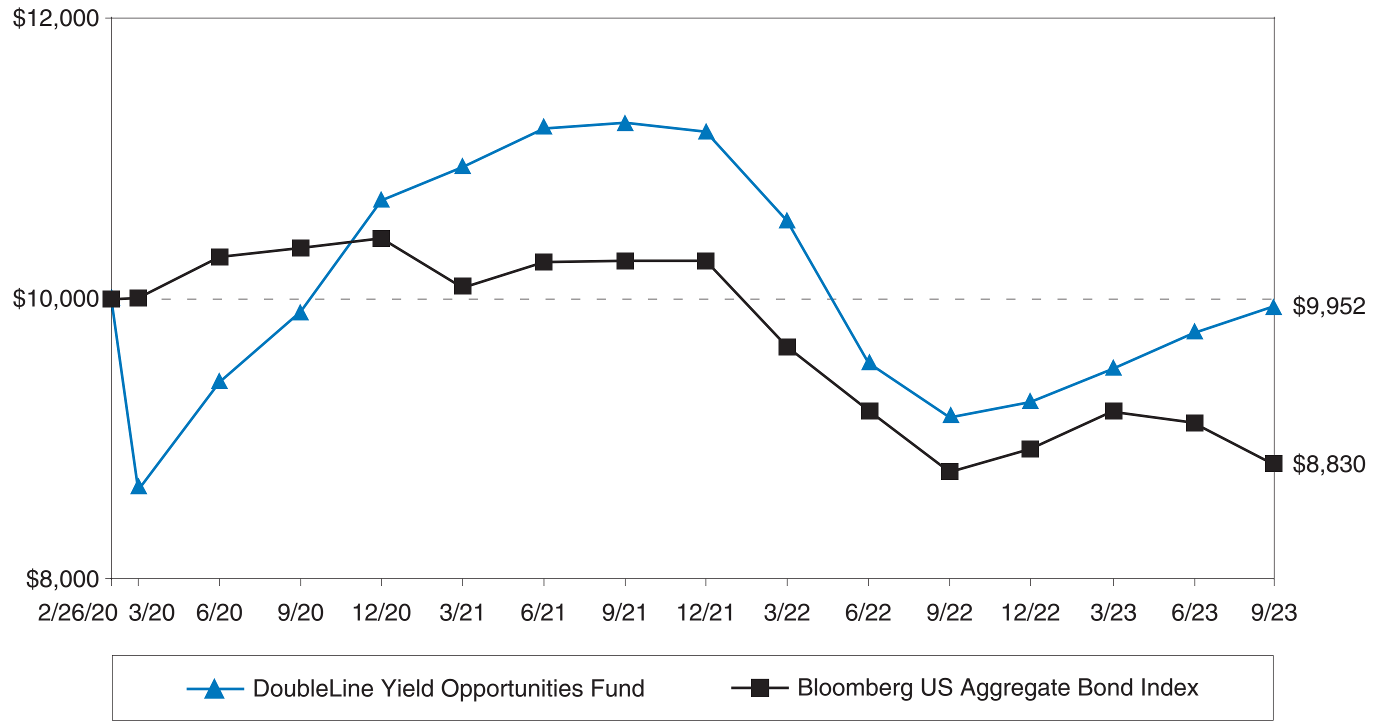
Standardized Performance Summary

DLY			
DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund Returns as of September 30, 2023	**1-Year**	**3-Years Annualized**	**Since Inception Annualized (2-26-20 to 9-30-23)**
Total Return based on NAV	8.63%	0.12%	-0.13%
Total Return based on Market Price	20.50%	1.34%	-0.30%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index[1]	0.64%	-5.21%	-3.40%

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 the 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 Yield Opportunities Fund
Value of a $10,000 Investment[1]



Average Annual Total Returns[1]
As of September 30, 2023

	1 Year	Since Inception Annualized (2/26/2020)
DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund		
Total Return based on NAV	8.63%	-0.13%
Total Return based on Market Price	20.50%	-0.30%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	0.64%	-3.40%

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, and the effects of compounding. The section entitled "Summary of Updated Information Regarding the Fund" 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. The returns shown do not reflect taxes a shareholder would pay on distributions or redemptions. 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 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. Index performance reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes.

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 3.7%				
	Affirm Asset Securitization Trust,			
1,300,000	Series 2023-B-D	8.78%[a]	09/15/2028	1,305,398
	Air Canada,			
6,000,000	Series 2020-1-C	10.50%[a]	07/15/2026	6,430,735
	Blue Stream Issuer LLC,			
2,500,000	Series 2023-1A-C	8.90%[a]	05/20/2053	2,238,337
	Castlelake Aircraft Structured Trust,			
1,402,346	Series 2021-1A-C	7.00%[a][b]	01/15/2046	1,025,522
	JetBlue,			
1,332,063	Series 2019-1-B	8.00%	11/15/2027	1,353,378
	JOL Air Ltd.,			
4,177,597	Series 2019-1-B	4.95%[a]	04/15/2044	3,199,450
	Kestrel Aircraft Funding Ltd.,			
1,144,970	Series 2018-1A-A	4.25%[a]	12/15/2038	995,099
	MACH 1 Cayman Ltd.,			
868,376	Series 2019-1-B	4.34%[a][b]	10/15/2039	611,749
	Marlette Funding Trust,			
8,192	Series 2021-1A-R	0.00%[a][b][c]	06/16/2031	308,524
	Pagaya AI Debt Selection Trust,			
1,745,630	Series 2020-3-C	6.43%[a]	05/17/2027	1,739,817
2,425,852	Series 2021-3-CERT	0.00%[a][b][c]	05/15/2029	98,218
83,955	Series 2021-5-A	1.53%[a]	08/15/2029	82,843
2,303,922	Series 2021-5-CERT	0.00%[a][b][c]	08/15/2029	330,509
337,488	Series 2022-1-A	2.03%[a]	10/15/2029	330,486
124,087	Series 2021-3-A	1.15%[a]	05/15/2029	123,629
	Pagaya AI Debt Trust,			
967,916	Series 2022-2-AB	5.37%[a][d]	01/15/2030	955,850
	Research-Driven Pagaya Motor Asset Trust,			
999,675	Series 2022-3A-C	10.04%[a]	11/25/2030	965,413
	SoFi Alternative Consumer Loan Program,			
55,000	Series 2021-2-R1	0.00%[a][b][c]	08/15/2030	728,683
	SoFi Professional Loan Program Trust,			
20,000	Series 2018-C-R1	0.00%[a][b][c]	01/25/2048	191,391
	START Ireland,			
1,056,752	Series 2019-1-C	6.41%[a][b]	03/15/2044	439,693
	Start Ltd.,			
3,055,912	Series 2018-1-A	4.09%[a]	05/15/2043	2,706,502
	Upstart Securitization Trust,			
4,000	Series 2021-2-CERT	0.00%[b][c]	06/20/2031	267,482
3,300	Series 2021-5-CERT	0.00%[a][b][c]	11/20/2031	271,599
	Total Asset Backed Obligations (Cost $29,172,509)			**26,700,307**
BANK LOANS 11.6%				
	AAdvantage Loyalty IP Ltd.,			
1,149,500	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.01%, 0.75% Floor)	10.34%	04/20/2028	1,186,215
	Access CIG LLC,			
1,560,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.00%, 0.50% Floor)	10.32%	08/15/2028	1,542,450
	American Tire Distributors, Inc.,			
1,328,188	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.51%, 0.75% Floor)	11.81%	10/20/2028	1,167,211
	Applied Systems, Inc.,			
2,021,903	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.75%, 0.75% Floor)	12.14%	09/18/2027	2,034,540
28,097	(3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.50%, 0.75% Floor)	9.17%[o]	09/18/2027	28,273
	Ascend Learning LLC,			
765,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.85%, 0.50% Floor)	11.17%	12/10/2029	661,404
	Astra Acquisition Corporation,			
548,669	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.36%, 0.50% Floor)	10.90%	10/25/2028	414,519
3,249,219	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 8.99%, 0.75% Floor)	14.53%	10/25/2029	2,030,762
	Asurion LLC,			
305,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.36%)	10.68%	01/31/2028	275,862
1,425,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.36%)	10.68%	01/22/2029	1,269,262
	Athenahealth Group, Inc.,			
629,135	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.25%, 0.50% Floor)	8.57%	02/15/2029	619,110
	Atlas Purchaser, Inc.,			
2,142,550	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.51%, 0.75% Floor)	10.88%	05/08/2028	1,535,169
	Aveanna Healthcare LLC,			
2,800,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.15%, 0.50% Floor)	12.57%	12/10/2029	1,848,000
	Bausch & Lomb Corporation,			
965,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan	9.32%[e]	09/29/2028	954,144
411,872	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.35%, 0.50% Floor)	8.76%	05/10/2027	401,118
	Carnival Corporation,			
219,450	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.00%, 0.75% Floor)	8.33%	08/09/2027	219,267
	Castlelake Aviation LLC,			
2,098,937	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month LIBOR USD + 2.75%, 0.50% Floor)	8.42%[o]	10/22/2026	2,099,294

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Cengage Learning, Inc.,			
1,822,800	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.01%, 1.00% Floor)	10.32%	07/14/2026	1,817,104
	Clydesdale Acquisition Holdings, Inc.,			
691,250	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.28%, 0.50% Floor)	9.59%	04/13/2029	682,841
	Constant Contact, Inc.,			
4,500,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.76%)	13.06%	02/09/2029	3,850,335
	Corelogic, Inc.,			
248,731	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.61%, 0.50% Floor)	8.93%	06/02/2028	230,749
	Cornerstone Building Brands, Inc,			
686,480	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.35%, 0.50% Floor)	8.68%	04/12/2028	671,679
	Cross Financial Corporation,			
1,170,068	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.11%, 0.75% Floor)	9.43%	09/15/2027	1,173,905
	DCert Buyer, Inc.,			
940,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.00%)	12.32%	02/16/2029	882,035
	Deerfield Dakota Holding LLC,			
205,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.75%, 1.00% Floor)	9.14%	04/09/2027	200,345
	Delta Topco, Inc.,			
3,800,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (6 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.25%, 0.75% Floor)	12.57%	12/01/2028	3,638,500
	DexKo Global, Inc.,			
790,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.25%)	9.64%	10/04/2028	781,772
	DG Investment Intermediate Holdings, Inc.,			
915,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.86%, 0.75% Floor)	12.18%	03/29/2029	813,206
	DirectTV Financing LLC,			
514,151	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.11%, 0.75% Floor)	10.43%	08/02/2027	503,655
	Eisner Advisory Group LLC,			
926,110	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.36%, 0.75% Floor)	10.68%	07/28/2028	925,916
	Element Materials Technology Group US Holdings, Inc.,			
72,087	Senior Secured First Lien Delayed-Draw Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.35%, 0.50% Floor)	9.74%	06/22/2029	71,426
156,188	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.35%, 0.50% Floor)	9.74%	06/22/2029	154,757
250,000	**EnergySolutions LLC**	9.33%(e)	09/18/2030	248,750
	Fertitta Entertainment LLC,			
651,692	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.00%, 0.50% Floor)	9.32%	01/29/2029	646,227
	Flynn Canada Ltd.,			
1,118,813	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.61%, 0.50% Floor)	9.93%	07/21/2028	1,062,872
	Getty Images, Inc.,			
1,250,929	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.60%)	9.99%	02/19/2026	1,255,933
	GIP II Blue Holding LP,			
178,737	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.61%, 1.00% Floor)	9.93%	09/29/2028	179,557
	Grab Holdings, Inc.,			
1,162,720	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.61%, 1.00% Floor)	9.93%	01/29/2026	1,171,807
	Groupe Solmax, Inc.,			
	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan			
544,487	(3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.01%, 0.75% Floor)	10.40%	05/30/2028	512,839
468,279	(1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.86%, 0.75% Floor)	10.18%	05/30/2028	441,060
	Helios Software Holdings, Inc.,			
1,080,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.35%)	9.66%	07/18/2030	1,076,760
	Hexion Holdings Corporation,			
238,791	Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.50%, 0.50% Floor)	10.03%	03/15/2029	227,613
	Ineos US Finance LLC,			
2,109,713	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.60%)	8.92%	02/19/2030	2,096,527

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	ION Trading Technologies SARL,			
405,663	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.85%)	10.24%	03/31/2028	400,971
	Jo-Ann Stores LLC,			
245,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.01%, 0.75% Floor)	10.36%	07/07/2028	82,075
	Kenan Advantage Group, Inc.,			
633,413	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (6 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.43%, 0.75% Floor)	9.73%	03/24/2026	634,204
	LaserShip, Inc.,			
513,690	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.76%, 0.75% Floor)	10.40%	05/08/2028	479,529
345,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.76%, 0.75% Floor)	13.40%	04/30/2029	288,075
	LBM Acquisition LLC,			
925,263	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.85%, 0.75% Floor)	9.18%	12/17/2027	905,287
	Lereta LLC,			
375,872	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.11%, 0.75% Floor)	10.43%	07/27/2028	306,664
	LifePoint Health, Inc.,			
1,315,000	Term Loan	10.82%(e)	11/16/2028	1,275,550
	LSF9 Atlantis Holdings LLC,			
553,125	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.25%, 0.75% Floor)	12.64%	03/31/2029	531,346
	MedAssets Software Intermediate Holdings, Inc.,			
785,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.86%, 0.50% Floor)	12.18%	12/17/2029	503,138
	Milano Acquisition Corporation,			
2,119,148	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.10%, 0.75% Floor)	9.49%	10/01/2027	2,072,792
	Mileage Plus Holdings LLC,			
300,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.40%, 1.00% Floor)	10.80%	06/21/2027	312,136
	Minotaur Acquisition, Inc.,			
3,848,866	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.85%)	10.17%	03/27/2026	3,840,322
	Mitchell International, Inc.,			
645,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.61%, 0.50% Floor)	11.93%	10/15/2029	595,922
	NortonLifeLock, Inc.,			
1,085,761	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 2.10%, 0.50% Floor)	7.42%	09/12/2029	1,083,660
	Olympus Water US Holding Corporation,			
1,295,000	Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.00%, 0.50% Floor)	10.39%	11/09/2028	1,295,809
	OMNIA Partners LLC,			
813,573	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.25%)	9.60%	07/25/2030	815,522
	Ontario Gaming GTA LP,			
1,165,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.25%, 0.50% Floor)	9.64%	08/01/2030	1,167,307
	OYO Hospitality Netherlands B.V.,			
366,563	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 8.51%, 0.75% Floor)	13.91%	06/23/2026	317,687
	Par Petroleum, LLC,			
1,009,925	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.35%, 0.50% Floor)	9.77%	02/28/2030	1,010,132
	PECF USS Intermediate Holding Corporation,			
802,957	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.51%, 0.50% Floor)	9.88%	12/15/2028	647,528
	Penn National Gaming, Inc.,			
2,342,211	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 2.85%, 0.50% Floor)	8.17%	05/03/2029	2,342,211
	PetVet Care Centers LLC,			
730,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.35%)	11.67%	02/13/2026	724,707
	Potters Borrower LP,			
253,500	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.10%, 0.75% Floor)	9.49%	12/14/2027	254,728
	Pretium PKG Holdings, Inc.,			
	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan			
480,000	(1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.86%, 0.50% Floor)	12.19%	09/30/2029	153,943
480,000	(3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.01%, 0.50% Floor)	12.28%	09/30/2029	153,943

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Pug LLC,			
1,716,861	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.36%, 0.50% Floor)	9.68%	02/13/2027	1,635,310
	RegionalCare Hospital Partners Holdings, Inc.,			
1,317,584	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.61%)	9.38%	11/14/2025	1,316,898
	Riverbed Technology, Inc.,			
482,183	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.50% + 2.00% PIK, 1.00% Floor)	9.89%	07/01/2028	314,625
	Simon & Schuster,			
70,000	Term Loan	9.32%(e)	09/19/2030	69,650
	Skillsoft Finance II, Inc.,			
467,256	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.36%, 0.75% Floor)	10.70%	07/14/2028	442,528
	Southern Veterinary Partners LLC,			
452,673	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.61%, 1.00% Floor)	9.43%	10/05/2027	450,479
750,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.85%, 1.00% Floor)	13.17%	09/22/2028	712,500
	SRS Distribution, Inc.,			
219,440	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.35%, 0.50% Floor)	8.93%	06/02/2028	217,554
	Staples, Inc.,			
824,207	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.85%)	10.63%	04/16/2026	709,024
	Sunshine Luxembourg SARL,			
661,607	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.11%, 0.75% Floor)	9.24%	10/01/2026	661,333
	Team Health,			
815,000	Term Loan	10.58%(e)	03/02/2027	623,271
	The Edelman Financial Engines Centre LLC,			
3,360,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (6 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.93%)	12.18%	07/20/2026	3,355,800
	Think & Learn Private Ltd.,			
673,651	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (Prime Rate + 0.00%, 0.75% Floor)	15.25%	11/24/2026	233,588
	TK Elevator Midco GMBH,			
653,363	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.85%, 0.50% Floor)	9.38%	07/30/2027	652,709
	Travelport Finance (Luxembourg) SARL,			
1,748,526	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.51%, 1.00% Floor)	12.33%	02/28/2025	1,666,625
	Uber Technologies, Inc.,			
491,288	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.60%)	8.16%	03/04/2030	491,678
	UKG, Inc.,			
305,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.25%, 0.50% Floor)	10.62%	05/03/2027	305,299
	Vantage Specialty Chemicals, Inc.,			
218,350	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 3.36%, 0.50% Floor)	10.08%	10/26/2026	214,474
	Viad Corporation,			
	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan			
379,421	(Prime Rate + 4.00%, 0.50% Floor)	12.50%	07/31/2028	373,096
1,745,338	(1 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 5.11%, 0.50% Floor)	10.43%	07/31/2028	1,716,244
	VT Topco, Inc.,			
900,000	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 6.01%, 0.50% Floor)	9.66%	08/09/2030	901,598
	WaterBridge Midstream Operating LLC,			
943,682	Senior Secured First Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 4.26%, 1.00% Floor)	11.36%	06/22/2026	946,192
	WWEX UNI TopCo Holdings LLC,			
165,000	Senior Secured Second Lien Term Loan (3 Month Secured Overnight Financing Rate + 7.26%, 0.75% Floor)	12.65%	07/26/2029	140,663
	Total Bank Loans (Cost $89,262,215)			**83,951,096**
	COLLATERALIZED LOAN OBLIGATIONS 18.4%			
	AIMCO Ltd.,			
800,000	Series 2019-10A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.21%, 5.95% Floor)	11.56%(a)	07/22/2032	770,413
2,000,000	Series 2021-15A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.21%, 5.95% Floor)	11.52%(a)	10/17/2034	1,917,071
	Apidos,			
1,450,000	Series 2018-18A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.96%, 5.70% Floor)	11.31%(a)	10/22/2030	1,348,353

