



PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(to Prospectus dated September 29, 2023)

DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund

Up to \$150,000,000 of Common Shares

DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (the “Fund”) has entered into a distribution agreement dated September 29, 2023 (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”), relating to the Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.00001 per share (“Common Shares”), offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. The Distributor has entered into a sub-placement agent agreement dated September 29, 2023 (the “Sub-Placement Agent Agreement” and, together with the Distribution Agreement, the “Sales Agreements”) with UBS Securities LLC (the “Sub-Placement Agent” and, together with the Distributor, the “Sales Agents”), relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. In accordance with the terms of the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement, the Fund may offer up to \$150,000,000 Common Shares, par value \$0.00001 per share, from time to time through the Sub-Placement Agent, as its agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. This amount includes Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333- 239482) (the “Prior Registration Statement”) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). As of August 31, 2023, the Fund has sold pursuant to the Prior Registration Statement an aggregate of 1,471,690 Common Shares. Under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”), the Fund may not sell any Common Shares at a price below the current net asset value of such common shares, exclusive of any distributing commission or discount. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek high total investment return by providing a high level of current income and the potential for capital appreciation.

The Fund’s outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “DBL,” as will be the Common Shares offered in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, subject to notice of issuance. The last reported sale price for the Common Shares on August 31, 2023, was \$14.28 per Common Share. The net asset value of the Common Shares at the close of business on August 31, 2023, was \$14.55 per Common Share.

Sales of the Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus 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, 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.

The Distributor will be entitled to compensation of up to 1.00% of the gross proceeds with respect to sales of the Common Shares actually effected by it under the Distribution Agreement. Out of this commission rate, the Distributor will compensate the Sub-Placement Agent at a rate of 0.80% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold through the Sub-Placement Agent. In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on behalf of the Fund, the Distributor may be deemed to be an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act and the compensation of the Distributor may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts.

The Sub-Placement Agent is not required to sell any specific number or dollar amount of Common Shares, but will use its reasonable best efforts to sell the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement

and the accompanying Prospectus. There is no arrangement for Common Shares to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

Before buying any of the Common Shares, you should read the discussion of the principal risks of investing in the Fund set forth under “Principal Risk Factors” beginning on page 37 of the accompanying Prospectus.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus Supplement is September 29, 2023

You should read this Prospectus Supplement together with the accompanying Prospectus, which contains important information about the Fund, carefully before you invest in the Common Shares. Please retain this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus for future reference. The accompanying Prospectus sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that a prospective investor ought to know before investing in the Fund. The Fund has filed with the SEC a statement of additional information (“SAI”) dated September 29, 2023, containing additional information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, which means it is part of this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus for legal purposes. This Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the SAI are part of a “shelf” registration statement filed with the SEC. This Prospectus Supplement describes the specific details regarding this offering, including the method of distribution. If information in this Prospectus Supplement is inconsistent with the accompanying Prospectus or the SAI, you should rely on this Prospectus Supplement. The Fund also produces both annual and semi-annual reports that contain important information about the Fund. All subsequent shareholder reports that the Fund files with the SEC are also incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, until the date on which the Fund files an amendment to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus that indicates the offering has been terminated. Copies of the SAI and the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained upon request, without charge, by calling toll-free (877) DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by writing to the Fund at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602. You also may call this toll-free telephone number to request other information about the Fund or to make shareholder inquiries. The annual report and the semi-annual report are available on the Fund’s website at www.doubleline.com. Information on, or accessible through, the Fund’s website is not a part of, and is not incorporated into, this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus. You may review information about the Fund, including the SAI, reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at www.sec.gov. You may get copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Common Shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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About this Prospectus Supplement

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with inconsistent information. If anyone provides you with inconsistent information, you should not assume that the Fund has authorized or verified it. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus. The Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

This document has two parts. The first part is this Prospectus Supplement, which describes the terms of this offering of Common Shares and also adds to and updates information contained in the accompanying Prospectus. The second part is the accompanying Prospectus, which gives more general information and disclosure. To the extent the information contained in this Prospectus Supplement differs from or is additional to the information contained in the accompanying Prospectus, you should rely only on the information contained in this Prospectus Supplement. You should read this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus before investing in the Common Shares.

This Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus, and the Fund's SAI, including documents incorporated by reference, contain "forward-looking statements." Forward-looking statements can be identified by the words "may," "will," "intend," "expect," "estimate," "continue," "plan," "anticipate," and similar terms and the negative of such terms. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements. Several factors that could materially affect the Fund's actual results are the performance of the portfolio of securities held by the Fund, the conditions in the U.S. and international financial and other markets, the price at which the Common Shares will trade in the public markets and other factors discussed in the Fund's periodic filings with the SEC.

Although the Fund believes that the expectations expressed in its forward-looking statements are reasonable, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in its forward-looking statements. The Fund's future financial condition and results of operations, as well as any forward-looking statements, are subject to change and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, such as those disclosed in the "Principal Risk Factors" section of the accompanying Prospectus. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus are made as of the date of this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus, as the case may be. Except for the Fund's ongoing obligations under the federal securities laws, the Fund does not intend, and the Fund undertakes no obligation, to update any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements contained in this Prospectus Supplement, the accompanying Prospectus and the Fund's Statement of Additional Information are excluded from the safe harbor protection provided by Section 27A of the Securities Act.

Currently known risk factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Fund's expectations include, but are not limited to, the factors described in the "Principal Risk Factors" section of the accompanying Prospectus. The Fund urges you to review carefully those sections for a more detailed discussion of the risks of an investment in its securities.

Prospectus Supplement Summary

This is only a summary. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in common shares of beneficial interest (“Common Shares”) of DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (the “Fund”). You should review the more detailed information contained in this Prospectus Supplement, in the accompanying Prospectus, and in the statement of additional information (the “SAI”). In particular, you should carefully read the principal risks of investing in the Common Shares, as discussed under “Principal Risk Factors” beginning on page 37 of the accompanying Prospectus.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company that commenced operations on January 27, 2012.

The Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “DBL.” As of August 31, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$239,903,883, and the Fund had outstanding 16,491,482 Common Shares. The last reported sale price of the Common Shares, as reported by the NYSE on August 31, 2023, was \$14.28 per Common Share. The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Common Shares at the close of business on August 31, 2023 was \$14.55 per Common Share.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

DoubleLine Capital LP (“DoubleLine” or the “Adviser”), with offices at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. Subject to the oversight of the Fund’s Board of Trustees, the Adviser is responsible for managing, either directly or through others selected by it, the investment activities of the Fund and the Fund’s business affairs. The Adviser receives an annual management fee, computed and paid monthly, in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily total managed assets. “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).

The Adviser was founded in December 2009. Jeffrey E. Gundlach serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. As of June 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$95.0 billion of assets under management.

THE OFFERING

The Fund has entered into a distribution agreement dated September 29, 2023 with Foreside Fund Services, LLC (the “Distributor”) (the “Distribution Agreement”), relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. The Distributor has entered into a sub-placement agent agreement dated September 29, 2023 with UBS Securities LLC (the “Sub-Placement Agent” and, together with the Distributor, the “Sales Agents”) (the “Sub-Placement Agent Agreement” and, together with the Distribution Agreement, the “Sales Agreements”), relating to the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. In accordance with the terms of the Sales Agreements, the Fund may offer up to \$150,000,000 Common Shares, par value \$0.00001 per share, from time to time through the Sub-Placement Agent, as its agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. This amount includes Common Shares previously registered on Form N-2 (Reg. No. 333- 239482) (the “Prior Registration Statement”) that are unsold and are being carried forward as permitted by Rule 415(a)(6) and Rule 457(p) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). As of August 31, 2023, the Fund has sold pursuant to the Prior Registration Statement an aggregate of 1,471,690 Common Shares.

The Fund's outstanding Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "DBL," as will be the Common Shares offered in this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, subject to notice of issuance. The last reported sale price for the Common Shares on August 31, 2023, was \$14.28 per Common Share.

Sales of the Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus 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, 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. See "Plan of Distribution" in this Prospectus Supplement. The Common Shares may not be sold through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a prospectus and a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the offering of the Fund's securities. The Fund may not sell any Common Shares at a price below the current net asset value per Common Share, plus the per Share amount of the commission to be paid to the Distributor (the "Minimum Price").

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Fund will invest the net proceeds of any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as set forth in the accompanying Prospectus. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in investments that meet its investment objective and policies within approximately 30 days of receipt by the Fund, depending on the amount and timing of proceeds available to the Fund as well as the availability of investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, and except to the extent proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses or for temporary defensive purposes. See "Use of Proceeds" in this Prospectus Supplement.

Summary of Fund Expenses

The following table is intended to assist investors in understanding the fees and expenses (annualized) that an investor in Common Shares of the Fund would bear, directly or indirectly, as a result of an offering. The table reflects the use of leverage in the form of borrowings (e.g., loans, lines of credit) in an amount equal to 18.65% of the Fund's managed assets and 22.93% 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. The table and the example are based on the Fund's capital structure as of August 31, 2023. The extent of the Fund's assets attributable to leverage following an offering, and the Fund's associated expenses, are likely to vary (perhaps significantly) from these assumptions.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	Percentage of Offering Price
Sales Load Paid by Investors ⁽¹⁾	1.00%
Offering Expenses Borne by the Fund ⁽²⁾	0.13%
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees ⁽³⁾	None
Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Management Fees ⁽⁴⁾	1.21%
Administration Fees ⁽⁵⁾	0.02%
Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds ⁽⁶⁾	1.21%
Other Expenses ⁽⁷⁾	0.21%
Total Annual Expenses	2.65%

(1) Represents the maximum commission with respect to the Common Shares being sold in this offering that the Fund may pay to the Distributor in connection with sales of Common Shares effected by the Sales Agents in this offering. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales of Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, if any, may be less than as set forth in this table. In addition, the price per share of any such sale may be greater or less than the price set forth in this table, depending on the market price of the Common Shares at the time of any such sale.