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Bain Capital Credit Ltd.,			
3,000,000	Series 2017-2A-ER2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.12%, 6.86% Floor)	12.47%(a)	07/25/2034	2,778,238
8,000,000	Series 2019-3A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.36%, 7.36% Floor)	12.70%(a)	10/21/2034	7,368,678
1,250,000	Series 2022-3A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.35%, 7.35% Floor)	12.66%(a)	07/17/2035	1,159,169
	Barings Ltd.,			
1,500,000	Series 2019-2A-CR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 3.66%, 3.40% Floor)	8.97%(a)	04/15/2036	1,439,724
2,000,000	Series 2020-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.91%, 6.65% Floor)	12.22%(a)	10/15/2036	1,927,801
	Canyon Capital Ltd.,			
1,850,000	Series 2020-2A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.79%, 6.53% Floor)	12.10%(a)	10/15/2034	1,761,684
1,000,000	Series 2021-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.67%, 6.41% Floor)	11.98%(a)	04/15/2034	941,850
2,000,000	Series 2021-3A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.46%, 6.20% Floor)	11.77%(a)	07/15/2034	1,882,363
	Carlyle Global Market Strategies Ltd.,			
1,875,000	Series 2020-2A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.96%, 6.70% Floor)	12.31%(a)	01/25/2035	1,806,675
1,000,000	Series 2021-1A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.26%, 6.00% Floor)	11.57%(a)	04/15/2034	949,452
	Catskill Park Ltd.,			
3,800,000	Series 2017-1A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.26%)	11.59%(a)	04/20/2029	3,313,611
	CIFC Funding Ltd.,			
2,000,000	Series 2013-1A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.91%)	12.22%(a)	07/16/2030	1,845,599
3,350,000	Series 2013-3RA-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.16%, 5.90% Floor)	11.51%(a)	04/24/2031	3,018,255
1,750,000	Series 2017-5A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.36%)	11.67%(a)	11/16/2030	1,611,903
4,650,000	Series 2019-3A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.06%, 6.80% Floor)	12.37%(a)	10/16/2034	4,490,844
2,000,000	Series 2020-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.51%, 6.51% Floor)	11.82%(a)	07/15/2036	1,923,578
1,500,000	Series 2020-4A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.11%, 7.11% Floor)	12.42%(a)	01/15/2034	1,476,375
500,000	Series 2021-4A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.26%, 6.00% Floor)	11.57%(a)	07/15/2033	476,176
	Dryden Ltd.,			
1,000,000	Series 2020-77A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.13%, 6.13% Floor)	11.51%(a)	05/20/2034	893,421
2,500,000	Series 2021-87A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.41%, 6.15% Floor)	11.79%(a)	05/20/2034	2,288,932
	Dryden Senior Loan Fund,			
2,000,000	Series 2017-54A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.46%)	11.78%(a)	10/19/2029	1,740,334
	Highbridge Loan Management Ltd.,			
2,000,000	Series 13A-18-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.76%, 5.50% Floor)	11.07%(a)	10/15/2030	1,799,424
1,550,000	Series 2013-2A-CR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 3.16%)	8.49%(a)	10/20/2029	1,488,875
1,000,000	Series 6A-2015-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.36%)	10.73%(a)	02/05/2031	873,891
	Madison Park Funding Ltd.,			
750,000	Series 2018-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.01%, 5.75% Floor)	11.32%(a)	10/15/2031	673,642
2,500,000	Series 2020-45A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.61%, 6.35% Floor)	11.92%(a)	07/15/2034	2,438,209
2,000,000	Series 2021-38A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.26%, 6.26% Floor)	11.57%(a)	07/17/2034	1,918,252
	Magnetite Ltd.,			
500,000	Series 2020-26A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.21%, 5.95% Floor)	11.56%(a)	07/25/2034	482,569
1,000,000	Series 2020-28A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.41%, 6.15% Floor)	11.74%(a)	01/20/2035	950,716
	Marble Point Ltd.,			
2,500,000	Series 2018-1A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 3.26%)	8.57%(a)	07/16/2031	2,132,861
	Milos Ltd.,			
4,000,000	Series 2017-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.41%, 6.15% Floor)	11.74%(a)	10/20/2030	3,725,623
	Neuberger Berman Loan Advisers Ltd.,			
2,500,000	Series 2017-16SA-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.51%, 6.25% Floor)	11.82%(a)	04/15/2034	2,325,491
7,000,000	Series 2019-34A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.50%, 6.50% Floor)	11.83%(a)	01/20/2035	6,625,115
500,000	Series 2020-38A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 3.26%, 3.00% Floor)	8.59%(a)	10/20/2035	491,083
3,000,000	Series 2020-38A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.51%, 6.25% Floor)	11.84%(a)	10/20/2035	2,843,912

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Octagon Investment Partners Ltd.,			
1,000,000	Series 2014-1A-ERR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.26%, 6.00% Floor)	11.64%(a)	11/18/2031	855,852
750,000	Series 2019-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.86%, 6.60% Floor)	12.21%(a)	10/25/2032	697,492
1,500,000	Series 2019-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.26%, 7.00% Floor)	12.59%(a)	01/20/2035	1,345,532
5,000,000	Series 2019-1A-INC	0.00%(a)(b)(c)(d)	10/25/2032	2,300,760
500,000	Series 2019-4A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.06%, 6.80% Floor)	12.43%(a)	05/12/2031	457,109
1,000,000	Series 2020-2A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.86%, 6.60% Floor)	12.17%(a)	07/15/2036	889,881
4,000,000	Series 2021-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.76%, 6.50% Floor)	12.07%(a)	04/15/2034	3,533,981
	OHA Credit Funding Ltd.,			
3,000,000	Series 2019-3A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.51%, 6.25% Floor)	11.84%(a)	07/02/2035	2,950,098
	Point Au Roche Park Ltd.,			
500,000	Series 2021-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.36%, 6.10% Floor)	11.69%(a)	07/20/2034	465,020
	Reese Park Ltd.,			
1,000,000	Series 2020-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.76%, 6.76% Floor)	12.07%(a)	10/15/2034	922,651
	RR Ltd.,			
5,000,000	Series 2017-2A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.06%, 5.80% Floor)	11.37%(a)	04/15/2036	4,634,909
1,000,000	Series 2019-6A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.11%, 5.85% Floor)	11.42%(a)	04/15/2036	923,595
	Sound Point Ltd.,			
3,000,000	Series 2020-1A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.12%, 7.12% Floor)	12.45%(a)	07/20/2034	2,600,528
4,000,000	Series 2020-2A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.82%, 6.56% Floor)	12.17%(a)	10/25/2034	3,325,364
7,000,000	Series 2021-2A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.62%, 6.36% Floor)	11.97%(a)	07/25/2034	5,830,409
2,000,000	Series 2021-3A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.87%, 6.61% Floor)	12.22%(a)	10/25/2034	1,601,909
7,000,000	Series 2021-4A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.96%, 6.96% Floor)	12.31%(a)	10/25/2034	5,434,038

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	THL Credit Wind River Ltd.,			
2,500,000	Series 2017-3A-ER (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 7.31%, 7.05% Floor)	12.62%(a)	04/15/2035	2,219,017
1,000,000	Series 2018-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.76%)	11.07%(a)	07/15/2030	877,908
1,000,000	Series 2018-2A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.01%)	11.32%(a)	07/15/2030	834,950
	Thompson Park Ltd.,			
2,000,000	Series 2021-1A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.57%, 6.57% Floor)	11.88%(a)	04/15/2034	1,949,771
	Trimaran CAVU LLC,			
3,000,000	Series 2019-1A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 4.41%, 4.15% Floor)	9.74%(a)	07/20/2032	2,950,275
	Voya Ltd.,			
2,000,000	Series 2013-3A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.16%, 5.90% Floor)	11.47%(a)	10/18/2031	1,659,564
1,350,000	Series 2017-2A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.28%)	11.59%(a)	06/07/2030	1,151,142
2,700,000	Series 2018-1A-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.46%)	10.78%(a)	04/19/2031	2,213,707
2,000,000	Series 2018-4A-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 6.56%, 6.30% Floor)	11.87%(a)	01/15/2032	1,900,883
	Webster Park Ltd.,			
1,000,000	Series 2015-1A-DR (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 3 Month + 5.76%, 5.50% Floor)	11.09%(a)	07/20/2030	881,916
	Total Collateralized Loan Obligations (Cost $144,321,685)			**133,308,423**
FOREIGN CORPORATE BONDS 14.5%				
1,903,000	**ABM Investama Tbk PT**	9.50%(a)	08/05/2026	1,731,964
1,200,000	**Adani Electricity Mumbai Ltd.**	3.87%	07/22/2031	838,563
732,000	**Adani International Container Terminal Private Ltd.**	3.00%	02/16/2031	552,238
500,000	**Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Ltd.**	3.10%	02/02/2031	345,804
3,900,000	**Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone Ltd.**	5.00%	08/02/2041	2,583,341
2,363,500	**Adani Transmission Step-One Ltd.**	4.25%	05/21/2036	1,773,205
800,000	**AES Andes S.A. (5 Year CMT Rate + 4.92%)**	6.35%	10/07/2079	755,634

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
1,000,000	AES Andes S.A. (5 Year Swap Rate USD + 4.64%)	7.13%	03/26/2079	944,255
4,344,000	AI Candelaria Spain S.A.	5.75%	06/15/2033	3,078,369
1,000,000	AI Candelaria Spain S.A.	5.75%(a)	06/15/2033	708,648
300,000	Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	3.25%	02/09/2061	160,559
470,827	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	10.00%(b)(f)	12/19/2024	7,063
942,731	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	9.00%(a)(b)(f)	02/10/2025	14,141
2,356,827	Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.	9.00%(b)(f)	02/10/2025	35,353
4,000,000	Altice France Holding S.A.	6.00%(a)	02/15/2028	1,983,763
4,000,000	AMS AG	7.00%(a)	07/31/2025	3,948,396
3,150,000	Aris Mining Corporation	6.88%	08/09/2026	2,521,638
700,000	Braskem Idesa SAPI	7.45%	11/15/2029	436,945
3,200,000	Braskem Idesa SAPI	6.99%(a)	02/20/2032	1,927,130
4,500,000	BRF S.A.	5.75%	09/21/2050	3,020,308
2,600,000	Camposol S.A.	6.00%	02/03/2027	1,516,495
2,450,000	CAP S.A.	3.90%	04/27/2031	1,808,463
1,500,000	Cemex S.A.B de C.V. (5 Year CMT Rate + 4.53%)	5.13%(g)	06/08/2026	1,405,609
2,000,000	Connect Finco LLC	6.75%(a)	10/01/2026	1,867,895
3,200,000	Coruripe Netherlands B.V.	10.00%	02/10/2027	2,348,000
650,000	Cosan Overseas Ltd.	8.25%(g)	11/05/2023	648,859
4,600,000	Credito Real S.A.B. de C.V.	9.50%(f)	02/07/2026	506,000
200,000	CT Trust	5.13%	02/03/2032	156,224
3,700,000	Empresas Publicas de Medellin ESP	4.38%	02/15/2031	2,840,790
182,000	Fideicomiso P.A. Pacifico Tres	8.25%	01/15/2035	165,074
1,450,000	Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	7.70%	07/21/2028	1,200,433
3,000,000	Frigorifico Concepcion S.A.	7.70%(a)	07/21/2028	2,483,655
8,000,000	Garda World Security Corporation	9.50%(a)	11/01/2027	7,658,089
1,453,000	Gran Tierra Energy International Holdings Ltd.	6.25%	02/15/2025	1,371,734
2,600,000	Gran Tierra Energy, Inc.	7.75%	05/23/2027	2,232,963
1,600,000	IAMGOLD Corporation	5.75%	10/15/2028	1,254,288
1,100,000	Interpipe Holdings PLC	8.38%(a)	05/13/2026	786,500
1,200,000	JBS USA LUX SA / JBS USA Food Company / JBS USA Finance, Inc.	4.38%	02/02/2052	798,549
2,660,000	Kawasan Industri Jababeka Tbk PT	7.00%(a)(h)	12/15/2027	1,873,969
600,000	Kosmos Energy Ltd.	7.50%	03/01/2028	539,295
3,530,000	Kronos Acquisition Holdings, Inc.	7.00%(a)	12/31/2027	3,049,143
900,000	MARB BondCo PLC	3.95%	01/29/2031	668,244
5,266,071	MC Brazil Downstream Trading SARL	7.25%	06/30/2031	4,045,370
1,400,000	Metinvest B.V.	7.75%	10/17/2029	854,000
2,675,000	Mexarrend SAPI de C.V.	10.25%(f)	07/24/2024	606,616
200,000	Millicom International Cellular S.A.	4.50%	04/27/2031	143,009
4,500,000	Minejesa Capital B.V.	5.63%	08/10/2037	3,449,252
600,000	Mong Duong Finance Holdings B.V.	5.13%	05/07/2029	545,106
4,750,000	Oi S.A. (8.00% + 4.00% PIK)	10.00%(f)	07/27/2025	325,018
117,763	Oi S.A. (6.00% PIK)	14.00%(a)(b)	09/07/2024	117,763
320,836	Oi S.A. (6.00% PIK)	14.00%(a)	09/07/2024	320,836
745,000	Ontario Gaming GTA LP	8.00%(a)	08/01/2030	745,700
3,302,000	Operadora de Servicios Mega S.A. de C.V.	8.25%	02/11/2025	1,684,235
438,000	Operadora de Servicios Mega S.A. de C.V.	8.25%(a)	02/11/2025	223,409
2,800,000	Prime Energia S.p.A.	5.38%	12/30/2030	1,961,595
4,000,000	RKP Overseas Finance Ltd.	7.95%(g)	02/17/2024	814,680
400,000	RKPF Overseas Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 6.00%)	7.75%(g)	11/18/2024	88,400
2,000,000	Ronshine China Holdings Ltd.	7.35%(f)	12/15/2023	66,040
2,900,000	Ronshine China Holdings Ltd.	6.75%(f)	08/05/2024	65,250
300,000	Sasol Financing USA LLC	5.50%	03/18/2031	235,453
530,000	Seaspan Corporation	5.50%(a)	08/01/2029	425,993
1,500,000	SierraCol Energy Andina LLC	6.00%	06/15/2028	1,194,669
3,600,000	SierraCol Energy Andina LLC	6.00%(a)	06/15/2028	2,867,206
2,000,000	Simpar Europe S.A.	5.20%	01/26/2031	1,611,998
1,085,000	Telesat LLC	5.63%(a)	12/06/2026	747,424
1,816,000	Tervita Corporation	11.00%(a)	12/01/2025	1,905,782
971,000	Thaioil Treasury Center Company Ltd.	3.75%	06/18/2050	587,317
3,600,000	TK Elevator Holdco GmbH	7.63%(a)	07/15/2028	3,281,266
2,300,000	Tullow Oil PLC	10.25%(a)	05/15/2026	2,001,828
2,904,188	UEP Penonome S.A.	6.50%(a)	10/01/2038	2,200,728
2,750,000	Unigel Luxembourg S.A.	8.75%(f)	10/01/2026	928,125
4,200,000	UPL Corporation Ltd. (5 Year CMT Rate + 3.87%)	5.25%(g)	02/27/2025	3,244,500
1,100,000	Vedanta Resources Finance PLC	9.25%	04/23/2026	708,620
3,300,000	Vedanta Resources Ltd.	6.13%	08/09/2024	2,084,350
300,000	VTR Comunicaciones SpA	4.38%	04/15/2029	166,418
500,000	VTR Finance NV	6.38%	07/15/2028	189,118
	Total Foreign Corporate Bonds (Cost $141,537,271)			**104,984,662**

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, FOREIGN AGENCIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SPONSORED CORPORATIONS 5.5%

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
4,900,000	Brazilian Government International Bond	4.75%	01/14/2050	3,402,038
600,000	Colombia Government International Bond	4.13%	02/22/2042	364,904
5,100,000	Colombia Government International Bond	5.00%	06/15/2045	3,359,486
1,400,000	Dominican Republic International Bond	5.30%(a)	01/21/2041	1,031,070
600,000	Dominican Republic International Bond	5.30%	01/21/2041	441,887
2,500,000	Dominican Republic International Bond	6.40%	06/05/2049	1,989,454
2,365,000	Ecopetrol S.A.	5.88%	05/28/2045	1,560,580
3,150,000	Ecopetrol S.A.	5.88%	11/02/2051	2,010,377
2,600,000	Mexico City Airport Trust	5.50%	07/31/2047	1,979,761
4,900,000	Mexico Government International Bond	4.40%	02/12/2052	3,408,388
4,850,000	OCP S.A.	5.13%	06/23/2051	3,227,942
900,000	Panama Government International Bond	3.87%	07/23/2060	523,337
3,800,000	Petrobras Global Finance B.V.	5.50%	06/10/2051	2,889,873
5,700,000	Petroleos del Peru S.A.	5.63%	06/19/2047	3,450,623
3,700,000	Petroleos Mexicanos	6.38%	01/23/2045	2,163,743
1,800,000	Petroleos Mexicanos	6.75%	09/21/2047	1,068,383
4,000,000	Republic of South Africa Government Bond	5.65%	09/27/2047	2,671,420
900,000	Telecommunications Services of Trinidad & Tobago Ltd.	8.88%	10/18/2029	737,193

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
850,000	**Ukraine Government International Bond**	9.75%[f]	11/01/2030	252,040
3,000,000	**Ukraine Government International Bond**	7.25%[f]	03/15/2035	795,618
3,600,000	**YPF S.A.**	7.00%	12/15/2047	2,358,480
	Total Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations (Cost $54,144,257)			**39,686,597**

NON-AGENCY COMMERCIAL MORTGAGE BACKED OBLIGATIONS 25.5%

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Alen Mortgage Trust,			
7,500,000	Series 2021-ACEN-F (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.11%, 5.00% Floor)	10.45%[a]	04/15/2034	3,348,916
	AREIT LLC,			
4,375,000	Series 2023-CRE8-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.02%, 4.02% Floor)	9.35%[a]	07/17/2028	4,372,191
	BANK,			
18,317,000	Series 2018-BN12-XE	1.50%[a][d][i]	05/15/2061	999,028
6,978,000	Series 2018-BN12-XF	1.50%[a][d][i]	05/15/2061	372,611
20,061,456	Series 2018-BN12-XG	1.50%[a][d][i]	05/15/2061	997,074
18,522,000	Series 2019-BN16-XF	1.14%[a][d][i]	02/15/2052	889,593
9,261,000	Series 2019-BN16-XG	1.14%[a][d][i]	02/15/2052	439,471
4,631,000	Series 2019-BN16-XH	1.14%[a][d][i]	02/15/2052	214,281
6,366,937	Series 2019-BN16-XJ	1.14%[a][d][i]	02/15/2052	273,581
21,359,000	Series 2022-BNK43-XD	2.40%[a][d][i]	08/15/2055	2,965,462
220,171,089	Series 2023-5YR1-XA	0.48%[d][i]	04/15/2056	2,667,153
78,100,717	Series 2023-BNK46-XA	0.75%[d][i]	08/15/2056	3,168,601
	BANK5,			
92,937,000	Series 2023-5YR3-XA	0.79%[d][i]	09/15/2056	3,121,205
	BBCMS Mortgage Trust,			
3,000,000	Series 2020-C7-D	3.72%[a][d]	04/15/2053	1,275,445
	BDS Ltd.,			
3,150,000	Series 2021-FL8-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 1.66%, 1.55% Floor)	7.00%[a]	01/18/2036	3,039,678
	Beast Mortgage Trust,			
6,000,000	Series 2021-1818-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 6.11%, 6.25% Floor)	11.45%[a]	03/15/2036	3,649,907
	Benchmark Mortgage Trust,			
7,464,000	Series 2018-B4-D	2.91%[a][d]	07/15/2051	4,651,428
12,324,000	Series 2021-B26-XF	1.50%[a][d][i]	06/15/2054	981,332
	BMO Mortgage Trust,			
134,098,507	Series 2023-5C1-XA	0.82%[d][i]	08/15/2056	3,387,771
	BSREP Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
4,738,531	Series 2021-DC-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 3.96%, 3.85% Floor)	9.30%[a]	08/15/2038	3,191,180
	BX Trust,			
1,880,000	Series 2019-IMC-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 3.71%, 3.60% Floor)	9.05%[a]	04/15/2034	1,838,490
	BX Trust, (Cont.)			
3,500,000	Series 2021-VIEW-F (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.04%, 3.93% Floor)	9.38%[a]	06/15/2036	3,110,482
2,500,000	Series 2021-VIEW-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.04%, 4.93% Floor)	10.38%[a]	06/15/2036	2,200,857
4,463,088	Series 2022-PSB-E (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 6.34%, 6.34% Floor)	11.67%[a]	08/15/2039	4,473,812
	BXMT Ltd.,			
1,190,000	Series 2020-FL3-AS (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 1.86%, 1.86% Floor)	7.20%[a]	11/15/2037	1,117,696
	CFCRE Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
3,000,000	Series 2016-C7-C	4.51%[d]	12/10/2054	2,358,402
	Citigroup Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
5,008,323	Series 2015-GC27-D	4.57%[a][d]	02/10/2048	4,223,985
	Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Trust,			
34,680,990	Series 2013-CR13-XA	0.71%[d][i]	11/10/2046	10,546
	CSAIL Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
70,918,713	Series 2017-CX9-XA	0.75%[d][i]	09/15/2050	933,319
2,500,000	Series 2020-C19-E	2.50%[a]	03/15/2053	904,418
13,238,000	Series 2020-C19-XD	1.23%[a][d][i]	03/15/2053	761,541
	CSMC Trust,			
18,014,000	Series 2016-NXSR-XE	1.00%[a][d][i]	12/15/2049	433,691
7,058,000	Series 2017-PFHP-F (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.54%, 4.49% Floor)	9.87%[a]	12/15/2030	6,289,177
	CSWF Trust,			
4,000,000	Series 2018-TOP-H (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 3.66%, 3.61% Floor)	8.99%[a]	08/15/2035	3,627,798
	DBJPM Mortgage Trust,			
4,622,000	Series 2016-C1-C	3.47%[d]	05/10/2049	3,803,067
	Del Amo Fashion Center Trust,			
2,100,000	Series 2017-AMO-C	3.76%[a][d]	06/05/2035	1,647,797
	DOLP Trust,			
4,000,000	Series 2021-NYC-F	3.70%[a][d]	05/10/2041	1,888,660
4,000,000	Series 2021-NYC-G	3.70%[a][d]	05/10/2041	1,646,776
	Great Wolf Trust,			
3,885,000	Series 2019-WOLF-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 2.05%, 1.93% Floor)	7.38%[a]	12/15/2036	3,834,499
	GS Mortgage Securities Corporation II,			
2,000,000	Series 2023-SHIP-D	6.27%[a][d]	09/10/2038	1,926,019
	GS Mortgage Securities Corporation Trust,			
3,000,000	Series 2021-ARDN-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.11%, 5.00% Floor)	10.45%[a]	11/15/2036	2,771,522
3,000,000	Series 2021-ARDN-H (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 6.05%, 5.93% Floor)	11.38%[a]	11/15/2026	2,760,872
2,163,000	Series 2021-IP-F (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.66%, 4.55% Floor)	10.00%[a]	10/15/2036	1,951,992
	GS Mortgage Securities Trust,			
1,859,000	Series 2014-GC26-D	4.66%[a][d]	11/10/2047	1,250,200
2,149,788	Series 2015-GC28-D	4.45%[a][d]	02/10/2048	1,845,538
7,356,823	Series 2016-GS3-XA	1.32%[d][i]	10/10/2049	197,030

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	JP Morgan Chase Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust,			
2,842,964	Series 2007-C1-AJ	7.05%(d)	02/15/2051	2,610,428
4,000,000	Series 2019-MFP-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.10%, 4.05% Floor)	9.43%(a)	07/15/2036	3,772,466
4,000,000	Series 2019-MFP-XG	0.50%(a)(d)(i)	07/15/2036	10,879
	JPMBB Commercial Mortgage Securities Trust,			
26,033,764	Series 2014-C23-XA	0.74%(d)(i)	09/15/2047	103,880
3,998,000	Series 2014-C26-D	4.01%(a)(d)	01/15/2048	3,105,465
2,265,000	Series 2015-C27-D	3.94%(a)(d)	02/15/2048	1,384,864
43,207,562	Series 2015-C32-XA	1.26%(d)(i)	11/15/2048	528,999
25,460,000	Series 2020-COR7-XB	0.55%(d)(i)	05/13/2053	577,563
10,244,000	Series 2020-COR7-XD	2.10%(a)(d)(i)	05/13/2053	944,335
	LoanCore Issuer Ltd.,			
1,294,000	Series 2019-CRE2-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 2.11%, 2.00% Floor)	7.45%(a)	05/15/2036	1,221,376
5,000,000	Series 2021-CRE5-C (1 Month LIBOR USD + 2.35%, 2.35% Floor)	7.80%(a)(o)	07/15/2036	4,733,565
1,750,000	Series 2021-CRE6-D (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 2.96%, 2.85% Floor)	8.30%(a)	11/15/2038	1,490,150
	Med Trust,			
4,976,118	Series 2021-MDLN-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.36%, 5.25% Floor)	10.70%(a)	11/15/2038	4,724,738
	MFT Trust,			
600,000	Series 2020-ABC-D	3.59%(a)(d)	02/10/2042	244,696
	MHC Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
3,200,000	Series 2021-MHC2-J (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.36%, 4.25% Floor)	9.70%(a)	05/15/2038	3,030,496
	Morgan Stanley Bank of America Merrill Lynch Trust,			
2,000,000	Series 2014-C16-B	4.44%(d)	06/15/2047	1,816,476
7,186,250	Series 2015-C21-C	4.26%(d)	03/15/2048	5,536,097
5,000,000	Series 2015-C27-D	3.24%(a)(d)	12/15/2047	3,347,790
3,675,000	Series 2017-C34-D	2.70%(a)	11/15/2052	2,162,903
	Morgan Stanley Capital Trust,			
2,000,000	Series 2018-H4-D	3.00%(a)	12/15/2051	1,097,532
5,000,000	Series 2019-PLND-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 3.76%, 3.65% Floor)	9.10%(a)	05/15/2036	2,325,700
457,955,431	Series 2022-L8-XA	0.09%(d)(i)	04/15/2055	1,670,255
	PFP Ltd.,			
1,602,000	Series 2023-10-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.12%, 4.12% Floor)	9.45%(a)	09/16/2038	1,610,519
	SMR Mortgage Trust,			
6,957,936	Series 2022-IND-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 7.50%, 7.50% Floor)	12.83%(a)	02/15/2039	5,678,782
	TTAN,			
6,443,432	Series 2021-MHC-G (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 4.31%, 4.20% Floor)	9.65%(a)	03/15/2038	6,141,709
	UBS Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
5,000,000	Series 2017-C6-D	2.50%(a)(d)	12/15/2050	3,036,106
2,500,000	Series 2018-C14-C	5.38%(d)	12/15/2051	1,875,198
	UBS-Barclays Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
6,891,216	Series 2013-C5-C	3.86%(a)(d)	03/10/2046	4,990,945

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Wachovia Bank Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
3,285,845	Series 2005-C21-E	5.27%(a)(d)	10/15/2044	1,955,078
	Wells Fargo Commercial Mortgage Trust,			
2,000,000	Series 2016-C33-D	3.12%(a)	03/15/2059	1,416,461
4,514,242	Series 2016-C34-C	5.23%(d)	06/15/2049	3,519,247
4,288,000	Series 2017-C41-B	4.19%(d)	11/15/2050	3,520,208
3,200,000	Series 2017-RC1-D	3.25%(a)	01/15/2060	2,243,560
	Total Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations (Cost $225,825,093)			**184,242,560**

NON-AGENCY RESIDENTIAL COLLATERALIZED MORTGAGE OBLIGATIONS 19.7%

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	ACE Securities Corporation Home Equity Loan Trust,			
9,193,672	Series 2006-HE4-A2B (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 0.33%, 0.22% Floor)	5.65%	10/25/2036	3,430,953
	AMSR Trust,			
10,000,000	Series 2020-SFR4-G2	4.87%(a)	11/17/2037	9,235,859
	Connecticut Avenue Securities Trust,			
7,652,158	Series 2019-R05-1B1 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 4.21%)	9.53%(a)	07/25/2039	7,913,849
3,900,000	Series 2019-R07-1B1 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 3.51%)	8.83%(a)	10/25/2039	3,938,807
8,400,000	Series 2021-R02-2B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.20%)	11.51%(a)	11/25/2041	8,432,799
	Countrywide Alternative Loan Trust,			
5,816,025	Series 2005-J12-2A1 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 0.65%, 0.54% Floor, 11.00% Cap)	5.97%	08/25/2035	3,087,001
	Deephaven Residential Mortgage Trust,			
10,000,000	Series 2020-2-B3	5.80%(a)(d)	05/25/2065	8,844,658
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation STACR REMIC Trust,			
9,250,000	Series 2020-DNA1-B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.36%)	10.68%(a)	01/25/2050	9,469,251
3,000,000	Series 2020-DNA2-B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 4.91%)	10.23%(a)	02/25/2050	3,011,926
6,000,000	Series 2020-DNA6-B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.65%)	10.96%(a)	12/25/2050	6,234,548
1,200,000	Series 2020-HQA2-B1 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 4.21%)	9.53%(a)	03/25/2050	1,299,045
22,000,000	Series 2020-HQA2-B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 7.71%)	13.03%(a)	03/25/2050	24,339,014

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation STACR REMIC Trust, (Cont.)			
9,750,000	Series 2020-HQA5-B2 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 7.40%)	12.71%[a]	11/25/2050	10,777,271
	GS Mortgage-Backed Securities Trust,			
1,500,000	Series 2020-NQM1-B2	6.42%[a][d]	09/27/2060	1,403,024
	Homeward Opportunities Fund Trust,			
8,000,000	Series 2020-2-B1	5.45%[a][d]	05/25/2065	7,008,174
85,021	Series 2020-BPL1-A2	8.44%[a][h]	08/25/2025	85,115
	JP Morgan Alternative Loan Trust,			
6,418,533	Series 2007-A2-12A1 (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 0.51%, 0.40% Floor, 11.50% Cap)	5.83%	06/25/2037	2,580,851
	New Residential Mortgage Loan Trust,			
4,102,000	Series 2020-NQM2-B1	4.10%[a][d]	05/24/2060	3,067,927
2,886,000	Series 2020-NQM2-B2	4.10%[a][d]	05/24/2060	2,015,204
	Progress Residential Trust,			
4,000,000	Series 2019-SFR3-G	4.12%[a]	09/17/2036	3,841,307
	TBW Mortgage Backed Pass Through Trust,			
4,438,797	Series 2007-2-A1A	5.96%[d]	07/25/2037	1,342,744
	Verus Securitization Trust,			
2,500,000	Series 2020-2-B1	5.36%[a][d]	05/25/2060	2,270,682
5,000,000	Series 2020-4-B2	5.60%[a][d]	05/25/2065	4,197,106
1,235,000	Series 2020-INV1-B1	5.75%[a][d]	03/25/2060	1,091,036
3,300,000	Series 2020-INV1-B2	6.00%[a][d]	03/25/2060	2,835,034
	Vista Point Securitization Trust,			
9,222,000	Series 2020-1-B2	5.38%[a][d]	03/25/2065	7,915,550
3,396,000	Series 2020-2-B2	5.16%[a][d]	04/25/2065	2,564,770
	Total Non-Agency Residential Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (Cost $147,387,490)			**142,233,505**