(2) Represents the estimated offering expenses as a percentage of the Common Share offering price at the NYSE close on August 31, 2023.

(3) 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" in the accompanying Prospectus.

(4) The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee for its investment management services in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average daily total managed assets. In accordance with the requirements of the Commission, the table above shows the Fund's management fee as a percentage of average net assets, which reflects the Fund's use of leverage.

(5) 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.

(6) Assumes the use of leverage in the form of borrowings representing 18.65% of the Fund's managed assets (including the amounts of leverage obtained through the use of such borrowings) at an annual effective interest rate cost to the Fund of 6.30%, which is based on the Fund's existing line of credit and on DoubleLine's assessment of current market conditions. See "Leverage — Effects of Leverage" and "Leverage — Credit Facility" in the accompanying Prospectus.

(7) Other expenses are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

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 (including an assumed total sales load or commission of 1.00% and the other estimated costs of this offering to be borne by holders of Common Shares of 0.13%), assuming (a) the Fund's net assets do not increase or decrease, (b) the Fund's total annual expenses are 2.65% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10 (assuming the Fund obtains leverage through borrowings in an amount equal to 18.65% of the Fund's managed assets) and (c) a 5% annual return⁽¹⁾:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Total Expenses Incurred	\$38	\$93	\$150	\$306

(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 the estimated interest expense on borrowed funds and "Other expenses" set forth in the Annual Expenses table are accurate, that the rates listed under "Total Annual Expenses" remain the same each year and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at NAV. 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.

Use of Proceeds

Sales of the Common Shares, if any, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus 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, 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. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. Actual sales, if any, of the Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be less than as set forth in this paragraph. In addition, the price per share of any such sale may be greater or less than the price set forth in this paragraph, depending on the market price of the Common Shares at the time of any such sale. As a result, the actual net proceeds the Fund receives may be more or less than the amount of net proceeds estimated in this Prospectus Supplement.

The net proceeds of the offering of Common Shares will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as set forth in the accompanying Prospectus. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in investments that meet its investment objective and policies within approximately 30 days of receipt by the Fund, depending on the amount and timing of proceeds available to the Fund as well as the availability of investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, except to the extent proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses, or for temporary defensive purposes. Pending such investment, the proceeds may be invested in high quality, short-term securities and/or index futures contracts or similar derivative instruments designed to give the Fund exposure to the securities and markets in which it intends to invest while DoubleLine selects specific investments.

Capitalization

Pursuant to the Sales Agreements, the Fund may offer and sell Common Shares having an aggregate offering price of up to \$150,000,000, from time to time through the Sub-Placement Agent as its agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus. The table below assumes that the Fund will sell 10,504,202 Common Shares at an assumed price of \$14.28 per share (the last reported sale price per share of the Common Shares on the NYSE on August 31, 2023). Actual sales, if any, of the Common Shares, and the actual application of the proceeds thereof, under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus may be different than as set forth in the table below. In addition, the price per share of any such

sale may be greater or less than \$14.28, depending on the market price of the Common Shares at the time of any such sale. The Fund and the Distributor will determine whether any sales of the Common Shares will be authorized on a particular day; the Fund and the Distributor, however, will not authorize sales of the Common Shares if the per share price of the shares is less than the Minimum Price. The Fund and the Distributor will have full discretion regarding whether sales of Fund common shares will be authorized on a particular day and, if so, in what amounts.

The following table sets forth the Fund's capitalization at September 30, 2022 (a) on a historical basis, and (b) on a pro forma basis as adjusted to reflect (i) the assumed sale of 10,504,202 Common Shares at an assumed price of \$14.28 per share (the last reported sale price per share of the Common Shares on the NYSE on August 31, 2023) in an offering under this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, and (ii) the investment of net proceeds assumed from such offering in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies, after deducting the assumed commission of \$1,500,000 (representing an estimated commission to the Distributor of 1.00% of the gross proceeds in connection with sales of Common Shares, out of which the Distributor will compensate the Sub-Placement Agent at a rate of 0.80% of the gross sales proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold through the Sub-Placement Agent) and estimated offering expenses payable by the Fund of \$294,530.

	Actual	As Adjusted
Common Shares:		
Common Shares, par value \$0.00001 per share, unlimited shares authorized (15,691,202 shares outstanding as of September 30, 2022, and 26,195,404 shares estimated issued and outstanding as adjusted)	\$157	\$262
Paid-in-capital in excess of par	358,388,003	506,593,368
Distributable Earnings (Accumulated Loss)	(127,748,379)	(127,748,379)
Net Assets Applicable to Holders of Common Shares	230,639,781	378,845,251
Capitalization	\$ 230,639,781	\$378,845,251

Market and Net Asset Value

The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to NAV. The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the high and low closing market prices of the Common Shares on the NYSE, the high and low net asset value per Common Share and the high and low premium/discount to net asset value per Common Share. See “Market and Net Asset Value” in the accompanying Prospectus for information as to how the Fund’s net asset value is determined.

Quarter	Common Share Market Price		Common Share Net Asset Value		Premium (Discount) as a % of Net Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
June 30, 2023 to August 31, 2023	\$14.90	\$14.12	\$14.56	\$14.27	2.34%	-1.05%
June 30, 2023	\$15.09	\$14.18	\$14.80	\$14.26	4.79%	-3.39%
March 31, 2023	\$15.58	\$14.06	\$15.06	\$14.45	4.15%	-3.76%
December 31, 2022	\$15.01	\$13.85	\$14.80	\$14.22	2.78%	-3.69%
September 30, 2022	\$16.27	\$14.13	\$16.03	\$14.70	1.50%	-3.88%
June 30, 2022	\$17.03	\$15.13	\$17.45	\$15.92	-2.41%	-4.96%
March 31, 2022	\$19.26	\$16.26	\$18.85	\$17.39	2.18%	-6.50%
December 31, 2021	\$19.93	\$18.71	\$19.45	\$18.83	2.47%	-0.64%
September 30, 2021	\$20.05	\$19.58	\$19.72	\$19.38	1.67%	1.03%
June 30, 2021	\$20.25	\$19.47	\$19.72	\$19.48	2.69%	-0.05%

⁽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 per Common Share at the close of business on August 31, 2023 was \$14.55 and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that day was \$14.28, representing a 1.86% discount to such NAV. As of August 31, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$239,903,883 and the Fund had outstanding 16,491,482 Common Shares.

Plan of Distribution

The Fund has entered into the Distribution Agreement with Foreside Fund Services, LLC pursuant to which the Fund may offer and sell up to \$150,000,000 Common Shares, from time to time, through the Distributor in transactions that are deemed to be “at-the-market” as defined in Rule 415 under the Securities Act. In accordance with the Distribution Agreement, the Distributor will use reasonable best efforts to sell the Common Shares. The price on any day at which Common Shares may be sold will not be less than the Minimum Price. The Fund will determine whether any sales of Common Shares will be authorized on a particular day. The Fund, however, will not authorize sales of Common Shares if the price per share of the Common Shares is less than the Minimum Price. The Fund may elect not to authorize sales of Common Shares on a particular day even if the price per share of the Common Shares is equal to or greater than the Minimum Price, or may only authorize a fixed number of Common Shares to be sold on any particular day. The Fund will have full discretion regarding whether sales of Common Shares will be authorized on a particular day and, if so, in what amounts.

The Distributor may enter into sub-placement agent agreements with one or more selected dealers. The Distributor has entered into the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement with UBS Securities LLC pursuant to which the Fund may offer and sell the Common Shares offered by this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus, from time to time, through the Sub-Placement Agent, as its agent for the offer and sale of the Common Shares. In accordance with the terms of the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement, the Sub-Placement Agent will use its reasonable best efforts to sell the Common Shares.

The Sub-Placement Agent will provide written confirmation to the Distributor following the close of trading on the day on which Common Shares are sold under the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement. Each confirmation will include the number of shares sold on the preceding day, the time of sale, the gross sales price per each Common Share sold and the compensation payable by the Distributor to the Sub-Placement Agent in connection with the sales.

The Fund will compensate the Distributor with respect to sales of the Common Shares at a commission rate of 1.00% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares. The Distributor will compensate the Sub-Placement Agent for its services in acting as sub-placement agent in the sale of Common Shares out of this commission at a rate 0.80% of the gross proceeds of the sale of Common Shares sold under the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement. There is no guarantee that there will be any sales of the Common Shares pursuant to this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus.

Settlement for sales of Common Shares will occur on the second trading day following the date on which such sales are made, unless otherwise agreed to in writing by the Fund, the Distributor and the Sub-Placement Agent, in return for payment of the net proceeds to the Fund. There is no arrangement for funds to be received in an escrow, trust or similar arrangement.

In connection with the sale of the Common Shares on the Fund's behalf, the Distributor may be deemed to be an "underwriter" within the meaning of the Securities Act, and the compensation of the Distributor may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts.

The Distributor has agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to the Sub-Placement Agent and Fund against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, under the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement and Distribution Agreement, respectively. The Fund has agreed to provide indemnification and contribution to the Distributor against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, under the Distribution Agreement.

The offering of the Common Shares pursuant to the Distribution Agreement and the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement will terminate upon the earlier of (1) the sale of all Common Shares subject to the Distribution Agreement or the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement; (2) termination of the Distribution Agreement by any party thereto upon sixty (60) days' written notice to the other party or (3) termination of the Sub-Placement Agent Agreement by any party thereto upon five days' written notice to the other party thereto.

The Sub-Placement Agent, its affiliates or their respective employees hold or may hold in the future, directly or indirectly, investment interests in the Fund. The interests held by the Sub-Placement Agent, its affiliates or their respective employees are not attributable to, and no investment discretion is held by, the Sub-Placement Agent, its affiliates or their respective employees.