US CORPORATE BONDS 19.2%

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
3,280,000	**Air Methods Corporation**	8.00%[a][f]	05/15/2025	24,600
5,130,000	**Alliant Holdings Intermediate LLC**	6.75%[a]	10/15/2027	4,776,321
7,425,000	**Allied Universal Holdco LLC**	9.75%[a]	07/15/2027	6,651,902
4,485,000	**Artera Services LLC**	9.03%[a]	12/04/2025	4,143,781
1,975,000	**ASP Unifrax Holdings, Inc.**	7.50%[a]	09/30/2029	1,076,335
2,485,000	**BCPE Empire Holdings, Inc.**	7.63%[a]	05/01/2027	2,363,160
535,000	**Boxer Parent Company, Inc.**	7.13%[a]	10/02/2025	532,978
1,500,000	**Brand Industrial Services, Inc.**	10.38%[a]	08/01/2030	1,504,185
4,000,000	**Caesars Entertainment, Inc.**	8.13%[a]	07/01/2027	4,022,108
595,000	**Carnival Corporation**	7.63%[a]	03/01/2026	579,214
5,995,000	**Castle US Holding Corporation**	9.50%[a]	02/15/2028	3,243,025
189,000	**Cengage Learning, Inc.**	9.50%[a]	06/15/2024	190,290
1,865,000	**Clear Channel Outdoor Holdings, Inc.**	7.50%[a]	06/01/2029	1,428,877
2,335,000	**Cobra AcquisitionCo LLC**	6.38%[a]	11/01/2029	1,730,819
405,000	**Coty, Inc.**	6.50%[a]	04/15/2026	403,382
1,365,000	**CSI Compressco LP**	7.50%[a]	04/01/2025	1,329,019
3,700,000	**CVR Nitrogen Finance Corporation**	6.13%[a]	06/15/2028	3,329,034
3,895,000	**Dealer Tire LLC**	8.00%[a]	02/01/2028	3,656,275
1,175,000	**DISH DBS Corporation**	5.75%[a]	12/01/2028	905,484
5,583,000	**Embarq Corporation**	8.00%	06/01/2036	3,153,865
1,210,000	**Endo Luxembourg Finance Company SARL**	6.13%[a]	04/01/2029	861,447
4,395,000	**Endurance International Group Holdings, Inc.**	6.00%[a]	02/15/2029	3,308,219
2,505,000	**EQM Midstream Partners LP**	6.50%[a]	07/01/2027	2,448,579
2,665,000	**Ferrellgas LP**	5.88%[a]	04/01/2029	2,399,510
800,000	**Fertitta Entertainment LLC**	6.75%[a]	01/15/2030	653,036
1,200,000	**Frontier Communications Holdings LLC**	6.75%[a]	05/01/2029	924,825
1,640,000	**Full House Resorts, Inc.**	8.25%[a]	02/15/2028	1,437,148
335,000	**GrafTech Global Enterprises, Inc.**	9.88%[a]	12/15/2028	317,831
965,000	**Hightower Holding LLC**	6.75%[a]	04/15/2029	829,732
3,000,000	**Illuminate Buyer LLC**	9.00%[a]	07/01/2028	2,837,021
1,010,000	**LBM Acquisition LLC**	6.25%[a]	01/15/2029	829,215
1,370,000	**Lions Gate Capital Holdings LLC**	5.50%[a]	04/15/2029	905,278
3,030,000	**LSF9 Atlantis Holdings LLC**	7.75%[a]	02/15/2026	2,755,791
2,550,000	**McGraw-Hill Education, Inc.**	5.75%[a]	08/01/2028	2,203,353
1,840,000	**Metis Merger Sub LLC**	6.50%[a]	05/15/2029	1,556,522
2,080,000	**Minerva Merger Sub, Inc.**	6.50%[a]	02/15/2030	1,742,296
3,005,000	**NFP Corporation**	6.88%[a]	08/15/2028	2,578,044
5,765,000	**NGL Energy Operating LLC**	7.50%[a]	02/01/2026	5,706,819
1,575,000	**NuStar Logistics LP**	6.38%	10/01/2030	1,493,620
250,000	**Olympus Water US Holding Corporation**	6.25%[a]	10/01/2029	193,486
780,000	**Park River Holdings, Inc.**	5.63%[a]	02/01/2029	595,699
1,435,000	**PECF USS Intermediate Holding Corporation**	8.00%[a]	11/15/2029	780,497
1,250,000	**Performance Food Group, Inc.**	6.88%[a]	05/01/2025	1,249,494
3,835,000	**PetSmart, Inc.**	7.75%[a]	02/15/2029	3,577,992
1,765,000	**Premier Entertainment Sub LLC**	5.88%[a]	09/01/2031	1,303,638
7,250,000	**Radiology Partners, Inc.**	9.25%[a]	02/01/2028	2,874,589
150,000	**Royal Caribbean Cruises Ltd.**	7.25%[a]	01/15/2030	148,836
3,330,000	**Sabre GLBL, Inc.**	8.63%[a]	06/01/2027	2,827,075
2,635,000	**SEG Holding LLC**	5.63%[a]	10/15/2028	2,643,761
4,170,000	**SWF Escrow Issuer Corporation**	6.50%[a]	10/01/2029	2,672,949
3,410,000	**TKC Holdings, Inc.**	10.50%[a]	05/15/2029	2,847,789
885,000	**TMS International Corporation**	6.25%[a]	04/15/2029	732,877
1,615,000	**Trident TPI Holdings, Inc.**	12.75%[a]	12/31/2028	1,689,694
2,365,000	**Triton Water Holdings, Inc.**	6.25%[a]	04/01/2029	1,936,178
3,610,000	**Triumph Group, Inc.**	7.75%	08/15/2025	3,433,670
3,590,000	**Uber Technologies, Inc.**	8.00%[a]	11/01/2026	3,635,844
1,500,000	**Uber Technologies, Inc.**	7.50%[a]	09/15/2027	1,514,069
1,785,000	**United Natural Foods, Inc.**	6.75%[a]	10/15/2028	1,363,115
2,460,000	**Uniti Group LP**	6.50%[a]	02/15/2029	1,614,205
2,845,000	**Univision Communications, Inc.**	6.63%[a]	06/01/2027	2,652,654
845,000	**Venture Global LNG, Inc.**	8.38%[a]	06/01/2031	831,516
4,000,000	**Verscend Escrow Corporation**	9.75%[a]	08/15/2026	4,005,616
2,400,000	**ViaSat, Inc.**	6.50%[a]	07/15/2028	1,665,312
1,050,000	**Vibrantz Technologies, Inc.**	9.00%[a]	02/15/2030	837,135
3,140,000	**Viking Cruises Ltd.**	9.13%[a]	07/15/2031	3,144,647
2,375,000	**Virtusa Corporation**	7.13%[a]	12/15/2028	1,920,817
1,255,000	**Weatherford International Ltd.**	6.50%[a]	09/15/2028	1,256,362
3,280,000	**Weatherford International Ltd.**	8.63%[a]	04/30/2030	3,308,011

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
2,540,000	**Wheel Pros, Inc.**	6.50%(a)	05/15/2029	854,075
	Total US Corporate Bonds (Cost $170,321,255)			**138,944,542**

US GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY MORTGAGE BACKED OBLIGATIONS 3.2%

Principal Amount $	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation REMICS,			
2,489,518	Series 3997-SA (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.39%, 6.50% Cap)	1.07%(i)(j)	02/15/2042	227,074
2,879,294	Series 4091-VI (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 4.89%, 5.00% Cap)	0.00%(i)(j)	11/15/2040	116,226
5,416,857	Series 4119-SC (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.04%, 6.15% Cap)	0.72%(i)(j)	10/15/2042	450,763
2,951,224	Series 4643-SA (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.89%, 6.00% Cap)	0.57%(i)(j)	01/15/2047	241,309
9,795,479	Series 4863-IA	4.50%(i)	03/15/2045	1,224,342
15,843,707	Series 5004-SD (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.10%, 6.10% Cap)	0.79%(i)(j)	08/25/2050	1,710,523
	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation,			
6,975,910	Series 313-S1 (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.79%, 5.90% Cap)	0.47%(i)(j)	09/15/2043	524,886
	Federal National Mortgage Association REMICS,			
7,365,014	Series 2012-124-SE (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.04%, 6.15% Cap)	0.72%(i)(j)	11/25/2042	580,344
9,274,030	Series 2012-84-HS (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.89%, 6.00% Cap)	0.57%(i)(j)	08/25/2042	780,712
5,002,550	Series 2017-69-ES (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.04%, 6.15% Cap)	0.72%(i)(j)	09/25/2047	399,460
6,921,330	Series 2019-25-SB (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.94%, 6.05% Cap)	0.62%(i)(j)	06/25/2049	501,436
	Federal National Mortgage Association,			
42,403,183	Series 2019-M26-X1	0.71%(d)(i)	03/25/2030	1,081,926
	FREMF Mortgage Trust,			
2,937,803	Series 2018-KF56-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 5.91%, 5.80% Floor)	11.23%(a)	11/25/2028	2,538,802
7,486,994	Series 2019-KF71-C (Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 6.11%, 6.00% Floor)	11.43%(a)	10/25/2029	7,125,588
	Government National Mortgage Association,			
10,479,738	Series 2019-22-SA (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.49%, 5.60% Cap)	0.16%(i)(j)	02/20/2045	742,365
5,874,038	Series 2020-21-NS (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.94%, 6.05% Cap)	0.61%(i)(j)	04/20/2048	382,302
6,900,638	Series 2020-47-SL (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.26%, 5.37% Cap)	0.00%(i)(j)	07/20/2044	350,459
12,256,385	Series 2020-61-SU (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.49%, 5.60% Cap)	0.15%(i)(j)	07/16/2045	728,805
4,633,817	Series 2020-77-SU (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 1 Month + 5.99%, 6.10% Cap)	0.66%(i)(j)	09/20/2047	407,947
25,840,856	Series 2021-97-SG (-1 x Secured Overnight Financing Rate 30 Day Average + 2.60%, 2.60% Cap)	0.00%(i)(j)	06/20/2051	115,279
32,279,465	Series 2021-H04-BI	1.07%(d)(i)	02/01/2071	1,708,168
32,220,531	Series 2021-H07-AI	0.02%(d)(i)	05/20/2071	1,472,272
	Total US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations (Cost $37,705,797)			**23,410,988**

COMMON STOCKS 0.0%(l)

Principal Amount $/Shares	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
12,858	**Riverbed - Class B(b)(k)**			1,672
	Total Common Stocks (Cost $-)			**1,672**

ESCROW NOTES 0.0%(l)

Principal Amount $/Shares	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
500,000	**Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.(b)(k)**			—
500,000	**Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.(b)(k)**			—
3,500,000	**Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.(b)(k)**			—
3,500,000	**Alpha Holdings S.A. de C.V.(b)(k)**			—
	Total Escrow Notes (Cost $-)			**—**

PREFERRED STOCKS 1.3%

Principal Amount $/Shares	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
	AGNC Investment Corporation,			
400,000	Series F (3 Month LIBOR USD + 4.70%)(g)(o)			8,652,000
	Chimera Investment Corporation			
30,000	(3 Month LIBOR USD + 5.38%)(g)(o)			626,100
	Total Preferred Stocks (Cost $9,452,421)			**9,278,100**

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUSTS 0.9%

Principal Amount $/Shares	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
650,000	**AGNC Investment Corporation**			6,136,000
	Total Real Estate Investment Trusts (Cost $6,114,125)			**6,136,000**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shares	Security Description	Rate	Maturity	Value $
SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS 0.7%				
1,658,533	First American Government Obligations Fund - Class U	5.28%(n)		1,658,533
1,658,534	JP Morgan U.S. Government Money Market Fund - Institutional Share Class	5.27%(n)		1,658,534
1,658,534	Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Government Portfolio - Institutional Share Class	5.27%(n)		1,658,534
	Total Short Term Investments (Cost $4,975,601)			**4,975,601**
	Total Investments 124.2% (Cost $1,060,219,719)(m)			**897,854,053**
	Liabilities in Excess of Other Assets (24.2)%			**(174,858,149)**
	NET ASSETS 100.0%			**$ 722,995,904**

SECURITY TYPE BREAKDOWN as a % of Net Assets:

Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	25.5%
Non-Agency Residential Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	19.7%
US Corporate Bonds	19.2%
Collateralized Loan Obligations	18.4%
Foreign Corporate Bonds	14.5%
Bank Loans	11.6%
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	5.5%
Asset Backed Obligations	3.7%
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	3.2%
Preferred Stocks	1.3%
Real Estate Investment Trusts	0.9%
Short Term Investments	0.7%
Common Stocks	0.0%(l)
Escrow Notes	0.0%(l)
Other Assets and Liabilities	(24.2)%
	100.0%

INVESTMENT BREAKDOWN as a % of Net Assets:

Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	25.5%
Non-Agency Residential Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	19.7%
Collateralized Loan Obligations	18.4%
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	5.5%
Energy	5.0%
Asset Backed Obligations	3.7%
Commercial Services	3.5%
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	3.2%
Electronics/Electric	3.1%
Technology	3.0%
Consumer Products	2.6%
Real Estate	2.6%
Media	2.4%
Chemicals/Plastics	2.1%
Utilities	2.1%
Healthcare	1.8%
Hotels/Motels/Inns and Casinos	1.7%
Mining	1.7%
Transportation	1.6%
Retailers (other than Food/Drug)	1.5%
Financial Intermediaries	1.3%
Finance	1.1%
Insurance	1.1%
Telecommunications	1.0%
Industrial Equipment	1.0%
Business Equipment and Services	0.9%
Automotive	0.9%
Leisure	0.8%
Building and Development (including Steel/Metals)	0.7%
Short Term Investments	0.7%
Aerospace & Defense	0.7%
Food Products	0.7%
Chemical Products	0.5%
Diversified Manufacturing	0.5%
Food/Drug Retailers	0.4%
Containers and Glass Products	0.3%
Construction	0.3%
Environmental Control	0.3%
Pharmaceuticals	0.1%
Food Service	0.1%
Cosmetics/Toiletries	0.1%
Other Assets and Liabilities	(24.2)%
	100.0%

(a) 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.
(b) Value determined using significant unobservable inputs.
(c) 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.
(d) 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.
(e) 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.
(f) Security is in default or has failed to make a scheduled payment. Income is not being accrued.
(g) Perpetual maturity. The date disclosed is the next call date of the security.
(h) Step Bond; Coupon rate changes based on a predetermined schedule or event. The interest rate shown is the rate in effect as of period end.
(i) Interest only 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) Non-income producing security
(l) Represents less than 0.05% of net assets
(m) Under the Fund's credit agreement, the lender, through its agent, has been granted a security interest in all of the Fund's investments in consideration of the Fund's borrowing under the line of credit with the lender (See Note 9).
(n) Seven-day yield as of period end
(o) Securities referencing LIBOR are expected to transition to an alternative reference rate by the security's next scheduled coupon reset date.
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.

Futures Contracts

Description	Long/Short	Contract Quantity	Expiration Date	Notional Amount[1]	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)/Value
10-Year US Treasury Ultra Note Future	Long	525	12/19/2023	$58,570,313	$(1,641,764)

(1) Notional Amount is determined based on the number of contracts multiplied by the contract size and the quoted daily settlement price in US dollars.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

September 30, 2023

ASSETS	
Investments in Securities, at Value*	$ 892,878,452
Short Term Investments*	4,975,601
Interest and Dividends Receivable	13,010,964
Deposit at Broker for Futures	1,470,000
Receivable for Investments Sold	921,509
Cash	717,848
Variation Margin Receivable	123,047
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	53,749
Net Unrealized Appreciation on Unfunded Loan Commitments	183
Total Assets	914,151,353
LIABILITIES	
Loan Payable (See Note 9)	185,000,000
Payable for Investments Purchased	3,475,503
Interest Expense Payable	1,056,922
Investment Advisory Fees Payable	1,018,331
Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees Payable	231,187
Payable to Broker for Dividend Reinvestment	208,853
Professional Fees Payable	82,821
Accrued Expenses	41,864
Trustees Fees Payable (See Note 7)	39,968
Total Liabilities	191,155,449
Commitments and Contingencies (See Note 2, Note 8 and Note 9)	
Net Assets	$ 722,995,904
NET ASSETS CONSIST OF:	
Capital Stock ($0.00001 par value)	$ 479
Additional Paid-in Capital	949,817,684
Total Distributable Earnings (Loss) (See Note 5)	(226,822,259)
Net Assets	$ 722,995,904
*Identified Cost:	
Investments in Securities	$1,055,244,118
Short Term Investments	4,975,601
Shares Outstanding and Net Asset Value Per Share:	
Shares Outstanding (unlimited authorized)	47,945,779
Net Asset Value per Share	$ 15.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Operations

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

INVESTMENT INCOME	
Income:	
Interest	$ 85,190,320
Dividends	1,781,622
Total Investment Income	86,971,942
Expenses:	
Investment Advisory Fees	12,369,546
Interest Expense	11,480,647
Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees	341,989
Miscellaneous Expenses	206,370
Professional Fees	201,579
Shareholder Reporting Expenses	136,851
Trustees Fees	109,208
Registration Fees	59,455
Insurance Expenses	21,526
Total Expenses	24,927,171
Net Investment Income (Loss)	62,044,771
REALIZED & UNREALIZED GAIN (LOSS)	
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on:	
Investments	(27,449,501)
Futures	(630,500)
Capital Gain Distributions from Investment Companies	4
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on:	
Investments	27,889,759
Futures	(1,641,764)
Unfunded Loan Commitments	183
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)	(1,831,819)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN NET ASSETS RESULTING FROM OPERATIONS	$ 60,212,952

Statements of Changes in Net Assets

	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022
OPERATIONS		
Net Investment Income (Loss)	$ 62,044,771	$ 60,830,540
Net Realized Gain (Loss)	(28,079,997)	477,678
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	26,248,178	(233,725,545)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	60,212,952	(172,417,327)
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS		
From Earnings	(67,143,269)	(64,251,930)
From Return of Capital	—	(2,891,339)
Total Distributions to Shareholders	(67,143,269)	(67,143,269)
NET SHARE TRANSACTIONS		
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Net Share Transactions	—	—
Total Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	$ (6,930,317)	$(239,560,596)
NET ASSETS		
Beginning of Period	$729,926,221	$ 969,486,817
End of Period	$722,995,904	$ 729,926,221

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended September 30, 2023

CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ 60,212,952
Adjustments to Reconcile the Change in Net Assets from Operations to Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating activities:	
Purchases of Long Term Investments	(129,731,110)
Proceeds from Disposition of Long Term Investments	158,903,012
Net (Purchases of) Proceeds from Disposition of Short Term Investments	4,374,360
Net Amortization (Accretion) of Premium/Discounts and Other Cost Adjustments	7,722,268
Net Realized (Gain) Loss on:	
Investments	27,449,501
Net Change in Unrealized Depreciation (Appreciation) on:	
Investments	(27,889,759)
Unfunded Bank Loans	(183)
(Increase) Decrease in:	
Interest and Dividends Receivable	613,489
Receivable for Investments Sold	4,473,698
Receivable for Variation Margin	(123,047)
Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets	(29,893)
Increase (Decrease) in:	
Payable for Investments Purchased	3,216,908
Interest Expense Payable	218,700
Investment Advisory Fees Payable	(83,885)
Administration, Fund Accounting and Custodian Fees Payable	21,512
Payable to Broker for Dividend Reinvestment	2,296
Professional Fees Payable	(14,415)
Accrued Expenses	(23,042)
Trustees Fees Payable	2,522
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating Activities	109,315,884
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Cash Distributions Paid to Common Stockholders	(67,143,269)
Increase in borrowings	17,000,000
Decrease in borrowings	(57,000,000)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	(107,143,269)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	
Cash at Beginning of Period	15,233
Cash at End of Period[1]	$ 2,187,848

[1] *Includes deposit at broker for futures.*

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW AND NON-CASH INFORMATION	
Cash Paid for Interest on Loan Outstanding	$ 11,258,685
RECONCILIATION OF RESTRICTED AND UNRESTRICTED CASH AT THE END OF YEAR TO THE STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:	
Cash	$ 717,848
Deposit at Broker for Futures	1,470,000
Cash at End of Period	$ 2,187,848

Financial Highlights

	Year Ended September 30, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022	Year Ended September 30, 2021	Period Ended September 30, 2020[a]
Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	$ 15.22	$ 20.22	$ 19.09	$ 20.00
Income (Loss) from Investment Operations:				
Net Investment Income (Loss)[b]	1.29	1.27	1.27	0.55
Net Gain (Loss) on Investments (Realized and Unrealized)	(0.03)	(4.87)	1.26	(0.76)
Total from Investment Operations	1.26	(3.60)	2.53	(0.21)
Less Distributions:				
Distributions from Net Investment Income	(1.40)	(1.34)	(1.40)	(0.57)
Return of Capital	—	(0.06)	—[h]	(0.13)
Total Distributions	(1.40)	(1.40)	(1.40)	(0.70)
Net Asset Value, End of Period	$ 15.08	$ 15.22	$ 20.22	$ 19.09
Market Price, End of Period	$ 14.73	$ 13.49	$ 19.11	$ 18.29
Total Return on Net Asset Value[c]	8.63%	(18.63)%	13.53%	(0.83)%[f]
Total Return on Market Price[d]	20.50%	(23.13)%	12.36%	(4.95)%[f]
Supplemental Data:				
Net Assets, End of Period (000's)	$722,996	$729,926	$969,487	$915,498
Ratios to Average Net Assets:				
Expenses, including interest expense	3.42%	2.60%	2.22%	1.86%[e]
Net Investment Income (Loss)	8.52%	7.01%	6.30%	5.11%[e]
Portfolio Turnover Rate	14%	19%	44%	16%[f]

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[g]	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, 2023	$186,056,922	$4,886	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2022	$225,838,222	$4,232	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2021	$325,316,182	$3,980	N/A	Loan
September 30, 2020[a]	$250,260,922	$4,658	N/A	Loan

(a) *Commenced operations on February 26, 2020.*
(b) *Calculated based on average shares outstanding during the period.*
(c) *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.*
(d) *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.*
(e) *Annualized*
(f) *Not Annualized*
(g) *Includes accrued interest payable on amounts outstanding as of the end of the relevant fiscal year/period.*
(h) *Less than $0.005 per share*

1. Organization

DoubleLine Yield Opportunities 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. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on September 17, 2019 and commenced operations on February 26, 2020. The Fund is listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "DLY". The Fund's investment objective is to seek a high level of total return, with an emphasis on current income.

The Fund has a limited term and intends to terminate as of the first business day following the twelfth anniversary of the effective date of the Fund's initial registration statement, February 25, 2032 (the "Dissolution Date"); provided that the Fund's Board of Trustees (the "Board") may, by a vote of the majority of the Board and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees, as such term is defined in the Fund's Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust (a "Board Action Vote"), without shareholder approval, extend the Dissolution Date (i) once for up to one year, and (ii) once for up to an additional six months, to a date up to and including the eighteenth month after the initial Dissolution Date, which later date shall then become the Dissolution Date. At the Dissolution Date, each holder of common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shareholder") would be paid a pro rata portion of the Fund's net assets as determined as of the Dissolution Date. The Board may, by a Board Action Vote, cause the Fund to conduct a tender offer, as of a date within twelve months preceding the Dissolution Date (as may be extended as described above), to all Common Shareholders to purchase 100% of the then outstanding common shares of the Fund at a price equal to the net asset value ("NAV") per common share on the expiration date of the tender offer (an "Eligible Tender Offer"). In an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund will offer to purchase all Common Shares held by each Common Shareholder; provided that if the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund having aggregate net assets below $200 million (the "Dissolution Threshold"), the Eligible Tender Offer will be canceled, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer, and the Fund will terminate as otherwise scheduled.

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, 2023 (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)

Valuations for domestic and foreign fixed income securities are normally determined on the basis of evaluations 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 NAV of such investments and are categorized as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

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.

Over-the-counter financial derivative instruments, such as forward currency exchange contracts, options contracts, or swap agreements, derive their values from underlying asset prices, indices, reference rates, other inputs or a combination of these factors. These instruments are normally valued on the basis of valuations obtained from counterparties, published index closing levels or evaluated prices supplied by independent pricing services, some or all of which may be based on market data from trading on exchanges that closed significantly before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV. Forward foreign currency contracts are generally valued based on rates provided by independent data providers. Exchange traded futures and options on futures are generally valued at the settlement price determined by the relevant exchange on which they principally trade, and exchange traded options are generally valued at the last trade price on the exchange on which they principally trade. The Fund does not normally take into account trading, clearances or settlements that take place after the close of the principal exchange or market on which such securities are traded. Depending on the instrument and the terms of the transaction, the value of the derivative instruments can be estimated by a pricing service provider using a series of techniques, such as simulation pricing models. The pricing models use issuer details and other inputs that are observed from actively quoted markets such as indices, spreads, interest rates, curves, dividends and exchange rates. Derivatives that use similar valuation techniques and inputs as described above are normally categorized as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Fund's holdings in whole loans, securitizations and certain other types of alternative lending-related instruments may be valued based on prices provided by a third-party pricing service.

Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market exists to a reliable degree will be valued at the mean of the last available bid/ask prices in the market for such loans, as provided by an independent pricing service. Where an active secondary market does not exist to a reliable degree in the judgment of DoubleLine Capital LP (the "Adviser" or "DoubleLine Capital"), such loans will be valued at fair value based on certain factors.

In respect of certain commercial real estate-related, residential real estate-related and certain other investments for which a limited market may exist, the Valuation Designee (as defined below) may value such investments based on appraisals conducted by an independent valuation advisor or a similar pricing agent. However, an independent valuation firm may not be retained to undertake an evaluation of an asset unless the NAV, market price and other aspects of an investment exceed certain significance thresholds.

The Board of Trustees has adopted a pricing and valuation policy for use by the Fund and its Valuation Designee in calculating the Fund's NAV. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act, the Fund has designated the Adviser 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, 2023:

Category	
Investments in Securities	
Level 1	
Preferred Stocks	$ 9,278,100
Real Estate Investment Trusts	6,136,000
Short Term Investments	4,975,601
Total Level 1	20,389,701
Level 2	
Non-Agency Commercial Mortgage Backed Obligations	$ 184,242,560
Non-Agency Residential Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	142,233,505
US Corporate Bonds	138,944,542
Collateralized Loan Obligations	131,007,663
Foreign Corporate Bonds	104,810,342
Bank Loans	83,951,096
Foreign Government Bonds, Foreign Agencies and Foreign Government Sponsored Corporations	39,686,597
US Government and Agency Mortgage Backed Obligations	23,410,988
Asset Backed Obligations	22,426,937
Total Level 2	870,714,230
Level 3	
Asset Backed Obligations	$ 4,273,370
Collateralized Loan Obligations	2,300,760
Foreign Corporate Bonds	174,320
Common Stocks	1,672
Escrow Notes	—
Total Level 3	6,750,122
Total	$ 897,854,053
Other Financial Instruments	
Level 1	
Futures Contract	$ (1,641,764)
Total Level 1	(1,641,764)
Level 2	
Unfunded Loan Commitments	$ 183
Total Level 2	183
Level 3	—
Total	$ (1,641,581)

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 September 30, 2022	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 September 30, 2023	Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on securities held at September 30, 2023[c]
Investments in Securities										
Asset Backed Obligations	$12,701,366	$(4,185,552)	$(4,650,175)	$—	$141,948	$(345,966)	$611,749	$—	$4,273,370	$(4,721,693)
Collateralized Loan Obligations	2,923,176	(1,459,196)	836,780	—	—	—	—	—	2,300,760	836,780
Foreign Corporate Bonds	—	16,515	266,712	—	117,763	(226,670)	—	—	174,320	76,398
Common Stocks	234,840	(234,723)	248,137	—	—	(246,582)	—	—	1,672	—
Escrow Notes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Preferred Stocks	10,223	(217,933)	207,710	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	$15,869,605	$(6,080,889)	$(3,090,836)	$—	$259,711	$(819,218)	$611,749	$—	$6,750,122	$(3,808,515)

(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, 2023 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.*

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

	Fair Value as of September 30, 2023	Valuation Techniques	Unobservable Input	Unobservable Input Values (Weighted Average)[e]	Impact to valuation from an increase to input
Asset Backed Obligations	$4,273,370	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	$4.05-$8,230.28 ($1,515.44)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Collateralized Loan Obligations	$2,300,760	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	$46.02 ($46.02)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Foreign Corporate Bonds	$ 174,320	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	$1.50-$100.00 ($68.04)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Common Stocks	$ 1,672	Market Comparables	Market Quotes	$0.13 ($0.13)	Significant changes in the market quotes would have resulted in direct and proportional changes in the fair value of the security
Escrow Notes	$ —	Income Approach	Expected Value	$0.00 ($0.00)	Significant changes in the expected value 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. 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 of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), applicable to regulated investment companies. Therefore, no provision for 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, 2023, the Fund had the following unfunded positions.

Borrower	Par	Commitment Amount	Fair Value	Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)
OMNIA Partners LLC	$ 76,427	$ 76,427	$ 76,610	$ 183

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, 2023, the Fund had no outstanding bridge loan commitments.

H. 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 1.35% 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 wholly owned subsidiary of the Adviser, owned 6,663 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 year ended September 30, 2023, purchases and sales of investments, excluding U.S. Government securities and short term investments, were $129,731,110 and $158,903,012, 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, 2023	Year Ended September 30, 2022
Distributions Paid From:		
Ordinary Income	$67,143,269	$64,251,930
Return of Capital	—	2,891,339
Total Distributions Paid	$67,143,269	$67,143,269

The amount and character of tax-basis distributions and composition of net assets, including undistributed (accumulated) net investment income (loss), are finalized at fiscal year-end; accordingly, tax-basis balances have not been determined as of the date of this report.

The cost basis of investments for federal income tax purposes as of September 30, 2023, was as follows:

Tax Cost of Investments	$1,072,387,963
Gross Tax Unrealized Appreciation	51,021,433
Gross Tax Unrealized Depreciation	(225,555,342)
Net Tax Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	(174,533,909)

As of September 30, 2023, the components of accumulated earnings (losses) for income tax purposes were as follows:

Net Tax Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation)	$(174,533,909)
Undistributed Ordinary Income	4,791,975
Other Accumulated Gains (Losses)	(57,080,325)
Total Distributable Earnings (Loss)	(226,822,259)

As of September 30, 2023, $57,068,146 was available as a capital loss carryforward (comprised of $31,144,051 short-term and $25,924,095 long-term). For tax purposes, capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely to offset capital gains in future taxable years. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, the Fund did not utilize short-term or long-term capital loss carryover.

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, 2023, 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, swaps, market discount and return of capital. For the year ended September 30, 2023, the following table shows the reclassifications made:

Paid-In Capital	Total Distributable Earnings (Loss)
$671,613	$(671,613)

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 https://doubleline.com/closed-end-funds/ 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

For the year ended September 30, 2023 or the year ended September 30, 2022, the Fund did not have any share transactions.

7. Trustees Fees

Trustees who are not affiliated with the Adviser and its affiliates received, as a group, fees of $109,208 from the Fund during the year ended September 30, 2023. 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 $109,208 which includes $108,845 in current fees (either paid in cash or deferred) and an increase of $363 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 by reference to a base lending rate, plus a spread. These base lending rates are primarily the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") and secondarily the prime rate offered by one or more major United States banks (the Prime Rate). Base lending rates may be subject to a floor, or minimum rate. Rates for SOFR are generally 1 or 3-month tenors and may also be subject to a credit spread adjustment. 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

Prior to February 27, 2023, U.S. Bank, National Association (the "Bank") made available to the Fund a $300,000,000 revolving credit facility and a $50,000,000 term loan. Interest was charged at the rate of one-month daily two-day lag SOFR plus 0.10% plus 1.10% (applicable margin), subject to certain conditions that may cause the rate of interest to increase. This rate represented a floating rate of interest that may change over time. The Fund was also responsible for paying a non-usage fee ("commitment fee") of 0.25% if the exposure is less than 75% of the commitment amount and 0.125% if the exposure is 75% or greater of the commitment amount.

On February 27, 2023, the credit agreement between the Bank and the Fund was amended. Under terms of the amended agreement, the Bank has made available to the Fund a $150,000,000 committed credit facility and a $100,000,000 term loan (together, the "credit facility") to February 26, 2024, subject to earlier termination in accordance with its terms. Under the amended agreement, interest is charged at the rate of one-month daily SOFR plus 0.10% plus 1.15% (applicable margin). This rate represents a floating rate of interest that may change over time.

The Fund pledges its assets as collateral to secure obligations under the credit facility. The Fund retains the risk and rewards of the ownership of assets pledged to secure obligations under the credit facility. As of September 30, 2023, the amount of total outstanding borrowings was $185,000,000 which approximates fair value. The borrowings are categorized as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

For the year ended September 30, 2023, the Fund's activity under the credit facility was as follows:

Maximum Amount Available	Average Borrowings	Maximum Amount Outstanding	Interest Expense	Commitment Fee	Average Interest Rate
$250,000,000	$188,021,918	$225,000,000	$11,220,078	$260,569	5.92%

10. Additional Disclosures about Derivative Instruments

The following disclosures provide information on the Fund's use of derivatives and certain related risks. The location and fair value amounts of these instruments on the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the realized gains and losses and changes in unrealized gains and losses on the Fund's Statement of Operations, each categorized by type of derivative contract, are included in the following tables.

The average volume of derivative activity for the year ended September 30, 2023 was as follows:

Average Market Value	
Futures Contracts - Long	$(328,353)

Futures Contracts Futures contracts typically involve a contractual commitment to buy or sell a particular instrument or index unit at a specified price on a future date. Risks associated with the use of futures contracts include the potential for imperfect correlation between the change in market value of the securities held by the Fund and the prices of futures contracts and the possibility of an illiquid market. Futures contracts are valued based upon their quoted daily settlement prices determined by the relevant exchange. Upon entering into a futures contract, the Fund is required to deposit with its futures broker an amount of cash in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker or exchange. Such collateral is recorded in deposit at broker for futures in the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Futures contracts are marked-to-market daily and an appropriate payment reflecting the change in value ("variation margin") is made or received by or for the accounts of the Fund. The variation margin is recorded on the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities. Gains or losses are recognized but not considered realized until the contracts expire or are closed and are recorded in net realized gain (loss) on futures on the Fund's Statement of Operations. Futures contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin disclosed on the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

The Fund's derivative instrument holdings are summarized in the following tables.

The effect of derivative instruments on the Fund's Statement of Assets and Liabilities as of September 30, 2023 was as follows:

	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments
Statement of Assets and Liabilities Location[(a)]	Interest Rate Risk
Net Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on: Futures	$(1,641,764)

[(a)] *An exchange traded investment's value reflects the cumulative value. Only the current day's variation margin is reported on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities.*

The effect of derivative instruments on the Fund's Statement of Operations for the year ended September 30, 2023 was as follows:

Statement of Operations Location	Derivatives not accounted for as hedging instruments Interest Rate Risk
Net Realized Gain (Loss) on:	
Futures	$ (630,500)
Net Change in Unrealized Appreciation (Depreciation) on:	
Futures	$(1,641,764)

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.