The principal business address of the Distributor is Three Canal Plaza, Suite 100, Portland, Maine 04101. The principal business address of the Sub-Placement Agent is 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019.

Legal Matters

Ropes & Gray LLP, which is serving as counsel to the Fund in connection with the offering, has opined on the legality of the issuance of the Common Shares offered hereby.

Additional Information

This Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus constitute part of a Registration Statement filed by the Fund with the SEC under the Securities Act and the 1940 Act. This Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus omit certain of the information contained in the Registration Statement, and reference is hereby made to the Registration Statement and related exhibits for further information with respect to the Fund and the Common Shares offered hereby. Any statements contained herein concerning the provisions of any document are not necessarily complete, and, in each instance, reference is made to the copy of such document filed as an exhibit to the Registration Statement or otherwise filed with the SEC. Each such statement is qualified in its entirety by such reference. The complete Registration Statement may be obtained from the SEC upon payment of the fee prescribed by its rules and regulations or free of charge through the SEC's website (<http://www.sec.gov>).

Incorporation of Certain Information by Reference

This Prospectus Supplement is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC. The Fund is permitted to “incorporate by reference” the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Fund can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by the Fund pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) (excluding any information furnished rather than filed) prior to the termination of the offering shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this Prospectus Supplement. Any statement in a document incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement will be deemed to be automatically modified or superseded to the extent a statement contained in (1) this Prospectus Supplement or (2) any other subsequently filed document that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement modifies or supersedes such statement. The documents incorporated by reference herein include:

- the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information, dated September 29, 2023, filed with this Prospectus Supplement and the accompanying Prospectus;
- [the Fund’s Semi-Annual Report on Form N-CSRS, filed on June 2, 2023;](#)
- [the Fund’s Proxy Statement on Form DEF 14A, filed on January 20, 2023;](#)
- [the Fund’s Annual Report on Form N-CSR, filed on December 2, 2022; and](#)
- [the Fund’s Description of Common Shares on Form 8-A, filed on January 18, 2012.](#)

The Fund’s periodic reports filed pursuant to Section 30(b)(2) of the 1940 Act and Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as well as this Prospectus Supplement, are available on the Fund’s website at www.doubleline.com. Other information contained on the website is not incorporated into this Prospectus Supplement and you should not consider information contained on the website to be part of this Prospectus Supplement. You may also request a copy of these filings (other than exhibits, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into these documents) and any other information incorporated by reference into this Prospectus Supplement or the accompanying Prospectus and SAI upon written or oral request at no cost by contacting your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary. If you are a direct investor, you may call 877-DLINE11 (877-354-6311), send an email request to fundinfo@doubleline.com or write to the Fund at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602.

In addition, the SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains these reports, proxy and information statements, and other information, including filings on Form N-PORT and N-CEN, regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including the Fund.

Up to \$150,000,000

DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund

Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

Prospectus Supplement

September 29, 2023



BASE PROSPECTUS



DOUBLELINE OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND

Up to \$150,000,000 of Common Shares

DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (the “Fund”) is a diversified, closed-end management investment company that commenced operations on January 27, 2012.

Investment Objective. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek high total investment return by providing a high level of current income and the potential for capital appreciation. The Fund cannot assure you that it will achieve its investment objective.

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing in a portfolio of investments selected for their potential to provide high current income, growth of capital, or both. The Fund may invest in debt securities and income-producing investments of any kind, including, without limitation, residential and commercial mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities, U.S. Government securities, corporate debt, international sovereign debt, and short-term investments. The Fund’s investment adviser, DoubleLine Capital LP (“DoubleLine” or the “Adviser”), allocates the Fund’s assets among market sectors, and among investments within those sectors, in an attempt to construct a portfolio providing a high level of current income and the potential for capital appreciation consistent with what DoubleLine considers an appropriate level of risk in light of market conditions prevailing at the time.

Investment Adviser. The Fund’s investment adviser is DoubleLine Capital LP. The Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund’s assets. As of June 30, 2023, DoubleLine had approximately \$95.0 billion in assets under management.

The Fund’s common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.00001 per share (the “Common Shares”), are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “DBL.” As of August 31, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$239,903,883, and the Fund had outstanding 16,491,482 Common Shares. The last reported sale price of the Common Shares, as reported by the NYSE on August 31, 2023, was \$14.28 per Common Share. The net asset value (“NAV”) of the Common Shares at the close of business on August 31, 2023 was \$14.55 per Common Share.

An investment in the Fund involves certain risks arising from, among other things, the Fund’s ability to invest 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”). An investment in the Fund is also subject to the risk of the use of leverage. Investors should carefully consider the Fund’s risks and investment objective, as an investment in the Fund may not be appropriate for all investors and is not designed to be a complete investment program. No assurance can be given that the Fund’s investment objective will be achieved.

Before buying any of the Common Shares, you should read the discussion of the principal risks of investing in the Fund in [“Principal Risk Factors”](#) beginning on page 37 of this Prospectus and the section entitled [“Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors”](#) in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this Prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this Prospectus is September 29, 2023

Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest at least 80% of its total assets in debt securities, convertible securities, loans and other securities or instruments that provide investment exposure to the credit of an issuer, obligor or counterparty, including through credit default swaps and other derivatives. The Fund normally expects to invest at least 50% of its total assets in mortgage-backed securities of any kind and will normally invest at least 25% of its total assets in privately-issued (commonly known as “non-agency”) mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Exposures to mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities through derivatives or other financial instruments may be considered investments in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities for purposes of these policies. The Fund may invest the remainder of its portfolio in, among other things, other debt securities or income-producing investments of any kind, based on the assessment by DoubleLine of the potential returns and risks of different sectors of the debt security markets and of particular securities. The Fund may invest in securities of any credit quality, although DoubleLine does not currently expect that the Fund will invest more than 50% of its total assets in securities rated below investment grade or unrated securities judged by DoubleLine to be of comparable quality. Debt securities of below investment grade quality are regarded as having predominantly speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and to repay principal. Securities rated Caa or below and CCC or below are considered vulnerable to nonpayment and their issuers to be dependent on favorable business, financial and economic conditions to meet their financial commitments. Securities rated below Caa/CCC may include obligations already in default. Debt securities in the lowest investment grade category will likely possess speculative characteristics.

Mortgage- or asset-backed securities may include, among other things, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, or its instrumentalities or sponsored corporations, or securities of domestic or foreign private issuers, Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (“REMICs”), which could include resecuritizations of REMICs (“Re-REMICs”), mortgage pass-through securities, inverse floaters, collateralized mortgage obligations, collateralized loan obligations, collateralized debt obligations, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (generally interest-only and principal-only securities), and securitizations of various receivables, including, for example, credit card and automobile finance receivables. Mortgage “pass-through” securities are securities representing interests in “pools” of mortgage loans secured by residential or commercial real property. The issuer of a series of mortgage pass-through securities may elect to be treated as a REMIC, which is a government or private entity formed for the purpose of holding a fixed pool of mortgages secured by interests in real property. An inverse floater is a type of instrument that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Finally, multiclass pass-through securities are equity interests in a trust composed of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae, or Freddie Mac certificates, or whole loans or private mortgage pass-through securities. The Fund may purchase mortgage- or asset-backed securities of any kind, including, by way of example, mortgage- or asset-related securities not subject to the credit support of the U.S. Government or any agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government, including obligations backed or supported by sub-prime mortgages, which are subject to certain special risks.

The Fund may purchase other types of debt securities and other income-producing investments of any kind, including, by way of example, U.S. Government securities; debt securities issued by domestic or foreign corporations; obligations of foreign sovereigns or their agencies or instrumentalities; equity, mortgage, or hybrid real estate investment trust (“REIT”) securities; bank loans (including, among others, participations, assignments, senior loans, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities); municipal securities and other debt securities issued by state or local governments and their agencies, authorities and other government-sponsored enterprises; payment-in-kind securities; zero-coupon bonds; inflation-indexed bonds; structured notes and other hybrid instruments; catastrophe bonds and other event-linked bonds; credit-linked trust certificates; preferred securities; commercial paper, and cash and cash equivalents. The rate of interest on the debt and other income-producing investments that the Fund may purchase may be fixed, floating, or variable.

The Fund may invest in securities of any maturity, and the Fund’s average duration will vary from time to time, potentially significantly, depending on DoubleLine’s assessment of market conditions and other factors. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates.

The Fund may invest in securities of issuers domiciled or organized in jurisdictions other than the United States. However, the Fund will not normally invest more than 30% of its total assets in issuers domiciled or organized in emerging market countries.

The Fund may use various derivative strategies involving the purchase or sale of credit default swaps and other swap agreements, call and put options, futures and forward contracts, short sales and other derivative instruments as a substitute for cash investments, for leveraging purposes, or in an attempt to hedge against market, interest rate, currency, and other risks in the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund may hold common stocks and other equity securities from time to time, including, among others, those it has received through the conversion of a convertible security held by the Fund or in connection with the restructuring of a debt security.

The Fund may use repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements for any investment purpose, including to create investment leverage in the Fund's portfolio.

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 \$65,000,000 committed credit facility. Additional details regarding the credit agreement are included under "Leverage."

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund also may determine to issue preferred shares to add leverage to its portfolio. The Fund also may enter into transactions such as, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, and other borrowings, each of which may give rise to a form of leverage or that have leverage embedded in them, including transactions involving inverse floaters and related securities, credit default swap contracts and other transactions. Other similar transactions include loans of portfolio securities, transactions involving derivative instruments, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery, and forward commitment transactions. 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.

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. By using leverage, the Fund will seek to obtain a higher return for Common Shareholders than if the Fund did not use leverage.

Leveraging is a speculative technique and there are special risks and costs involved. There can be no assurance that a leveraging strategy will be used or that it will be successful. See "Leverage" below and the section entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors—Leverage risk](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein.