- ***Market discount risk:*** The price of the Fund's common shares 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.
- ***Limited term and tender offer risk:*** Unless the limited term provision of the Fund's Declaration of Trust is amended by shareholders in accordance with the Declaration of Trust, or unless the Fund completes a tender offer and converts to perpetual existence, the Fund will terminate on or about February 25, 2032 (the "Dissolution Date"). The Fund is not a so called "target date" or "life cycle" fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. Because the assets of the Fund will be liquidated in connection with the dissolution, the Fund will incur transaction costs in connection with dispositions of portfolio securities. The Fund does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to the Dissolution Date and may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money.
- ***Leverage risk:*** Leverage is a speculative technique that may expose the Fund to greater risk and increased costs. 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 a leveraging strategy will be used by the Fund or that it will be successful.
- ***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.
- ***Portfolio management risk:*** the risk that an investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results or that the securities held by the Fund will underperform other comparable funds because of the portfolio managers' choice of investments.
- ***Valuation risk:*** 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 net asset value. 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.
- ***Investment and market risk:*** 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 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. 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 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. Recently, there have been inflationary price movements. As such, fixed income securities markets may experience heightened levels of interest rate volatility and liquidity risk. The U.S. Federal Reserve has been raising interest rates from historically low levels and may continue to raise interest rates. Any additional interest rate increases in the future could cause the value of the Fund's holdings to decrease.

- ***Credit risk:*** the risk that an issuer, counterparty or other obligor to a Fund will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due, which may reduce the Fund's income and/or reduce, in whole or in part, the value of the Fund's investment. Actual or perceived changes in the financial condition of an obligor, changes in economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, instrument, or obligor, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an obligor, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an obligor's ability to honor its obligations when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities or instruments also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the obligor, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the obligor's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the obligor and the value of its assets.
- ***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.
- ***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.
    - ***Extension risk:*** 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.
    - ***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.
    - ***Prepayment/reinvestment risk:*** the risk that income may decline when the Fund invests proceeds from investment income, sales of portfolio securities or matured, traded, pre-paid or called debt obligations, negatively effecting dividend levels and market price, NAV and/or overall return of the common shares.
- ***Mortgage-backed securities risks:*** include the risks 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 repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.
- ***Foreign investment 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 with respect to 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 risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- ***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.
- ***Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") 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.
- ***Asset-backed securities investment risk:*** 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.
- ***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 of a credit default swap 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).
- ***U.S. Government securities risk:*** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises 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.
- ***Sovereign debt obligations risk:*** the risk that investments in debt obligations of sovereign governments may lose value due to the government entity's unwillingness or inability to repay principal and interest when due in accordance with the terms of the debt or otherwise in a timely manner.
- ***Loan risk:*** the risk that (i) if the Fund holds a loan through another financial institution, or relies on a financial institution to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial institution; (ii) any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund because, for example, the value of the collateral securing a loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate, and the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws; (iii) investments in highly leveraged loans or loans of stressed, distressed, or defaulted issuers may be subject to significant credit and liquidity risk; (iv) a bankruptcy 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; (v) there may be limited public information available regarding the loan and the relevant borrower(s); (vi) the use of a particular interest rate benchmark may limit the Fund's ability to achieve a net return to shareholders that consistently approximates the average published Prime Rate of U.S. banks; (vii) the prices of certain floating rate loans that include a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level may appreciate less than other instruments in response to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level; (viii) if a borrower fails to comply with various restrictive covenants that may be found in loan agreements, the borrower may default in payment of the loan; (ix) 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; (x) the loan is unsecured; (xi) there is a limited secondary market; (xii) transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale, which may result in sale proceeds related to the sale of loans not being available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's

redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans; (xiii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. 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.

- ***Below investment grade/high yield securities risk:*** 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, general economic downturn, and less secondary market liquidity.
- ***Defaulted securities risk:*** the significant risk of 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 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.
- ***Real estate risk:*** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local and regional and general market conditions. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, real estate investment trusts ("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 available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code, or the exemption from registration under the 1940 Act. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.
- ***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.
- ***Counterparty risk:*** the risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk presented with respect to the counterparties to derivative contracts and other instruments 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 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.
- ***Unrated securities risk:*** Unrated securities 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. 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.
- ***Structured products and structured notes risk:*** the risk that an investment in a structured product, which includes, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes, may decline in value due to changes in the underlying instruments, indexes, interest rates or other factors on which the product is based ("**reference measure**"). Depending on the reference measure used and the use of multipliers or deflators (if any), changes in interest rates and movement of the reference measure may cause significant price and cash flow

fluctuations. 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; (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; and (v) because the structured products are generally privately offered and sold, they may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market, which may increase the Fund's illiquidity and reduce the Fund's income and the value of the investment, and the Fund may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities.

- ***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.
- ***Market disruption and geopolitical risk:*** the risk that 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, which may cause the Fund to sell securities at times when it would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices.
- ***Tax risk:*** to qualify as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code, the Fund must meet requirements regarding, among other things, the source of its income. Certain investments do not give rise to qualifying income for this purpose. Any income the Fund derives from investments in instruments that do not generate qualifying income must be limited to a maximum of 10% of the Fund's annual gross income. If the Fund were to earn non-qualifying income in excess of 10% of its annual gross income, it could fail to qualify as a regulated investment company for that year. If the Fund were to fail to qualify as a regulated investment company, the Fund would be subject to tax and shareholders of the Fund would be subject to the risk of diminished returns.
- ***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.

12. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2022, the FASB issued an Accounting Standards Update, ASU 2022-06, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848)—Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848* ("ASU 2022-06"). ASU 2022-06 is an amendment to ASU 2020-04, which provided optional guidance to ease the potential accounting burden due to the discontinuation of the LIBOR and other interbank-offered based reference rates and which was effective as of March 12, 2020 through December 31, 2022. ASU 2022-06 extends the effective period through December 31, 2024. Management is currently evaluating the impact, if any, of applying ASU 2022-06.

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 29, 2023, the Securities and Exchange Commission declared effective a registration statement relating to an offering of the Common Shares and filed using the "shelf" registration process (the "Shelf Registration"). 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 $250,000,000, 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. As of September 30, 2023, 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 its Registration Statement.

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 Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Trustees of DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund:

Opinion on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities of DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (the "Fund"), including the schedule of investments, as of September 30, 2023, 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 three years in the period then ended and for the period from February 26, 2020 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2020, 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, 2023, 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 three years in the period then ended and for the period from February 26, 2020 (commencement of operations) through September 30, 2020 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, 2023, 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, 2023

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

Federal Tax Information

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, certain dividends paid by the Fund may be subject to a maximum tax rate of 20%, as provided for by the Jobs and Growth Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2003. The percentage of dividends declared from ordinary income designated as qualified dividend income was as follows:

Qualified Dividend Income	0.00%

For corporate shareholders, the percent of ordinary income distributions qualifying for the corporate dividends received deduction for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023, was as follows:

Dividends Received Deduction	0.00%

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, 2023, was as follows:

Qualified Short-term Gains	0.00%

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, 2023, was as follows:

Qualified Interest Income	64.49%

Shareholders are advised to consult their own tax adviser with respect to the tax consequences of their investment in the Fund.

Trustees and Officers

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 II (2025)*/Since Inception	Executive Vice President, Pointivo, Inc., a software development firm. President, Remo Consultants, a real estate financial consulting firm. Formerly, Managing Director, UBS AG. Formerly, Managing Director, Ally Securities LLC.	26	None
John C. Salter, 1957	Trustee	Class III (2026)*/Since Inception	American Veterans Group, an investment bank and broker dealer specializing in financial services to American military veteran communities. Formerly, 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.	26	None
Raymond B. Woolson, 1958	Trustee	Class I (2024)*/Since Inception	President, Apogee Group, Inc., a company providing financial consulting services.	26	Formerly, 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, each series of DoubleLine ETF 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 I (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).	7	Formerly, Interested Trustee, DoubleLine Funds Trust (January 2019 to September 2023)

(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 ETF 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.*

Officers

Name And Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Fund	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	DBL/DSL/DLY: Indefinite/Since January 2020	Treasurer and Principal Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2020); Treasurer and Financial and Accounting Officer, DoubleLine ETF Trust (since November 2021); 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 Group LP (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	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since March 2018 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine Group 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); Chief Compliance Officer, DoubleLine ETF Trust (since November 2021). 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).
Cris Santa Ana 1965	Vice President and Secretary	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Vice President Since Inception and Secretary Since July 2018 DLY: Indefinite Since Inception	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 Group LP (since June 2010). Formerly, Chief Operating Officer, DoubleLine Capital (from December 2009 through May 2010).
Winnie Han 1988	Assistant Treasurer	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since May 2017 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2017); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Group LP (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).
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 Group LP (since April 2010).
David Kennedy 1964	Vice President	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since May 2012 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since May 2012); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since May 2012); Vice President, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund (since January 2013). Manager, Trading and Settlements, DoubleLine Group LP since December 2009).
Patrick A. Townzen 1978	Vice President	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since September 2012 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since September 2012); Vice President, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since September 2012); Chief Operating Officer, DoubleLine Group LP (since March 2023). Formerly, Director of Operations, DoubleLine Group LP (since March 2018), Manager of Operations, DoubleLine Group LP (from September 2012 to March 2018).

Name And Year of Birth	Position(s) Held with the Fund	Term of Office And Length of Time Served	Principal Occupation(s) During Past 5 Years
Brady J. Femling 1987	Vice President	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since May 2017 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	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 2017); Senior Fund Accountant, DoubleLine Group LP (since April 2013). Formerly, Fund Accounting Supervisor, ALPS Fund Services (From October 2009 to April 2013).
Neal L. Zalvan 1973	Vice President	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since May 2017 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	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 LP, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund, DoubleLine Income Solutions Fund, DoubleLine Equity LP and DoubleLine Alternatives (from March 2016 to September 2020).
Jeffrey 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); Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Portfolio Manager, DoubleLine Capital LP (since September 2010); Fixed Income Asset Allocation, DoubleLine Capital LP (since December 2009).
Adam D. Rossetti 1978	Vice President	DBL/DSL: Indefinite/Since February 2019 DLY: Indefinite/Since Inception	Vice President, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since November 2019); Vice President, DoubleLine Funds Trust (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 LP (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).
Grace Walker 1970	Assistant Treasurer	Indefinite/ Since January 2020	Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Funds Trust (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Yield Opportunities Fund (since January 2020); Assistant Treasurer, DoubleLine Income Solutions 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).
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 Group LP (since January 2018). Formerly, Operations Specialist, DoubleLine Group LP (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).

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 Yield Opportunities 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 (e.g., loans, lines of credit) in an amount equal to 20.37% of the Fund's managed assets and 25.59% of the Fund's total net assets (with respect to each percentage, including the amounts of leverage obtained through the use of such instruments and/or borrowings), 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, 2023. 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)	1.00%
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees(2)	None

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Management Fees(3)	1.70%
Administration Fees(4)	0.02%
Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds(5)	1.58%
Other Expenses(6)	0.12%
Total Annual Expenses	3.42%

(1) As of September 30, 2023, 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 1.35% 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) Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds represents the Fund's annualized interest expense based on the Fund's total borrowings as of September 30, 2023 and the interest rate applicable on that date. The Fund's credit facility is subject to floating interest rates and, therefore, the actual amount of interest expense borne by the Fund will vary over time in accordance with the level of the Fund's use of borrowings, variations in market interest rates and/or the Fund's borrowings outstanding. If the Fund were to engage in greater levels of borrowings or pay higher interest rates in connection with such borrowings, the actual Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds incurred as a percentage of net assets would be higher than that shown in the table.

(6) Other expenses are estimated for the Fund's fiscal year ending September 30, 2024.

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 3.42% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10 (assuming the Fund obtains leverage through borrowings in an amount equal to 20.37% of the Fund's managed assets) and (c) a 5% annual return(1):

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses Incurred	$44	$114	$186	$377

(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. In connection with the Fund's offering of Common Shares under the Fund's Shelf Registration (see Note 13), the table includes sales load and offering costs.

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.

	Common Share Market Price		Common Share Net Asset Value		Premium (Discount) as a % of Net Asset Value	
Quarter	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
September 30, 2023	$15.18	$14.02	$15.40	$15.05	-1.43%	-6.84%
June 30, 2023	$14.53	$13.44	$15.25	$14.92	-4.72%	-9.92%
March 31, 2023	$14.86	$13.22	$15.76	$14.90	-5.71%	-11.28%
December 31, 2022	$14.24	$12.96	$15.38	$14.75	-7.41%	-12.14%
September 30, 2022	$15.49	$13.49	$16.60	$15.22	-6.69%	-11.37%
June 30, 2022	$17.42	$13.99	$18.32	$16.21	-4.91%	-13.70%
March 31, 2022	$18.75	$16.32	$19.75	$18.12	-5.06%	-9.93%
December 31, 2021	$19.81	$18.02	$20.24	$19.69	-2.12%	-8.48%

(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, 2023 was $15.08 and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that day was $14.73, representing a 2.32% discount to such NAV. As of September 30, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were $722,995,904 and the Fund had outstanding 47,945,779 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, 2023 from the staff of the SEC regarding any of the Fund's periodic or current reports under the Securities Exchange Act or the Investment Company 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 the changes since the Fund's last annual report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. This information may not reflect all of the changes that have occurred since you invested in the Fund.

Investment Objective and Strategies

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

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

Investment Objective

To seek a high level of total return, with an emphasis on current income. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objective. The Fund's investment objective may be changed by the Board without prior notice to or approval of the Fund's shareholders.

Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of investments selected for its potential to provide a high level of total return, with an emphasis on current income. The Fund may invest in debt securities and other income-producing investments of issuers anywhere in the world, including in emerging markets, and may invest in investments of any credit quality. As of September 30, 2023, the Fund invests substantially, and may thereafter continue to invest substantially, in debt instruments of below investment grade quality (including debt securities commonly referred to as "high yield" securities or "junk bonds") and unrated instruments. The Fund may invest in securities of any or no maturity or negative duration, and there are no limits on the duration of the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund's investment adviser, DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine" or the "Adviser"), allocates the Fund's assets among sectors of the debt market, and among investments within those sectors, in an attempt to construct a portfolio providing the potential for a high level of total return, with an emphasis on current income, 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:

- the relative values and fundamentals of the different sectors of the debt market
- the relative values of securities within a sector
- the shape of the yield curve; and
- fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates.

DoubleLine selects investments over time to implement its long-term strategic investment view. It also buys and sells securities opportunistically in response to short-term market, economic, political, or other developments or otherwise as opportunities may present themselves. DoubleLine manages the Fund under an integrated risk management framework overseen by the Fund's portfolio management team and DoubleLine's risk management team. DoubleLine expects that the Fund will normally not invest more than 50% of its total assets in a single sector of the debt market (excluding the U.S. Government securities sector), as determined by the Adviser. Generally, the sectors of the debt market among which the Adviser expects to allocate the Fund's assets principally from time to time include, among others, commercial mortgage-backed securities, agency residential mortgage-backed securities, non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, non-mortgage-related asset-backed securities, investment grade corporate debt, high yield corporate debt, bank and other loans, international sovereign debt, emerging market debt, collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"), U.S. Government securities, and municipal debt. The Fund has historically had and may continue to have significant holdings of securitized credit, such as commercial mortgage-backed securities, non-agency residential mortgage-backed securities, non-mortgage-related asset-backed securities and CLOs.

Within each sector, the Fund may invest in debt securities and other income-producing investments based on DoubleLine's assessment of the potential returns and risks of particular securities and other investments within that sector. Such securities may include, by way of example, mortgage-related securities of any kind, including commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities; other asset-backed securities; below investment grade debt (including debt securities commonly referred to as "high yield" or "junk bonds"); debt securities issued by domestic or foreign (including emerging market) corporate or other issuers; obligations of foreign (including emerging market) sovereigns or their agencies or instrumentalities; supra-national obligations;

CLOs, including commercial real estate CLOs ("CRE CLOs"); equity, mortgage, or hybrid real estate investment trust ("REIT") securities; bank loans and assignments and other fixed and floating rate loans (including, among others, senior loans, second lien or other subordinated or unsecured loans, delayed funding loans, debtor-in-possession loans, exit facilities and revolving credit facilities); municipal securities and other debt securities issued by state or local governments and their agencies, authorities and by other government-sponsored enterprises; payment-in-kind securities; zero-coupon bonds; convertible bonds and securities; inflation-indexed bonds; structured notes and other hybrid instruments; credit-linked trust certificates; preferred securities; commercial paper; and cash and cash equivalents. The Fund may also invest without limit in securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations; however, as of September 30, 2023, the Fund has invested, and may thereafter continue to invest, substantially in debt securities and other income-producing investments that involve substantially greater credit risk than those investments. The rate of interest on the debt and other income-producing investments that the Fund may purchase may be fixed, floating, or variable.

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 or its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations or securities of domestic or foreign private issuers. Mortgage-backed securities may be issued or guaranteed by banks or other financial institutions, other private issuers, special-purpose vehicles established for such purpose, or 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, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations.

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 also 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 re-securitizations of REMICs ("Re-REMICs"), credit default swaps, mortgage pass-through securities, mortgage servicing rights, inverse floaters, collateralized mortgage obligations ("CMOs"), multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (generally interest-only and principal-only securities), credit risk transfer securities, and debt instruments collateralized or secured by other mortgage-related assets. The collateral backing mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may include, without limitation, performing, non-performing and/or re-performing loans, non-qualifying mortgage loans, and loans secured by a single asset and issued by a single borrower. The commercial mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may also include securitizations backed by a single mortgage on a single property. The Fund may invest in bonds, including unguaranteed mezzanine bonds and subordinate bonds, securitized through Freddie Mac's "K-Deal" program, which securitizes mortgage loans backed by multi-family apartment properties.