The Offering. This Prospectus is part of a registration statement that the Fund has filed with the SEC, using the "shelf" registration process. The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, up to \$150,000,000 of the Common Shares on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. This Prospectus provides you with a general description of the Common Shares that the Fund may offer. Each time the Fund uses this Prospectus to offer Common Shares, the Fund will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add, update or change information contained in this Prospectus. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, which contain important information about the Fund, carefully before you invest in the Common Shares. Common Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to an offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The Fund may not sell any Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of the Common Shares.

Please retain this Prospectus and any prospectus supplement for future reference. It sets forth concisely the information about the Fund that a prospective investor ought to know before investing in the Fund. The Fund has filed with the SEC a statement of additional information (“SAI”) dated September 29, 2023, containing additional information about the Fund. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus, which means it is part of this Prospectus for legal purposes. The Fund also produces both annual and semi-annual reports that contain important information about the Fund. Copies of the SAI and the Fund’s annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained upon request, without charge, by calling toll-free (877) DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by writing to the Fund at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602. You also may call this toll-free telephone number to request other information about the Fund or to make shareholder inquiries. The annual report and the semi-annual report are available on the Fund’s website at www.doubleline.com. Information on, or accessible through, the Fund’s website is not a part of, and is not incorporated into, this Prospectus. You may review information about the Fund, including the SAI, reports and other information about the Fund on the EDGAR Database on the SEC’s Internet site at www.sec.gov. You may get copies of this information, with payment of a duplication fee, by electronic request at the following E-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

You should not construe the contents of this Prospectus as legal, tax or financial advice. You should consult with your own professional advisors as to the legal, tax, financial or other matters relevant to the suitability of an investment in the Fund.

The Common Shares do not represent a deposit or obligation of, and are not guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any other government agency.

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You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement in making your investment decisions. The Fund has not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not assume that the Fund has authorized or verified it. The Fund is not making an offer of these securities in any state where the offer is not permitted. You should not assume that the information contained in this Prospectus and any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the dates on their covers. The Fund's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since the date of its description in this Prospectus or the date of its description in any prospectus supplement.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This is only a summary. This summary may not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the common shares of beneficial interest, par value \$0.00001 per share ("Common Shares"), of DoubleLine Opportunistic Credit Fund (the "Fund"). You should review the more detailed information contained in this Prospectus and in the statement of additional information (the "SAI"). In particular, you should carefully read the principal risks of investing in the Common Shares, as discussed under "Principal Risk Factors."

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company that commenced operations on January 27, 2012. See "The Fund" on page 8.

The Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "DBL." As of August 31, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$239,903,883, and the Fund had outstanding 16,491,482 Common Shares. The last reported sale price of the Common Shares, as reported by the NYSE on August 31, 2023, was \$14.28 per Common Share. The net asset value ("NAV") of the Common Shares at the close of business on August 31, 2023 was \$14.55 per Common Share.

THE OFFERING

The Fund may offer, from time to time, in one or more offerings, up to \$150,000,000 of the Common Shares on terms to be determined at the time of the offering. The Common Shares may be offered at prices and on terms to be set forth in one or more prospectus supplements. You should read this Prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement carefully before you invest in the Common Shares. Common Shares may be offered directly to one or more purchasers, through agents designated from time to time by the Fund, or to or through underwriters or dealers. The prospectus supplement relating to an offering will identify any agents, underwriters or dealers involved in the sale of Common Shares, and will set forth any applicable purchase price, fee, commission or discount arrangement between the Fund and its agents or underwriters or the basis upon which such amount may be calculated. The Fund may not sell any Common Shares through agents, underwriters or dealers without delivery or deemed delivery of a prospectus supplement describing the method and terms of the particular offering of the Common Shares.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Fund will invest the net proceeds of an offering in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and strategies as stated below. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in investments that meet its investment objective and policies within approximately 30 days after the completion of an offering, depending on the amount and timing of proceeds available to the Fund as well as the availability of investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies. See "Use of Proceeds."

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

Please refer to the section of the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Investment Objective](#)," which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of the Fund's investment objective.

Principal Investment Strategies

Please refer to the section of the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies](#)," which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of the Fund's principal investment strategies.

DERIVATIVES

Please refer to the section of the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Derivatives](#)," which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of the Fund's derivatives strategies.

Any use of derivatives strategies entails the risks of investing directly in the securities or instruments underlying the derivatives strategies, as well as the risks of using derivatives generally, and in some cases the risks of leverage, described in this Prospectus and in the SAI.

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 \$65,000,000 committed credit facility.

Although it has no current intention to do so, the Fund also may determine to issue preferred shares to add leverage to its portfolio. The Fund also may enter into transactions such as, among others, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage or that have leverage embedded in them, including transactions involving inverse floaters and related securities, credit default swap contracts and other transactions. Other similar transactions include loans of portfolio securities, transactions involving derivative instruments, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery, and forward commitment transactions. 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. The Fund will, however, limit its use of leverage from reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings and/or any future issuance of preferred shares such that the assets attributable to the use of such leverage will not exceed 33 1/3% of the Fund's total assets (including the amounts of leverage obtained through the use of such instruments) at the time the leverage is incurred. It is possible that following the incurrence of such leverage, the assets of the Fund will decline due to market conditions such that this 33 1/3% limit will be exceeded. In that case, the leverage risk to Common Shareholders will increase. See "Leverage" below and the section entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors—Leverage risk](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of associated risks.

The Adviser does not currently intend to enter into the aforementioned transactions with the intention of creating investment leverage in the Fund in excess of the percentage stated above, although it is possible that at any time the total leverage created by such transactions and by the use of reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, and/or issuances of preferred shares will exceed that percentage. (Investments made by the Adviser to hedge, manage or reduce risk or to equitize a cash position will not be considered to have been made for the purpose of creating investment leverage; 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.)

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 use reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, issue preferred shares and/or use other forms of leverage. If used, there is no assurance that the Fund's leveraging strategies will be successful. 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 this 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.

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 reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions, borrowings, or other forms of leverage (such as a potential future issuance of preferred shares 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.

See “Leverage” below and the sections entitled [“Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors—Leverage risk” and “—Derivatives risk”](#) in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein, for further information, including a discussion of associated risks.

INVESTMENT ADVISER

DoubleLine, with offices at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for managing, either directly or through others selected by it, the investment activities of the Fund and the Fund’s business affairs. The Adviser will receive an annual management fee, computed and paid monthly, in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund’s average daily total managed assets. “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). For purposes of calculating “total managed assets,” the liquidation preference of any preferred shares outstanding shall not be considered a liability. With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement, dollar roll transaction or similar transaction, “total managed 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. Cash and cash equivalents are included when calculating the Fund’s total managed assets. For purposes of calculating total managed assets, the Fund’s derivative investments generally will be valued based on their market value (i.e., the notional value of such investments will not be used for purposes of calculating total managed assets). The average daily total managed assets of the Fund for any month is determined by taking an average of all of the determinations of total managed assets during such month at the close of business on each business day during such month.

The Adviser was founded in December 2009. Jeffrey E. Gundlach serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. As of June 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$95.0 billion of assets under management.

ADMINISTRATOR

U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC, with offices at 777 E. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202 and doing business as U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, (“USBGFS” or the “Administrator”) is the Fund’s administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent pursuant to a Master Services Agreement (the “Master Services Agreement”) among the Fund and USBGFS. As administrator, USBGFS provides certain services, including, among other things, certain compliance monitoring services; furnishing the Fund with various services required by the Fund’s operations; compiling data for and preparing filings or notices to the SEC; calculating the Fund’s daily NAV, providing pricing information and certain other financial data; preparing reports that are required by the securities, investment, tax or other laws and regulations of the United States; coordinating federal and state tax returns; monitoring the Fund’s

expense accruals; and generally assisting in the overall operations of the Fund. U.S. Bank (the “Custodian”), an affiliate of USBGFS, serves as custodian for the Fund and is responsible for maintaining custody of the Fund’s cash and investments. The Fund will pay USBGFS and the Custodian a combined aggregate asset based fee, payable monthly, at the annual rate of 0.02% of the Fund’s average total managed assets. For these purposes, the Fund’s average total managed assets will be calculated in the same manner as they are for purposes of calculating the fee payable under the investment management agreement (the “Investment Management Agreement”). See “Management of the Fund—Investment Management Agreement.” The Fund will also pay the Custodian additional charges for transactions in book-entry securities, repurchase agreements, short sales, options, futures, mutual funds, margin variation, physical security transactions and segregated accounts and reimburse USBGFS and the Custodian for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in performing their duties under the Master Services Agreement and the custody agreement (the “Custody Agreement”).

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund intends to declare and pay distributions from its net investment income monthly. The Fund also expects to make a distribution during or with respect to each calendar year (which may be combined with a regular monthly distribution), which will generally include any net investment income and net realized capital gain for the year not otherwise distributed previously. The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund’s distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund’s investments. The tax characterization of the Fund’s distributions made in a taxable year cannot finally be determined until at or after the end of the year. If the total distributions made in any taxable year exceed the sum of the Fund’s (i) investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”)) and net tax-exempt income, determined in each case without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) net capital gains (defined as net long-term gains in excess of net short-term losses, in each case taking into account any loss carryforwards), such excess distributed amount would be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes first as a tax-free return of capital to Common Shareholders to the extent of their adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets). In general terms, a return of capital would involve a situation where a Fund distribution (or a portion thereof) represents a return of a portion of the Common Shareholder’s investment, rather than net income or capital gains generated from his or her investment during a particular period. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions would reduce the basis of a shareholder’s Common Shares and therefore may increase a shareholder’s tax liability for capital gains upon a sale of Common Shares. See “Tax Matters.” Returns of capital cause less of the Common Shareholders’ assets to be invested in the Fund and thereby potentially increase the Fund’s expense ratio over time. The distribution policy may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain.

Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act limits the number of times the Fund may distribute long-term capital gains in any tax year, which may increase the variability of the Fund’s distributions and result in certain distributions being comprised more or less heavily than others of long-term capital gains currently eligible for favorable income tax rates.

The Fund has received an order from the SEC granting an exemption from Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act, and Rule 19b-1 thereunder to permit the Fund to include realized long-term capital gains as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once per taxable year). The Fund may, but will not necessarily, rely on this exemptive order in the future. The Fund may, but will not necessarily, seek to pay distributions generally at a rate based on a fixed percentage of the Common Shares’ NAV at a particular time (a “managed distribution policy”). Any such managed distribution policy may be modified by the Board from time to time. If the Fund were to seek to make distributions under a managed distribution policy, it would typically be intended to result in the payment of approximately the same percentage of the Fund’s NAV to Common Shareholders each month. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the Common Shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a dividend or other distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Common Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully, and should not assume that the source of any

distribution from the Fund is net income or net profit. In addition, in cases where the Fund would return capital to Common Shareholders, such a distribution may bear on the Fund's ability to maintain its asset coverage requirements and to pay the dividends on any preferred shares that the Fund may issue, if ever. See "Distributions."

The Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the Fund satisfies the asset coverage test with respect to senior securities representing indebtedness or senior securities that are stocks, if any, as prescribed by the 1940 Act. See "Leverage" for more information.

Unless the registered owner of Common Shares elects to receive cash by contacting USBGFS, all distributions will be reinvested in Common Shares of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's automatic dividend reinvestment plan. The Fund may pay distributions from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as from offering proceeds and/or borrowings. See "Distributions" and "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

Although it does not currently intend to do so, the Board may change the Fund's distribution policy and the amount or timing of distributions, based on a number of factors, including the amount of the Fund's undistributed net investment income and net short- and long-term capital gains and historical and projected net investment income and net short- and long-term capital gains.

LISTING

The Common Shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the trading or "ticker" symbol "DBL."

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

U.S. Bank serves as custodian of the Fund's assets. USBGFS serves as the Fund's registrar, transfer agent and dividend disbursement agent. See "Custodian and Transfer Agent."

MARKET PRICE OF SHARES

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at prices lower than net asset value. Shares of closed-end investment companies have during some periods traded at prices higher than net asset value and during other periods traded at prices lower than net asset value. The Fund cannot assure you that Common Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than net asset value in the future. Net asset value will be reduced immediately following an offering by any sales or commissions and the amount of offering expenses paid or reimbursed by the Fund. See "Use of Proceeds." In addition to net asset value, market price may be affected by factors relating to the Fund such as dividend levels and stability (which will in turn be affected by Fund expenses, including the costs of any leverage used by the Fund, levels of interest payments by the Fund's portfolio holdings, levels of appreciation/depreciation of the Fund's portfolio holdings, regulation 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. See "Leverage," "Principal Risk Factors," "Description of Shares" and "Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund" in this Prospectus, and see "Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund" in the SAI. The Common Shares are designed for long-term investors and should not be treated as trading vehicles.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

An investment in Common Shares involves certain risk considerations. Please refer to the section of the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors](#)," which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of the associated risks of investment in the Fund. You should carefully consider these risks together with all of the other information contained in this Prospectus, including the section of this Prospectus entitled "Principal Risk Factors" beginning on page 37, before making a decision to purchase the Common Shares.

SUMMARY OF FUND EXPENSES

The following table is intended to assist investors in understanding the fees and expenses (annualized) that an investor in Common Shares of the Fund would bear, directly or indirectly, as a result of an offering. The table reflects the use of leverage in the form of borrowings (e.g., loans, lines of credit) in an amount equal to 17.50% of the Fund's managed assets and 21.21% 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 extent of the Fund's assets attributable to leverage following an offering, and the Fund's associated expenses, are likely to vary (perhaps significantly) from these assumptions.

Shareholder Transaction Expenses	Percentage of Offering Price
Sales Load Paid by Investors ⁽¹⁾	1.00%
Offering Expenses Borne by the Fund ⁽²⁾	None
Dividend Reinvestment Plan Fees ⁽³⁾	None

Annual Expenses	Percentage of Net Assets Attributable to Common Shares
Management Fees ⁽⁴⁾	1.21%
Administration Fees ⁽⁵⁾	0.02%
Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds ⁽⁶⁾	1.10%
Other Expenses ⁽⁷⁾	0.13%
Total Annual Expenses	2.46%

- (1) In the event that the Common Shares to which this Prospectus relates are sold to or through agents, underwriters or dealer managers, a corresponding prospectus supplement will disclose the applicable sales load or commission.
- (2) The related prospectus supplement will disclose the estimated amount of offering expenses, the offering price and the offering expenses borne by the Fund and indirectly by all of its Common Shareholders as a percentage of the offering price.
- (3) 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."
- (4) The Fund pays the Adviser a monthly management fee for its investment management services in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average daily total managed assets. In accordance with the requirements of the Commission, the table above shows the Fund's management fee as a percentage of average net assets, which reflects the Fund's use of leverage.
- (5) The Master Services Agreement between the Fund and 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 USBGFS in performing its duties under the Master Services Agreement.
- (6) Interest Expense on Borrowed Funds represents the Fund's annualized interest expense based on the Fund's total borrowings as of March 31, 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.
- (7) Other expenses are estimated for the Fund's current fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

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, assuming (a) the Fund's total annual expenses are 2.46% of net assets attributable to Common Shares in years 1 through 10 (assuming the Fund obtains leverage through borrowings in an amount equal to 17.50% of the Fund's managed assets) and (b) a 5% annual return⁽¹⁾:

	1	3	5	10
	<u>Year</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Years</u>
Total Expenses Incurred	\$35	\$86	\$140	\$287

- (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 the estimated interest expense on borrowed funds and “Other expenses” set forth in the Annual Expenses table are accurate, that the rates listed under “Total Annual Expenses” remain the same each year and that all dividends and distributions are reinvested at NAV. 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 an offering of Common Shares, the prospectus supplement will set forth an example including sales load and estimated offering costs.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Fund's financial highlights for the years ended September 30, 2022, September 30, 2021, September 30, 2020, September 30, 2019, September 30, 2018, September 30, 2017, September 30, 2016, September 30, 2015, September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, are incorporated by reference from the [Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal period ended September 30, 2022 \(File No. 811-22592\)](#), as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR on December 2, 2022, and from the [Fund's Semi-Annual Report for the six-month period ended March 31, 2023 \(File No. 811-22592\)](#), as filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR on June 2, 2023. The financial highlights for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2022, September 30, 2021, September 30, 2020, September 30, 2019, and September 30, 2018 have been derived from financial statements audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP for the last five fiscal years.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the offering of Common Shares will be invested in accordance with the Fund's investment objective and policies as set forth below. It is presently anticipated that the Fund will be able to invest substantially all of the net proceeds in investments that meet its investment objective and policies within approximately 30 days of receipt by the Fund, depending on the amount and timing of proceeds available to the Fund as well as the availability of investments consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, except to the extent proceeds are held in cash to pay dividends or expenses, or for temporary defensive purposes. Pending such investment, the proceeds may be invested in high quality, short-term securities and/or index futures contracts or similar derivative instruments designed to give the Fund exposure to the securities and markets in which it intends to invest while DoubleLine selects specific investments.

THE FUND

The Fund is a diversified, closed-end management investment company registered under the 1940 Act. The Fund was organized as a Massachusetts business trust on July 22, 2011, pursuant to an Agreement and Declaration of Trust, as amended from time to time (the "Declaration of Trust"), which is governed by the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Fund commenced operations on January 27, 2012, following the initial public offering of its Common Shares. The Fund's principal office is located at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602, and its telephone number is (877) DLine11 (877-354-6311).

THE FUND'S INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND STRATEGIES

Investment Objective

The information contained under the following heading in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR is incorporated herein by reference: "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Investment Objective](#)."

Principal Investment Strategies

The information contained under the following headings in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR is incorporated herein by reference: "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Investment Strategies](#)"; "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Note Regarding Investment Limitations](#)"; and "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Derivatives](#)."

Portfolio Contents

The Fund may invest in the instruments described below subject to any percentage limitations described in the sections referenced above that may apply. A more detailed description of the Fund's investment policies and restrictions and more detailed information about the Fund's portfolio investments are contained in the SAI.

Bonds

Bonds include bonds, debt securities and fixed income and income-producing instruments of any kind issued by governmental or private-sector entities. Most bonds consist of a security or instrument having one or more of the following characteristics: a fixed-income security, a security issued at a discount to its face value, a security that pays interest or a security with a stated principal amount that requires repayment of some or all of that principal amount to the holder of the security. The Adviser interprets the term bond broadly as an instrument or security evidencing what is commonly referred to as an IOU rather than evidencing the corporate ownership of equity unless that equity represents an indirect or derivative interest in one or more debt securities. The Fund may invest in a wide variety of bonds of varying maturities issued by U.S. and foreign corporations and other business entities, governments and municipalities and other issuers. Bonds may include, among other things, fixed or variable/ floating-rate debt obligations, including bills, notes, debentures, money market instruments and similar instruments and securities. Bonds generally are used by corporations as well as governments and other issuers to borrow money from investors. The issuer pays the investor a fixed or variable rate of interest and normally must repay the amount borrowed on or before maturity. Some bonds are "perpetual" in that they have no maturity date.

Foreign and Emerging Market Investments

The Fund may invest in securities issued by a foreign issuer, including emerging market issuers, or by an issuer with significant revenue or other exposure to foreign markets. There may be less information publicly available about a foreign market, issuer, or security than about U.S. markets or a U.S. issuer or security, and foreign issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and practices comparable to those in the United States. In addition, there may be less (or less effective) regulation of exchanges, brokers and listed companies in some foreign countries. The securities of some foreign issuers are less liquid and at times more volatile than securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Foreign brokerage commissions, custodial expenses and other fees are also generally higher than in the United States.

Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations may be more complex and involve certain risks (such as delay in payment or delivery of securities or in the recovery of the Fund's assets held abroad) and expenses not present in the settlement of investments in U.S. markets. For example, settlement of transactions involving foreign securities or foreign currencies (see below) may occur within a foreign country, and the Fund may accept or make delivery of the underlying securities or currency in conformity with any applicable U.S. or foreign restrictions or regulations, and may pay fees, taxes or charges associated with such delivery. In addition, local market holidays or other factors may extend the time for settlement of purchases and sales of the Fund's investments in securities that trade on foreign markets. Such investments may also involve the risk that an entity involved in the settlement may not meet its obligations. Extended settlement cycles or other delays in settlement may increase the Fund's liquidity risk.

In addition, foreign securities may be subject to the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets, imposition of currency exchange controls, foreign withholding or other taxes or restrictions on the repatriation of foreign currency, confiscatory taxation, political, social or financial instability and diplomatic developments which could affect the value of the Fund's investments in certain foreign countries. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding or other taxes, and special U.S. tax considerations may apply.

Foreign issuers may become subject to sanctions imposed by the United States or another country or other governmental or non-governmental organizations, which could result in the immediate freeze of the foreign issuers' assets or securities. The imposition of such sanctions 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.

Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be more limited than those available with respect to investments in the United States or in other foreign countries. The laws of some foreign countries may limit the Fund's ability to invest in securities of certain issuers organized under the laws of those foreign countries. For example, certain countries may require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons or limit the amount of investment by foreign persons in a particular company. Certain countries may also limit investment by foreign persons to only a specific class of securities that may have less advantageous terms, and such securities may be less liquid than other classes of securities of an issuer.

To the extent the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, countries or group of countries, the Fund will have greater exposure to risks associated with such region, country or group of countries.

The risks described above, including the risks of nationalization or expropriation of assets, typically are increased in connection with investments in developing countries, also known as emerging markets. For example, political and economic structures in these countries may be in their infancy and developing rapidly, and such countries may lack the social, political and economic stability characteristic of more developed countries. Certain of these countries have in the past failed to recognize private property rights and have at times nationalized and expropriated the assets of private companies. In addition, the economies of certain developing or emerging market countries may be dependent on a single industry or limited group of industries, which may increase the risks described above and make those countries particularly vulnerable to global economic and market changes.

There may also be limited counterparties available in developing markets, which may increase the Fund's credit risks. Foreign government regulations may restrict potential counterparties to certain financial institutions that are located in or operating in a particular country. Such counterparties may not possess creditworthiness standards, financial reporting standards, and legal protections similar to counterparties located in developed markets, which can increase the risk associated with the Fund's investments in such markets.

The values of foreign securities may be adversely affected by changes in currency exchange rates. This may be because the foreign securities are denominated and/or traded in a foreign currency or because the assets or revenues of an issuer are denominated in a currency different from the issuer's debt or other obligations. For example, the credit quality of issuers who have outstanding debt denominated in the U.S. dollar, and the values of their debt obligations, may be adversely affected if the value of the U.S. dollar strengthens relative to the value of the currency in which the issuer's assets or revenues are denominated. In addition, the Fund is required to compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars. Therefore, if the exchange rate for a foreign currency declines after the Fund's income has been earned and translated into U.S. dollars (but before payment), the Fund could be required to liquidate portfolio securities to make such distributions. Similarly, if an exchange rate declines between the time the Fund incurs expenses in U.S. dollars and the time such expenses are paid, the amount of such currency required to be converted into U.S. dollars in order to pay such expenses in U.S. dollars will be greater than the equivalent amount in any such currency of such expenses at the time they were incurred. High rates of inflation or currency devaluations may adversely affect the economies and securities markets of such countries and the values of the Fund's investments in those markets. A foreign government may seek to devalue its currency if it has issued debt in its local currency because any such devaluation reduces the burden on it of repaying its debt obligations. Any devaluation of a currency in which the Fund's portfolio holdings are denominated will reduce the value of and return on the investment to the Fund when translated into U.S. dollars.

Foreign securities and emerging markets securities include Global Depositary Notes (“GDNs”). A GDN is a debt instrument created by a bank that evidences ownership of local currency-denominated debt securities. GDNs reflect the terms of particular local currency-denominated bonds. GDNs trade, settle, and pay interest and principal in U.S. dollars but typically are restricted securities that do not trade on an exchange. Any distributions paid to the holders of GDNs are usually subject to a fee charged by the depositary bank. In addition to the risks associated with foreign investments, the Fund’s investments in GDNs are subject to the risks associated with the underlying local currency-denominated bond and derivative instruments including credit risk, default risk, counterparty risk, interest rate risk, leverage risk, liquidity risk, and reliance on the adviser risk. Holders of GDNs may have limited rights, and investment restrictions in certain countries may adversely impact the value of GDNs because such restrictions may limit the ability to convert the bonds into GDNs and vice versa. Such restrictions may cause bonds of the underlying issuer to trade at a discount or premium to the market price of the GDN.

Certain of the foregoing risks may also apply to some extent to securities of U.S. issuers that are denominated in foreign currencies or that are traded in foreign markets, or securities of U.S. issuers having significant foreign operations or other exposure to foreign markets. When the Fund invests in securities issued by foreign issuers, the Fund may be subject to the risks described above even if all of the Fund’s investments are denominated in United States dollars, especially 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.

Below Investment Grade/High Yield Investments

Corporate bonds rated below investment grade (“junk bonds”) and certain other fixed income instruments, such as loans (for purposes of this discussion, all such instruments are herein referred to as “securities”) rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and are determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds. A security may be considered to be below investment grade if it is rated Ba1 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. (“Moody’s”) and BB+ by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services (“S&P”) or Fitch, Inc. (“Fitch”), or lower, or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization (each an “NRSRO” and collectively “NRSROs”). See Appendix A for a description of these ratings. In the case of split ratings, DoubleLine will categorize the security according to the highest rating assigned.

While offering a greater potential opportunity for capital appreciation and higher yields compared to higher-rated fixed income securities, high yield investments typically entail greater potential price volatility and may be less liquid than higher-rated securities. Junk bonds and high yield investments may be regarded as predominately speculative with respect to the issuer’s continuing ability to meet principal and interest payments. They may also be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse economic and competitive industry conditions than higher-rated securities. Issuers of securities in default may fail to resume principal or interest payments, in which case the Fund may lose its entire investment.

The lower ratings of certain securities held by the Fund reflect a greater possibility that adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, or in general economic conditions, or both, or an unanticipated rise in interest rates, may impair the ability of the issuer to make payments of interest and principal. The inability (or perceived inability) of issuers to make timely payment of interest and principal would likely make the values of securities held by the Fund more volatile and could limit the Fund’s ability to sell its securities at prices approximating the values the Fund had placed on such securities. In the absence of a liquid trading market for securities held by it, the Fund may be unable at times to establish the fair market value of such securities. The rating assigned to a security by Moody’s, S&P, Fitch, or any other NRSRO does not reflect an assessment of the volatility of the security’s market value or of the liquidity of an investment in the security.

Like those of other fixed-income securities, the values of lower-rated securities fluctuate in response to changes in interest rates. Thus, a decrease in interest rates generally will result in an increase in the value of the Fund’s fixed-income securities. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the value of the Fund’s fixed-income securities generally will decline. In addition, the values of such securities are also affected by changes in general economic conditions and business conditions affecting the specific industries of their issuers. Changes by recognized rating services in their ratings of any fixed-income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal may also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the values of portfolio securities generally will not affect cash income derived from such securities, but will affect the Fund’s NAV.

Issuers of lower-rated securities are often highly leveraged, so that their ability to service their debt obligations during an economic downturn or during sustained periods of rising interest rates may be impaired. In addition, such issuers may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them, and may be unable to repay debt at maturity by refinancing. The risk of loss due to default in payment of interest or principal by such issuers is significantly greater because such securities frequently are unsecured and subordinated to the prior payment of senior indebtedness. Certain of the lower-rated securities in which the Fund may invest are issued to raise funds in connection with the acquisition of a company, in so-called leveraged buy-out transactions. The highly leveraged capital structure of such issuers may make them especially vulnerable to adverse changes in economic conditions.

Under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell lower-rated securities when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than might otherwise be available. In many cases, lower-rated securities may be purchased in private placements and, accordingly, will be subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under securities laws. Under such circumstances, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund's NAV. In order to enforce its rights in the event of a default under lower-rated securities, the Fund may be required to take possession of and manage assets securing the issuer's obligations on such securities, which may increase the Fund's operating expenses and adversely affect the Fund's NAV. The Fund may also be limited in its ability to enforce its rights and may incur greater costs in enforcing its rights in the event an issuer becomes the subject of bankruptcy proceedings. In addition, the Fund's intention to qualify as a RIC under the Code, may limit the extent to which the Fund may exercise its rights by taking possession of such assets.

Certain securities held by the Fund may permit the issuer at its option to call, or redeem, its securities. If an issuer were to redeem securities held by the Fund during a time of declining interest rates, the Fund may not be able to reinvest the proceeds in securities providing the same investment return as the securities redeemed.

Lower-rated securities may be subject to certain risks not typically associated with investment grade securities, such as the following: (1) reliable and objective information about the value of lower rated obligations may be difficult to obtain because the market for such securities may be thinner and less active than that for investment grade obligations; (2) adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower than investment grade obligations, and, in turn, adversely affect their market; (3) companies that issue lower rated obligations may be in the growth stage of their development, or may be financially troubled or highly leveraged, so they may not have more traditional methods of financing available to them; (4) when other institutional investors dispose of their holdings of lower rated debt securities, the general market and the prices for such securities could be adversely affected; and (5) the market for lower rated securities could be impaired if legislative proposals to limit their use in connection with corporate reorganizations or to limit their tax and other advantages are enacted.