The Fund may invest in asset-backed securities of any type, including securitizations of a wide variety of non-mortgage-related receivables, such as credit card and automobile finance receivables, home-equity sharing agreements, student loans, consumer loans, loans issued or sponsored by online or similar retail or alternative lending platforms, installment loan contracts, home equity loans, mobile home loans, boat loans, business and small business loans, project finance loans, airplane leases, and leases of various other types of real and personal property, and other income streams, such as income from renewable energy projects and franchise rights. 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) and loans of subprime quality.

In pursuing its investment objective, the Fund may invest significantly in residential and/or commercial real estate or mortgage-related loans, consumer loans, business and small business loans, construction or project finance loans, or other types of loans, which loans may include secured and unsecured notes, senior loans, second lien loans or other types of subordinated loans, or mezzanine loans, any of which may be covenant-lite or loans of subprime quality. The Fund may make direct investments in individual loans or in pools of loans and in whole loans as well as in loan participations or assignments, itself or with other clients of the Adviser or its related parties. In addition, although, as of September 30, 2023, the Fund has no present intention to do so, the Fund may itself or in conjunction with others originate any of the foregoing types of loans. The Fund intends to hire third-party service providers to service loans the Fund originates, if any. The Fund may also be involved in, or finance, the origination of loans to corporations, other legal entities or individuals, including foreign entities and individuals.

The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage- or asset-backed securities, including subordinated or residual tranches, risk retention tranches of collateralized mortgage-backed securities or other eligible securitizations, and the equity or "first loss" tranche (such as the "E Notes" of aircraft asset-backed securities). The Fund may invest in mortgage- or asset-backed securities that are designed to have leveraged investment exposure to the underlying mortgages or assets. The Fund may also gain or adjust its exposure to mortgage- or asset-backed securities through derivatives, such as credit default swap or futures transactions. The Fund may also invest in credit risk transfer securities that, while not backed by mortgage loans, have credit exposure to a pool of mortgage loans acquired by the government-sponsored entity or private entity issuing the securities.

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 in collateralized debt obligations ("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.

The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any credit quality and may invest without limit in debt securities that are at the time of investment rated below investment grade or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine to be of comparable quality. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Fund will not acquire any corporate bond, CLO, corporate loan, or sovereign and quasi sovereign obligation that is rated at the time of investment Caa1 or below by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. ("Moody's") and CCC+ or below by S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch") or any such securities that are unrated if it would cause the Fund to have more than 20% of its total managed assets invested in such investments. The 20% limitation does not apply to rated or unrated mortgage- and asset-backed securities of any kind (e.g. commercial mortgage-backed securities and residential mortgage-backed securities) or loans or other obligations secured, collateralized or supported by real estate or real estate related assets of any kind (e.g., mortgages). In the case of split ratings, DoubleLine will categorize the security according to the highest rating assigned. In addition, the Fund will not purchase securities that are in default as to the repayment of principal and/or interest at the time of acquisition by the Fund.

The Fund will normally invest at least 25% of its total assets in issuers involved in one or more real estate-related industries. Investments in issuers involved in real estate-related industries include, without limitation, investments in mortgage-related obligations issued or guaranteed by government agencies or other government entities or by private originators or issuers; instruments of any kind that are backed by or that provide exposure to one or more real estate-related mortgages; interests in issuers that deal in, hold, or invest in mortgages, real estate, or other real estate-related assets; real estate investment trusts of any kind; instruments whose performance is based on or relates to payments made on real estate mortgages or other real estate-related obligations; instruments secured by any interest in real estate; and other investments that the Adviser determines provide exposure to real estate or one or more of the foregoing.

The Fund may invest without limit in securities of foreign issuers and may invest up to 30% of its total managed assets in securities of issuers domiciled or organized in emerging market countries. For these purposes, an "emerging market country" is a country that, at the time the Fund invests in the related fixed income instruments, is classified as an emerging or developing economy by any supranational organization such as the World Bank or the United Nations, or related entities, or is considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing a major emerging market securities index. 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 without limit in investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, including the local currencies of emerging markets. 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 Adviser monitors the duration of the Fund's portfolio securities to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. However, the Fund may invest in securities of any or no maturity or negative duration, and there are no limits on the duration of the Fund's portfolio. The Adviser retains broad discretion to modify the Fund's duration within a wide range, including the discretion to construct a portfolio of investments for the Fund with a negative duration. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates. The Adviser may seek to manage the dollar-weighted average effective duration of the Fund's portfolio through the use of derivatives and other instruments (including, among others, Treasury futures and other futures contracts, inverse floaters, interest rate swaps, total return swaps, and options, including options on swap agreements ("swaptions")). The Fund may incur costs in implementing duration management strategies, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in duration management strategies or that any duration management strategy employed by the Fund will be successful.

The Fund may invest in 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 exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") and investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. 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. The Fund will not invest in securities in default at time of purchase, however, the Fund is not required to sell any securities that default after acquisition.

The Fund may invest indirectly by investing in derivatives or through wholly-owned and controlled subsidiaries (each, a "Subsidiary"). The Fund may be exposed to the different types of investments described herein through its investments in a Subsidiary. The allocation of the Fund's assets to a Subsidiary will vary from time to time and the Fund's portfolio may include some or all of the investments described herein.

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 borrowings, any preferred shares that may be outstanding, the use of reverse repurchase agreements, or dollar roll transactions. With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement or dollar roll 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 subject to the reverse repurchase agreement or dollar roll transaction, as of the relevant measuring date. Except as otherwise noted, all percentage limitations 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

The Fund currently uses, and may in the future use, financial leverage. U.S. Bank National Association ("U.S. Bank") has made available to the Fund a $150,000,000 committed credit facility plus a $100,000,000 term loan. Interest charged is at the rate of one-month daily 2-Day lag SOFR plus 0.10% plus 1.15%, subject to certain conditions that may cause the rate of interest to increase. The Fund pledges its assets as collateral to secure obligations under the credit agreement. The Fund retains the risks and rewards of the ownership of assets pledged to secure obligations under the credit agreement. In the event the credit agreement is terminated, the Fund may be required to sell securities in order to pay amounts due thereunder, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to obtain a replacement source of leverage.

The Fund may seek to use leverage through a variety of measures, including the issuance of preferred shares or a combination of borrowings and the issuance of preferred shares. The Fund may also use reverse repurchase agreements and dollar roll transactions.

The Fund also may enter into transactions other than borrowings, the issuance of preferred shares, reverse repurchase agreements and dollar roll transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage or that have leverage embedded in them including, among others, transactions involving credit default swap contracts and/or other transactions. Other such transactions include loans of portfolio securities, transactions involving derivative instruments, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery, and forward commitment transactions. These transactions may represent a form of investment leverage and will create special risks. The use of these forms of additional leverage will increase the volatility of the Fund's investment portfolio and could result in larger losses than if the strategies were not used.

Under normal market conditions, the Fund will not (i) issue preferred shares, (ii) borrow money through loans or draw on lines of credit from banks or other credit facilities, (iii) enter into reverse repurchase agreements or dollar roll transactions, or (iv) write credit default swaps 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"). Written credit default swaps entered into by the Fund to hedge, manage or reduce risk or to equitize a cash position (i.e., obtain investment exposure in an amount equal to or less than the Fund's position in cash, cash equivalents, high-quality short-term debt instruments and other similar investments) 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. In that case, the leverage risk to Common Shareholders will increase.

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. There is no assurance that the Fund will issue preferred shares, borrow money through loans or draw on lines of credit from banks or other credit facilities, enter into reverse repurchase agreements, or dollar roll transactions and/or use other forms of leverage. If used, there is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategies will be successful. The use of leverage will increase the volatility of the performance of the Fund's investment portfolio and could result in the Fund experiencing greater losses than if leverage were not used. The net proceeds the Fund obtains from the use of leverage will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as described in the Fund's Prospectus. So long as the rate of return, net of applicable Fund expenses, on the investments purchased by the Fund exceeds the costs of such leverage to the Fund, the use of leverage should help the Fund to achieve an investment return greater than it would if it were not leveraged, although use of leverage may result in losses greater than if the Fund had not used leverage.

The 1940 Act generally prohibits the Fund from engaging in most forms of leverage representing indebtedness unless immediately after the issuance of the leverage the Fund has satisfied the asset coverage test with respect to senior securities representing indebtedness prescribed by the 1940 Act; that is, the value of the Fund's total assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities (for these purposes, "total net assets") is at least 300% of the senior securities representing indebtedness (effectively limiting the use of leverage through senior securities representing indebtedness to 33 1⁄3% of the Fund's total net assets, including assets attributable to such leverage). In addition, the Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, this asset coverage test is satisfied with respect to indebtedness other than certain privately arranged debt that is not intended to be publicly distributed.

Rule 18f-4 under the 1940 Act (the "Derivatives Rule") regulates a registered investment company's use of derivatives and certain other transactions that create future payment and/or delivery obligations by the Fund. The Derivatives Rule prescribes specific value-at-risk limits for certain derivatives users and requires certain derivatives users to adopt and implement a derivatives risk management program (including the appointment of a derivatives risk manager and the implementation of certain testing requirements), and prescribes reporting requirements in respect of derivatives. Subject to certain conditions, if a fund qualifies as a "limited derivatives user," as defined in the Derivatives Rule, it is not subject to the full requirements of the Derivatives Rule. In connection with the adoption of the Derivatives Rule, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") rescinded certain of its prior guidance regarding asset segregation and coverage requirements in respect of derivatives transactions and related instruments. With respect to reverse repurchase agreements or other similar financing transactions in particular, the Derivatives Rule permits a fund to enter into such transactions if the fund either (i) complies with the asset coverage requirements of Section 18 of the 1940 Act, and combines the aggregate amount of indebtedness associated with all reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing with the aggregate amount of any other senior securities representing indebtedness when calculating the relevant asset coverage ratio, or (ii) treats all reverse repurchase agreements and similar financing transactions as derivatives transactions for all purposes under the Derivatives Rule.

The Fund has adopted procedures for investing in derivatives and other transactions in compliance with the Derivatives Rule. Compliance with the Derivatives Rule could adversely affect 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.

Additional or other new regulations or guidance issued by 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, and the Fund may be unable to execute its investment strategy as a result.

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), there is a financial incentive for the Adviser 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.

Leveraging is a speculative technique and there are special risks and costs involved. By using leverage, the Fund will seek to obtain a higher return for Common Shareholders than if the Fund did not use leverage. The Fund cannot assure you that any use of borrowings, an issuance of preferred shares, the use of reverse repurchase agreements, or dollar roll transactions, and/or the use of derivatives strategies will result in a higher investment return on your Common Shares, and it may result in losses. When leverage is used, the NAV and market price of the Common Shares and the yield to Common Shareholders will be more volatile. Leveraging transactions pursued by the Fund may increase its duration and sensitivity to interest rate movements. In addition, fees and expenses of repurchase agreements and borrowings, any future issuance of preferred shares, and other forms of leverage borne by the Fund are borne entirely by the Common Shareholders and not by preferred shareholders, if any, and will reduce the investment return of the Common Shares.

Effects of Leverage

Assuming the Fund uses leverage in the form of borrowings representing 20.37% 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, 2023, at an annual effective interest expense of 6.65% payable by the Fund on such borrowings (based on market interest rates as of September 30, 2023), the annual return that the Fund's portfolio must experience in order to cover such costs of the borrowings would be 1.36%.

The information below is designed to illustrate the effects of leverage through the use certain of 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	(14.26)%	(7.98)%	(1.70)%	4.58%	10.86%

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.

Limited Prior History

The Fund commenced investment operations on February 26, 2020. It has a limited history of operations and is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business.

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 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.

Limited Term and Tender Offer Risk

In accordance with the Fund's Agreement and Declaration of Trust (the "Declaration of Trust"), the Fund intends to terminate as of the first business day following the twelfth anniversary of the effective date of the Fund's initial registration statement, February 25, 2032 (the "Dissolution Date"); provided that the Board may, by a vote of a majority of the Board and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees, as defined below (a "Board Action Vote"), without shareholder approval, extend the Dissolution Date (i) once for up to one year and (ii) once for up to an additional six months, to a date up to and including the eighteenth month after the initial Dissolution Date, which later date shall then become the Dissolution Date. At the Dissolution Date, each holder of common shares of beneficial interest ("Common Shareholder") would be paid a pro rata portion of the Fund's net assets as determined as of the Dissolution Date. "Continuing Trustees" are the members of the Board who either (i) have been a member of the Board for a period of at least thirty-six months (or since the commencement of the Fund's operations, if less than thirty-six months) or (ii) were nominated to serve as a member of the Board by a majority of the Continuing Trustees then members of the Board.

The Board may, by a Board Action Vote, cause the Fund to conduct a tender offer, as of a date within twelve months preceding the Dissolution Date (as may be extended as described above), to all Common Shareholders to purchase 100% of the then outstanding Common Shares of the Fund at a price equal to the NAV per Common Share on the expiration date of the tender offer (the "Eligible Tender Offer"). In an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund will offer to purchase all Common Shares held by each Common Shareholder; provided that if the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund having aggregate net assets below $200 million (the "Dissolution Threshold"), the Eligible Tender Offer will be canceled, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer, and the Fund will terminate as otherwise scheduled. If an Eligible Tender Offer is conducted and the number of properly tendered Common Shares would result in the Fund having aggregate net assets greater than or equal to the Dissolution Threshold, all Common Shares properly tendered and not withdrawn will be purchased by the Fund pursuant to the terms of the Eligible Tender Offer. Following the completion of an Eligible Tender Offer, the Board may, by a Board Action Vote, eliminate the Dissolution Date and scheduled termination of the Fund without shareholder approval and the Fund would continue to operate indefinitely thereafter. The Board may, to the extent it deems appropriate and without shareholder approval, adopt a plan of liquidation at any time preceding the anticipated Dissolution Date, which plan of liquidation may set forth the terms and conditions for implementing the termination of the existence of the Fund, including the commencement of the winding down of its investment operations and the making of one or more liquidating distributions to Common Shareholders prior to the Dissolution Date.

Because the assets of the Fund will be liquidated in connection with the dissolution, the Fund will incur transaction costs in connection with dispositions of portfolio securities. The Fund is not a so called "target date" or "life cycle" fund whose asset allocation becomes more conservative over time as its target date, often associated with retirement, approaches. In addition, the Fund is not a "target term" fund and thus does not seek to return the Fund's initial public offering price per Common Share upon termination of the Fund or in a tender offer. The Fund does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to the

Dissolution Date and may be required to sell portfolio securities when it otherwise would not, including at times when market conditions are not favorable, which may cause the Fund to lose money. In particular, the Fund's portfolio may still have large exposures to illiquid securities as the Dissolution Date approaches, and losses due to portfolio liquidation may be significant.

Beginning one year before the Dissolution Date (the "Wind-Down Period"), the Fund may begin liquidating all or a portion of the Fund's portfolio, and the Fund may deviate from its investment strategy and may not achieve its investment objective. As a result, during the Wind-Down Period, the Fund's distributions may decrease, and such distributions may include a return of capital. It is expected that Common Shareholders will receive cash in any liquidating distribution from the Fund, regardless of their participation in the Fund's automatic dividend reinvestment plan. However, if on the Dissolution Date the Fund owns securities or other investments for which no market exists or securities or other investments that are trading at depressed prices, such securities or other investments may be placed in a liquidating trust. The Fund cannot predict the amount, if any, of securities or other investments that will be required to be placed in a liquidating trust. The disposition of portfolio investments by the Fund could also cause market prices of such instruments, and hence the NAV and market price of the Common Shares, to decline.

Moreover, in conducting such portfolio transactions, the Fund may need to deviate from its investment policies and may not achieve its investment objective. The Fund's portfolio composition may change as its portfolio holdings mature or are called or sold in anticipation of an Eligible Tender Offer or the Dissolution Date. During such period(s), it is possible that the Fund will hold a greater percentage of its total assets in shorter term and lower yielding securities and cash and cash equivalents than it would otherwise, which may impede the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and adversely impact the Fund's performance and distributions to Common Shareholders, which may in turn adversely impact the market value of the Common Shares. In addition, the Fund may be required to reduce its leverage, which could also adversely impact its performance. The additional cash or cash equivalents held by the Fund could be obtained through reducing the Fund's distributions to Common Shareholders and/or holding cash in lieu of reinvesting, which could limit the ability of the Fund to participate in new investment opportunities. The Fund does not limit its investments to securities having a maturity date prior to or around the Dissolution Date, which may exacerbate the foregoing risks and considerations. A Common Shareholder may be subject to the foregoing risks over an extended period of time, particularly if the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer and is also subsequently terminated by or around the Dissolution Date.

If the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, the Fund anticipates that funds to pay the aggregate purchase price of shares accepted for purchase pursuant to the tender offer will be first derived from any cash on hand and then from the proceeds from the sale of portfolio investments held by the Fund. In addition, the Fund may be required to dispose of portfolio investments in connection with any reduction in the Fund's outstanding leverage necessary in order to maintain the Fund's desired leverage ratios following a tender offer. The risks related to the disposition of securities in connection with the Fund's dissolution also would be present in connection with the disposition of securities in connection with an Eligible Tender Offer. It is likely that during the pendency of a tender offer, and possibly for a time thereafter, the Fund will hold a greater than normal percentage of its total assets in cash and cash equivalents, which may impede the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective and decrease returns to shareholders. The tax effect of any such dispositions of portfolio investments will depend on the difference between the price at which the investments are sold and the tax basis of the Fund in the investments. Any capital gains recognized on such dispositions, as reduced by any capital losses the Fund realizes in the year of such dispositions and by any available capital loss carryforwards, will be distributed to shareholders as capital gain dividends (to the extent of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) or ordinary dividends (to the extent of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses) during or with respect to such year, and such distributions will generally be taxable to Common Shareholders. If the Fund's tax basis for the investments sold is less than the sale proceeds, the Fund will recognize capital gains, which the Fund will be required to distribute to Common Shareholders. In addition, the Fund's purchase of tendered Common Shares pursuant to a tender offer will have tax consequences for tendering Common Shareholders and may have tax consequences for non-tendering Common Shareholders.

The purchase of Common Shares by the Fund pursuant to a tender offer will have the effect of increasing the proportionate interest in the Fund of non-tendering Common Shareholders. All Common Shareholders remaining after a tender offer may be subject to proportionately higher expenses due to the reduction in the Fund's total assets resulting from payment for the tendered Common Shares. Such reduction in the Fund's total assets may result in less investment flexibility, reduced diversification and greater volatility for the Fund, and may have an adverse effect on the Fund's investment performance. Such reduction in the Fund's total assets may also cause Common Shares to become thinly traded or otherwise negatively impact secondary trading of Common Shares. A reduction in net assets, and the corresponding increase in the Fund's expense ratio, could result in lower returns and put the Fund at a disadvantage relative to its peers and potentially cause the Fund's Common Shares to trade at a wider discount to NAV than it otherwise would. Furthermore, the portfolio of the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer could be significantly different and, therefore, Common Shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund could be subject to greater risk. For example, the Fund may be required to sell its more liquid, higher quality portfolio investments to purchase Common Shares that are tendered in an Eligible Tender Offer, which would leave a less liquid, lower quality portfolio for remaining shareholders. The prospects of an Eligible Tender Offer may attract arbitrageurs who would purchase the Common Shares prior to the tender offer for the sole purpose of tendering those shares which could have the effect of exacerbating the risks described herein for shareholders retaining an investment in the Fund following an Eligible Tender Offer.

The Fund is not required to conduct an Eligible Tender Offer. If the Fund conducts an Eligible Tender Offer, there can be no assurance that the number of tendered Common Shares would not result in the Fund having aggregate net assets below the Dissolution Threshold, in which case the Eligible Tender Offer will be canceled, no Common Shares will be repurchased pursuant to the Eligible Tender Offer and the Fund will dissolve on the Dissolution Date (subject to possible extensions). The Adviser has a conflict of interest in recommending to the Board that the Dissolution Date be eliminated and the Fund have a perpetual existence, because the Adviser would continue to earn fees for managing the Fund. The Fund is not required to conduct additional tender offers following an Eligible Tender Offer and conversion to perpetual existence. Therefore, remaining Common Shareholders may not have another opportunity to participate in a tender offer.

Leverage Risk

The Fund's use of leverage (as described under "Leverage" in the Fund's Investment Objective and Strategies above) creates the opportunity for increased net income and capital appreciation, but also creates special risks for 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 or similar 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 or similar transactions, 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 not by preferred shareholders, if any, and will reduce the investment return of the Common Shares. In addition, any preferred shares issued by the Fund may pay cumulative dividends, which may tend to increase leverage risk.

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.

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 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.

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, geopolitical events (such as trading halts, sanctions or wars) 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.

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 objective. 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.

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 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.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. Interest rate changes may affect the value of a fixed income instrument directly (especially in the case of fixed rate instruments) and indirectly (especially in the case of adjustable-rate instruments). 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 has been raising interest rates from historically low levels and may continue to raise interest rates. Further, in market environments where interest rates are rising, issuers may be less willing or able to make principal and interest payments on fixed-income investments when due.

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.
- 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. The values of 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.
- 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.
- 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 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.

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, or that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities. 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 (as has been experienced and may again be experienced in many housing markets) 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.

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-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.

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.

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.

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 objective.

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.

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) , and the market prices of inverse floaters may as a result be highly sensitive to changes in interest rates and in prepayment rates on the underlying securities, and may decrease in value significantly when interest rates or prepayment rates change. 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.

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 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.

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 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.

Emerging Markets Risk

Investing in the securities of 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, such as the imposition of economic sanctions, tariffs or other governmental restrictions.

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. Emerging market countries tend to 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. For example, limited market size may cause prices to be unduly influenced by traders who control large positions. Adverse publicity and investors' perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the value and liquidity of portfolio securities, especially in these markets. 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 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.

In certain emerging market countries, governments participate to a significant degree, through ownership or regulation, in their respective economies. Action by these governments could have a significant adverse effect on market prices of securities and payment of dividends. In addition, most emerging market countries have experienced substantial, and in some periods extremely high, rates of inflation. Inflation and rapid fluctuation in inflation rates have had and may continue to have very negative effects on the economies and securities markets of certain emerging market countries.

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 custodying 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 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 sometimes 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.

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 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 and automobile finance agreements: home equity sharing 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 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.

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.

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 objective. 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.

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 and are generally considered speculative. 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 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. 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.

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.

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.

Direct Lending Risk. The Fund may seek to originate loans, including, without limitation, commercial real estate or mortgage-related-loans or other types of loans, which may be in the form of whole loans, secured and unsecured notes, senior and second lien loans, mezzanine loans or similar investments. The Fund will be responsible for the expenses associated with originating a loan (whether or not consummated). This may include significant legal and due diligence expenses, which will be indirectly borne by the Fund and Common Shareholders.

Direct lending involves risks beyond those associated with investing in loans. If a loan is foreclosed, the Fund could become owner of any collateral and would bear the costs and liabilities associated with owning, operating, maintaining and disposing of the collateral. As a result, the Fund may be exposed to losses resulting from default and foreclosure and also operating and maintaining the property. Any costs or delays involved in the effectuation of a foreclosure of the loan or a liquidation of the underlying assets will further reduce the proceeds and thus increase the loss. There is no assurance that the Fund will correctly evaluate the value of the assets collateralizing the loan. In the event of a reorganization or liquidation proceeding relating to the borrower, the Fund may lose all or part of the amounts advanced to the borrower. There is no assurance that the protection of the Fund's interests is adequate, including the validity or enforceability of the loan and the maintenance of the anticipated priority and perfection of the applicable security interests. Furthermore, there is no assurance that claims will not be asserted that might interfere with enforcement of the Fund's rights.

There are no restrictions on the credit quality of the Fund's loans. Loans may be deemed to have substantial vulnerability to default in payment of interest and/or principal. There can be no assurance as to the levels of defaults and/or recoveries that may be experienced on loans in which the Fund has invested. Certain of the loans in which the Fund may invest have uncertainties and/or exposure to adverse conditions, and may be considered to be predominantly speculative. Generally, such loans offer a higher return potential than better quality loans, but involve greater volatility of price and greater risk of loss of income and principal. The market values of certain of these loans also tend to be more sensitive to changes in economic conditions than better quality loans.

Loans to issuers operating in workout modes or under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or the equivalent laws of member states of the European Union are, in certain circumstances, subject to certain potential liabilities that may exceed the amount of the loan. For example, under certain circumstances, lenders who have inappropriately exercised control of the management and policies of a debtor may have their claims subordinated or disallowed or may be found liable for damages suffered by parties as a result of such actions.

Various state licensing requirements could apply to the Fund with respect to investments in, or the origination and servicing of, loans and similar assets and it may take a substantial period of time for the Fund to obtain any necessary licenses or comply with other applicable regulatory requirements. The licensing requirements could apply depending on the location of the borrower, the location of the collateral securing the loan, or the location where the Fund or the Adviser operates or has offices. In states that require licensure for or otherwise regulate loan origination, the Fund or Advisor will be required to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including consumer protection and anti-fraud laws, which could impose restrictions on the Fund's or Advisor's ability to take certain actions to protect the value of its investments in such assets and impose compliance costs, or the Fund will have to forego investment opportunities subject to that state's laws and regulations. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could lead to, among other penalties, a loss of the Fund's or Advisor's license, which in turn could require the Fund to divest assets located in or secured by real property located in that state. In addition to laws governing the activities of lenders and servicers, some states require purchasers of certain loans to be licensed or registered in order to own loans connected to the state (e.g., made in the state or secured by property in the state) and, in certain states, to collect a rate of interest above a specified rate. These risks will also apply to issuers and entities in which the Fund invests that hold similar assets, as well as any origination company or servicer in which the Fund owns an interest. As of September 30, 2023, the Fund does not hold any licenses to originate loans in any states where a license is required, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will obtain any such licenses timely or ever.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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. Any use of derivatives strategies entails the risks of investing directly in the securities, instruments or assets underlying the derivatives strategies, as well as the risks of using derivatives generally. 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 the risk that the other party to the derivative contract will fail to make required payments or otherwise to comply with the terms of the contract. In the event the counterparty to a derivative instrument defaults and/or becomes insolvent, the Fund potentially could lose all or a large portion of the value of its investment in the derivative instrument. Derivatives transactions can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile, and the Fund could lose significantly more than the amount it invests. 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, illiquid and/or volatile. The Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at an advantageous price or time.

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.

The derivatives markets are subject to various global regulations, and additional future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such regulation could impair the effectiveness of the Fund's derivatives transactions or its ability to effect its investment strategy and cause the Fund to lose value. In particular, the U.S. government, the United Kingdom, the European Union and various other jurisdictions have adopted mandatory minimum margin requirements for bilateral derivatives. Such requirements could increase the amount of margin required to be provided by the Fund in connection with its derivatives transactions and, therefore, make its derivatives transactions more expensive and potentially impair its ability to effect its investment strategy. U.S. government legislation providing for regulation of the derivatives market also includes clearing, 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.

The Fund typically will be required to post collateral or make margin payments in connection with entering into derivatives transactions. Assets that are used as margin or collateral may be required to be in the form of cash or liquid securities. If markets move against the Fund's position, the Fund will generally 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 objective. Assets that are used as margin or collateral typically may be invested, and these investments are subject to risk and may result in losses to the Fund. These losses may be substantial, and may be in addition to losses incurred by using the derivative in question. If the Fund is unable to close out its position, it may be required to continue to maintain such accounts and fulfill its payment obligations until the position expires or matures, and the Fund will continue to be subject to investment risk on the assets. In addition, the Fund may not be able to recover the full amount of its margin from its counterparty or an intermediary if such entity were to experience financial difficulty. Margin and collateral requirements may impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require the Fund to sell a portfolio security or close out a derivatives position at a disadvantageous time or price.

Rule 18f-4 governs the Fund's use of derivative investments and certain financing transactions. 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. Funds that use derivative instruments (beyond certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions) to a limited degree are not subject to the full requirements of Rule 18f-4. Regulatory limitations on derivatives transactions could have the effect of restricting the Fund's use of derivative investments and financing transactions and prevent the Fund from implementing its principal investment strategies as described herein, which may result in changes to the Fund's principal investment strategies and could adversely affect the Fund's performance and its ability to achieve its investment objective.

While legislative and regulatory measures may provide protections for some market participants, they are evolving and still being implemented and their effects on derivatives markets activities cannot be reliably predicted. Current and future regulation of the derivatives markets may make derivatives more costly, may limit the availability or liquidity of derivatives, or may otherwise adversely affect the value or performance of derivatives. Any such adverse developments could impair the effectiveness of the Fund's derivatives transactions and cause the Fund to lose value.

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 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 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 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").

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 objective 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 low markets to experience heightened levels of interest rate, volatility and liquidity risk. 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 U.S. Federal Reserve has begun to raise interest rates from historically low levels and may continue to do so.

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.

Events leading to limited liquidity, defaults, non-performance or other adverse developments that affect one industry, such as the financial services industry, or concerns or rumors about any events of these kinds, have in the past and may in the future lead to market-wide liquidity problems, may spread to other industries, and could negatively affect the value and liquidity of the Fund's investments. For example, in response to the rapidly declining financial condition of regional banks Silicon Valley Bank ("SVB") and Signature Bank ("Signature"), the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (the "CDFPI") and the New York State Department of Financial Services (the "NYSDFS") closed SVB and Signature on March 10, 2023 and March 12, 2023, respectively, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") was appointed as receiver for SVB and Signature. Although the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve and the FDIC have taken measures to stabilize the financial system, uncertainty and liquidity concerns in the broader financial services industry remain. Additionally, should there be additional systemic pressure on the financial system and capital markets, there can be no assurances of the response of any government or regulator, and any response may not be as favorable to industry participants as the measures currently being pursued. In addition, highly publicized issues related to the U.S. and global capital markets in the past have led to significant and widespread investor concerns over the integrity of the capital markets. The current situation related to SVB Signature and other regional banks could in the future lead to further rules and regulations for public companies, banks, financial institutions and other participants in the U.S. and global capital markets, and complying with the requirements of any such rules or regulations may be burdensome. Even if not adopted, evaluating and responding to any such proposed rules or regulations could results in increased costs and require significant attention from the Adviser.

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, 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 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 new 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.

The Fund may hold certain investments that do not give rise to qualifying income through one or more wholly-owned and controlled Subsidiaries treated as U.S. corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such Subsidiaries will be required to pay U.S. corporate income tax on their earnings, which ultimately will reduce the yield on such investments. Depending on the assets held by the Subsidiary and other considerations, a Subsidiary may qualify and elect to be treated as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, in which case such Subsidiary generally would not be subject to U.S. corporate income tax to the extent such Subsidiary timely distributes all its income and gain. The Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in (i) any one Subsidiary or (i) two or more Subsidiaries that are treated as being in the same, similar or related trades or businesses for purposes of the diversification tests applicable to RICs.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

Anti-Takeover Provisions Risk

The Fund's 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.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are Jeffrey E. Gundlach (since the Fund's inception) and Jeffrey J. Sherman (since the Fund's inception). 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 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.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

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 Yield Opportunities 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.

DoubleLine Privacy Policy Notice

What Does DoubleLine Do With Your Personal Information?
This notice provides information about how DoubleLine ("we," "our" and "us") collects, discloses, and protects your personal information, and how you might choose to limit our ability to disclose certain information about you. Please read this notice carefully.

Why We Need Your Personal Information
All financial companies need to disclose customers' personal information to run their everyday businesses, to appropriately tailor the services offered (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 We Obtain Your Personal Information

- 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 DoubleLine investment 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 that are maintained or controlled by third parties with privacy policies that 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.

How And Why We May Disclose 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 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 required or authorized by law to do so, such as for the purpose of compliance with regulatory requirements or 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 disclose information to 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 contacting us at Privacy@DoubleLine.com or at 1 (800) 285-1545. 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. We do not share your information 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 and consumers is covered under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act ("GLBA") and is therefore excluded from the scope of the California Consumer Privacy Act, as amended by the California Privacy Rights Act (together, "CCPA").

However, for California residents who are not DoubleLine customers or consumers, as those terms are defined by GLBA, the personal information we collect about you is subject to the CCPA. As such, you have privacy rights with respect to your personal information. Please review the following applicable California privacy notice that is available at https://www.doubleline.com, or by contacting us at Privacy@DoubleLine.com or at 1 (800) 285-1545.

CA Privacy Notice for Website Visitors, Media Subscribers and Business Representatives
CA Privacy Notice for Employees

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; or
- the recipient may have signed a contract based on standard contractual clauses approved by the European Commission.

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.

Notice To Investors In Cayman Islands Investment Funds

If you are a natural person, please review this notice as it applies to you directly. If you are a legal representative of a corporate or entity investor that provides us with any personal information about individuals (i.e., natural persons), you agree to furnish a copy of this notice to each such individual or otherwise advise them of its content.

Any international transfer of personal information will be compliant with the requirements of the Data Protection Act, 2017 of the Cayman Islands.

Privacy For Children

DoubleLine is concerned about the privacy of children. Our website and our services are not targeted at individuals under 18 years of age, and we do not knowingly collect any personal information from an individual under 18. If we learn that a child under the age of 13 (or such higher age as required by applicable law) has submitted personally identifiable information online without parental consent, we will take all reasonable measures to delete such information from its databases and to not use such information for any purpose (except where necessary to protect the safety of the child or others as required or allowed by law). If you become aware of any personally identifiable information, we have collected from children under 13 (or such higher age as required by applicable law), please contact us at Privacy@DoubleLine.com or at 1 (800) 285-1545. We do not sell or share any personal information and have no actual knowledge about selling or sharing personal information of individuals under the age of 16.

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 or applicable law, 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. 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 us at Privacy@DoubleLine.com or at 1 (800) 285-1545.

Changes To DoubleLine's Privacy Policy

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 such changes in accordance with applicable law.

Investment Adviser:
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Tampa, FL 33602

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Custodian:
U.S. Bank, N.A.
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Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm:
Deloitte & Touche LLP
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