Unrated Securities. Unrated securities involve the risks associated with investments in rated securities of equivalent credit quality, though they may be less liquid than comparable rated securities and involve the risk that the Adviser may not accurately evaluate the security's creditworthiness. When the Fund invests in unrated securities, the Fund's success in achieving its investment objective may depend more heavily on the Adviser's analysis than if the Fund invested exclusively in rated securities.

Distressed and Defaulted Securities

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 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 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. The Fund will not normally invest in securities in default at time of purchase, however, the Fund is not required to sell any securities that default after acquisition.

Yankee Dollar Obligations, Eurobonds, Global Bonds

Certain debt securities purchased by the Fund may take the forms of Yankee dollar obligations, eurobonds or global bonds. Yankee dollar obligations are dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by foreign issuers, such as corporations and banks. A eurobond is a bond issued in a currency other than the currency of the country or market in which it is issued. Global bonds are bonds that can be offered within multiple markets simultaneously. Unlike eurobonds, global bonds can be issued in the local currency of the country of issuance.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities

Mortgage-backed securities, including CMOs and certain stripped mortgage-backed securities, represent a participation in, or are secured by, mortgage loans. Asset-backed securities are structured like mortgage-backed securities, but instead of mortgage loans or interests in mortgage loans, the underlying assets may include such items as credit card and automobile finance receivables, home equity sharing agreements, student loans, consumer loans, 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 (including those relating to railcars, containers, or telecommunication, energy, and/or other infrastructure assets and infrastructure-related assets), and other non-mortgage-related income streams, such as income from renewable energy projects and franchise rights. The cash flow generated by the underlying assets is applied to make required payments on the securities and to pay related administrative expenses. The amount of residual cash flow resulting from a particular issue of asset-backed or mortgage-backed securities depends on, among other things, the characteristics of the underlying assets, the coupon rates on the securities, prevailing interest rates, the amount of administrative expenses and the actual prepayment experience on the underlying assets. The Fund may invest in any such instruments or variations as may be developed, to the extent consistent with its investment objective and policies and applicable regulatory requirements. In general, the collateral supporting asset-backed securities is of a shorter maturity than mortgage loans and is likely to experience substantial prepayments.

Mortgage-backed securities have yield and maturity characteristics corresponding to the underlying assets. Unlike traditional debt securities, which may pay a fixed rate of interest until maturity, when the entire principal amount comes due, payments on certain mortgage-backed securities include both interest and a partial repayment of principal. Besides the scheduled repayment of principal, repayments of principal may result from the voluntary prepayment, refinancing or foreclosure of the underlying mortgage loans. If property owners make unscheduled prepayments of their mortgage loans, these prepayments will result in early payment of the applicable mortgage-backed securities. In that event the Fund may be unable to invest the proceeds from the early payment of the mortgage-backed securities in an investment that provides as high a yield as the mortgage-backed securities. Consequently, early payment associated with mortgage-backed securities may cause these securities to experience significantly greater price and yield volatility than that experienced by traditional fixed-income securities. The occurrence of mortgage prepayments is affected by factors including the level of interest rates, general economic conditions, the location and age of the mortgage and other social and demographic conditions. During periods of falling interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments tends to increase, thereby tending to decrease the life of mortgage-backed securities. During periods of rising interest rates, the rate of mortgage prepayments usually decreases, thereby tending to increase the life of mortgage-backed securities. If the life of a mortgage-backed security is inaccurately predicted, the Fund may not be able to realize the rate of return it expected.

ARMs, like traditional mortgage-backed securities, are interests in pools of mortgage loans that provide investors with payments consisting of both principal and interest as mortgage loans in the underlying mortgage pool are paid off by the borrowers. Unlike fixed-rate mortgage-backed securities, ARMs are collateralized by or represent interests in mortgage loans with variable rates of interest. These interest rates are reset at periodic intervals, usually by reference to an interest rate index or market interest rate. Although the rate adjustment feature may act as a buffer to reduce sharp changes in the value of adjustable rate securities, these securities are still subject to changes in value based on, among other things, changes in market interest rates or changes in the issuer's creditworthiness. Because the interest rates are reset only periodically, changes in the interest rate on ARMs may lag changes in prevailing market interest rates. Also, some ARMs (or the underlying mortgages) are subject to caps or floors that limit the maximum change in the interest rate during a specified period or over the life of the security. As a result, changes in the interest rate on an ARM may not fully reflect changes in prevailing market interest rates during certain periods.

The Fund may also invest in hybrid ARMs, whose underlying mortgages combine fixed-rate and adjustable rate features.

In considering an investment for the Fund in mortgage-backed securities, the Adviser will consider a number of factors with respect to the underlying mortgages. These include, but are not limited to, (1) the nature of the borrowers (e.g., residential vs. commercial); (2) the collateral loan type (e.g., for residential: First Lien—Jumbo Prime, First Lien—Alt-A, First Lien—Subprime, First Lien—Pay-Option, or Second Lien; for commercial: Conduit, Large Loan, or Single Asset/Single Borrower (“SASB”)); and (3) in the case of residential loans, whether they are fixed rate or adjustable mortgages. Each of these criteria can cause mortgage-backed securities to have differing risk factors and performance characteristics.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities are less effective than other types of securities as a means of “locking in” attractive long-term interest rates. One reason is the need to reinvest prepayments of principal; another is the possibility of significant unscheduled prepayments resulting from declines in interest rates. These prepayments would have to be reinvested at lower rates. The automatic interest rate adjustment feature of mortgages underlying ARMs likewise reduces the ability to lock-in attractive rates. As a result, mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities may have less potential for capital appreciation during periods of declining interest rates than other securities of comparable maturities, although they may have a similar risk of decline in market value during periods of rising interest rates. Prepayments may also significantly shorten the effective maturities of these securities, especially during periods of declining interest rates. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, a reduction in prepayments may increase the effective maturities of these securities, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing the volatility of the Fund.

At times, some mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities will have higher than market interest rates and therefore will be purchased at a premium above their par value. Prepayments may cause losses on securities purchased at a premium.

CMOs may be issued by a U.S. Government agency or instrumentality or by a private issuer. Although payment of the principal of, and interest on, the underlying collateral securing privately issued CMOs may be guaranteed by the U.S. Government or its agencies or instrumentalities, these CMOs represent obligations solely of the private issuer and are not insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities or any other person or entity. Government-related guarantors (i.e., not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government) 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 the common stock of which is owned entirely by private stockholders. Fannie Mae purchases conventional (i.e., not insured or guaranteed by any government agency) residential mortgages from a list of approved seller/servicers which include state and federally chartered savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, commercial banks, and credit unions and mortgage bankers. Pass-through securities issued by Fannie Mae (also known as “Fannie Mae”) are guaranteed as to timely payment of principal and interest by Fannie Mae, but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Freddie Mac was created by Congress in 1970 for the purpose of increasing the availability of mortgage credit for residential housing. It is a government-sponsored corporation that issues Freddie Mac Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Freddie Macs” or “PCs”), which are pass-through securities, each representing an undivided interest in a pool of residential mortgages. Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest and ultimate collection of principal, but PCs are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. The Fund may also 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. Such bonds are also not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government.

Prepayments could cause early retirement of CMOs. CMOs are designed to reduce the risk of prepayment for certain investors by issuing multiple classes of securities, each having different maturities, interest rates and payment schedules, and with the principal and interest on the underlying mortgages allocated among the several classes in various ways. Payment of interest or principal on some classes or series of CMOs may be subject to contingencies or some classes or series may bear some or all of the risk of default on the underlying mortgages. CMOs of different classes or series are generally retired in sequence as the underlying mortgage loans in the mortgage pool are repaid.

If enough mortgages are repaid ahead of schedule, the classes or series of a CMO with the earliest maturities generally will be retired prior to their maturities. Thus, the early retirement of particular classes or series of a CMO would have the same effect as the prepayment of mortgages underlying other mortgage-backed securities. Conversely, slower than anticipated prepayments can extend the effective maturities of CMOs, subjecting them to a greater risk of decline in market value in response to rising interest rates than traditional debt securities, and, therefore, potentially increasing their volatility.

Prepayments could result in losses on stripped mortgage-backed securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities are usually structured with two classes that receive different portions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage loans. The yield to maturity on an IO class of stripped mortgage-backed securities is extremely sensitive not only to changes in prevailing interest rates but also to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying assets. A rapid rate of principal prepayments may have a measurable adverse effect on the Fund's yield to maturity to the extent it invests in IOs. If the assets underlying the IO experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, the Fund may fail to recoup fully its initial investment in these securities. POs tend to increase in value if prepayments are greater than anticipated and decline if prepayments are slower than anticipated. The secondary market for stripped mortgage-backed securities may be more volatile and less liquid than that for other mortgage-backed securities, potentially limiting the Fund's ability to buy or sell those securities at any particular time.

Subprime loans, which typically are made to less creditworthy borrowers, have a higher risk of default than conventional mortgage loans or other types of loans made to more creditworthy borrowers. Therefore, the values of asset-backed securities (whether mortgage-backed securities or other types of asset-backed securities) backed by subprime loans involve greater risk of price declines due to the increased risk of default.

The mortgage loans backing the mortgage-backed securities in which the Fund may invest may include re-performing loans ("RPLs"), non-performing loans and non-qualified mortgage ("Non-QM") loans. RPLs are loans that have previously been delinquent but are current at the time they are securitized. Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, among others, securitize RPLs. For example, in Fannie Mae's case, the RPLs securitized are single-family, fixed rate re-performing loans that generally were previously placed in a mortgage-backed security trust with certificates guaranteed by Fannie Mae, purchased from the trust by Fannie Mae and held as a distressed asset after four or more months of delinquency, and subsequently became current (i.e. performing) again. Such RPLs may have exited delinquency through efforts at reducing defaults (e.g., loan modification). In selecting RPLs for securitization, Fannie Mae follows certain criteria related to length of time the loan has been performing, the type of loan (single-family, fixed rate), and the status of the loan as first lien, among other things. Fannie Mae may include different loan structures and modification programs in the future. Non-performing loans are mortgage loans where the borrower is in default or is or has been delinquent, for a potentially significant period of time, as to the payment of interest and/or principal. Non-QM loans do not comply with the rules of the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the "CFPB") relating to qualified mortgages ("QM"). To qualify as a QM loan under the CFPB's rules, the loan must meet certain requirements, such as a borrower debt-to-income ratio, being fully-amortizing, and limits on loan fees. Non-QM loans do not comply with at least one of these requirements.

In addition to investing in mortgage-backed securities that are backed by mortgage loans themselves, the Fund may invest in securities that are backed by mortgage servicing rights ("MSRs"), including normal MSRs and excess MSRs. Normal MSRs refer to the contractual right to cash flows payable to the mortgage servicer of a pool of mortgage loans for their ongoing administrative duties to the extent such cash flows do not exceed a reasonable amount of consideration for normal servicing activities. Excess MSRs are the rights to any amount of cash flows in excess of normal MSRs.

The risks associated with other asset-backed securities (including in particular the risks of issuer default and of early prepayment) are generally similar to those described above for CMOs. In addition, because asset-backed securities generally do not have the benefit of a security interest in the underlying assets that is comparable to a mortgage (though certain asset-backed securities, such as ETCs and EETCs, may be structured such that there is a security interest in the underlying asset), asset-backed securities may present certain additional risks that are not commonly present with mortgage-backed securities. The ability of an issuer of asset-backed securities to enforce its security interest in the underlying assets may be limited. For example, revolving credit receivables are generally unsecured and the debtors on such receivables are entitled to the protection of a number of state and federal consumer credit

laws, many of which give debtors the right to set-off certain amounts owed, thereby reducing the balance due. Automobile receivables generally are secured, but by automobiles, rather than by real property. Similarly, ETCs and EETCs are often secured by different types of equipment.

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.

Federal, state and local government officials and representatives as well as certain private parties have proposed actions to assist homeowners who own or occupy property subject to mortgages. Certain of those proposals involve actions that would affect the mortgages that underlie or relate to certain mortgage-related securities, including securities or other instruments which the Fund may hold or in which it may invest. Some of those proposals include, among other things, lowering or forgiving principal balances; forbearing, lowering or eliminating interest payments; or utilizing eminent domain powers to seize mortgages, potentially for below market compensation. The prospective or actual implementation of one or more of these proposals may significantly and adversely affect the value and liquidity of securities held by the Fund and could cause the Fund's NAV to decline, potentially significantly. Uncertainty remains in the market concerning the resolution of these issues; the range of proposals and the potential implications of any implemented solution are impossible to predict.

The Fund may invest in securities issued by a securitization trust collateralized by home equity sharing agreements. A home equity sharing agreement is an agreement between a financial services company and a homeowner which allows a homeowner to access some of the equity in their home in exchange for a specified equity stake in the property. Unlike a mortgage, a home equity sharing agreement is not a loan and does not require a monthly payment. Instead, at the conclusion of the agreement term, the homeowner pays back the equity advance and a percentage of any appreciation in the property value.

The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, including the equity or "first loss" tranche. Senior tranche investments in mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Any losses on the underlying assets are first borne by the equity tranches, next by less junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Accordingly, subordinated tranche investments, and especially "first loss" tranches, involve greater risk of loss than more senior tranches. The subordinated tranches the Fund may buy include those rated below investment grade or unrated instruments of similar credit quality. See "—Collateralized Debt Obligations" below. Consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies, the Adviser may also cause the Fund to invest in other types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities offered currently or in the future, including certain yet-to-be-developed types of mortgage- and asset-backed securities which may be created as the market evolves.

Credit Risk Transfer Securities

Credit risk transfer securities are fixed- or floating-rate unsecured general obligations issued from time to time by Freddie Mac, Fannie Mae or another government-sponsored entity. Typically, such securities are issued at par and have stated final maturities. The securities are structured so that: (i) interest is paid directly by the issuing entity, and (ii) principal is paid by the issuing entity in accordance with the principal payments and default performance of a certain pool of residential mortgage loans acquired by the entity ("reference obligations"). The performance of the securities will be directly affected by the selection of the reference obligations by the entity. Such securities are issued in tranches to which are allocated certain principal repayments and credit losses corresponding to the seniority of the particular tranche. Each tranche of securities will have credit exposure to the reference obligations and the yield to maturity will be directly related to, among other things, the amount and timing of certain defined credit events on the reference obligations, any prepayments by borrowers, and any removals of a reference obligation from the pool.

Credit risk transfer securities are unguaranteed and unsecured debt securities issued by the entity and therefore are not directly linked to or backed by the underlying mortgage loans. As a result, in the event that the entity fails to pay

principal or interest on its credit risk transfer securities or goes through a bankruptcy, insolvency or similar proceeding, holders of such credit risk transfer securities have no direct recourse to the underlying mortgage loans and will generally receive recovery on par with other unsecured creditors in such a scenario. The Fund may also invest in credit risk transfer securities that are issued by private entities, such as banks or other financial institutions. Such securities are subject to risks similar to those associated with credit risk transfer securities issued by government-sponsored entities, though they may be less creditworthy than those issued by a government-sponsored entity.

The risks associated with an investment in credit risk transfer securities are different than the risks associated with an investment in mortgage-backed securities subject to a guarantee or the credit support of Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, or other government-sponsored entities because some or all of the mortgage default or credit risk associated with the underlying mortgage loans is transferred to investors in credit risk transfer securities. As a result, the risk of loss is substantially greater with credit risk transfer securities.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

CDOs are a type of asset-backed security and include, among other things, 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. 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. Senior tranches pay the lowest interest rates but are generally safer investments than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches are typically paid first. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, would attract the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk of loss should the holder of an underlying loan default. If some loans 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 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 securities 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.

The Fund may invest in CDOs (including CLOs and 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 of 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.

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 obligations.

U.S. Government Securities

The Fund may invest in U.S. Government securities, which are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the U.S. Government or its agencies, instrumentalities or government-sponsored enterprises. Some U.S. Government securities 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; and still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. 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 or supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government and involve increased credit risks. See the section entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies —Principal Risk Factors— U.S. Government securities risk](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein. While some U.S. Government securities are guaranteed as to principal and interest, their market value is not guaranteed. Like other debt securities, U.S. Government securities are subject to interest rate risk and credit risk. The U.S. Government does not guarantee the NAV or market value of the Common Shares. Concerns regarding the U.S. Government's ability to borrow money or otherwise finance its obligations, including as a result of legislatively-imposed limits on the amount of money it may borrow, could cause the values of U.S. Government securities, including those of the U.S. Government's agencies and instrumentalities and other government-sponsored enterprises, to decline.

Loans, Assignments and Participations

The Fund may make loans, and may acquire or invest in loans made by others. 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 an assignment or a participation. In an assignment, the Fund assumes all of the rights of a lending institution in a loan, including the right to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts directly from the borrower and to enforce its rights as a lender directly against the borrower. The Fund assumes the position of a co-lender with other syndicate members. As an alternative, the Fund may 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 will not generally be entitled to enforce its rights directly against the agent bank or the borrower, and must rely for that purpose on the lending institution. In the case of a participation, the value of the Fund's loan investment will depend at least in part on the credit standing of the assigning or participating institution. The loans in which the Fund may invest include those that pay fixed rates of interest and those that pay floating rates – i.e., rates that adjust periodically based on a known lending rate, such as a bank's prime rate. Investments in loans may be of any quality, including "distressed" loans. The Fund also may gain exposure to loans and related investments through the use of total and excess return swaps and/or other derivative instruments and through private funds and other pooled investment vehicles, including some which may be sponsored or advised by the Adviser or its related parties (see "Derivatives").

Many loans are made by a syndicate of banks, represented by an agent bank (the "Agent") which has negotiated and structured the loan and which is responsible generally for collecting interest, principal, and other amounts from the borrower on its own behalf and on behalf of the other lending institutions in the syndicate (the "Lenders"), and for enforcing its and their other rights against the borrower. Each of the lending institutions, which may include the Agent, lends to the borrower a portion of the total amount of the loan, and retains the corresponding interest in the loan. Unless, under the terms of the loan or other indebtedness, the Fund has direct recourse against the borrower, the Fund may have to rely on the Agent or other financial intermediary to apply appropriate credit remedies against a borrower.

The Fund's ability to receive payments of principal and interest and other amounts in connection with loan participations held by it will depend primarily on the financial condition of the borrower (and, in some cases, the lending institution from which it purchases the loan). The value of collateral, if any, securing a loan can decline, or may be insufficient to meet the borrower's obligations or may be difficult to liquidate. In addition, the Fund's access to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or other insolvency laws. The failure by the Fund to receive scheduled interest or principal payments on a loan would adversely affect the income of the Fund and would likely reduce the value of its assets, which would be reflected in a reduction in the Fund's NAV. Loans that are fully secured offer the

Fund more protection than an unsecured loan in the event of non-payment of scheduled interest or principal. However, there is no assurance that the liquidation of collateral from a secured loan would satisfy the corporate borrower's obligation, or that the collateral can be liquidated. Indebtedness of companies whose creditworthiness is poor involves substantially greater risks, and may be highly speculative. Some companies may never pay off their indebtedness, or may pay only a small fraction of the amount owed. Consequently, when investing in indebtedness of companies with poor credit, the Fund bears a substantial risk of losing the entire amount invested.

Banks and other lending institutions generally perform a credit analysis of the borrower before originating a loan or participating in a lending syndicate. In selecting the loans in which the Fund will invest, however, the Adviser will not rely solely on that credit analysis, but will perform its own investment analysis of the borrowers. The Adviser's analysis may include consideration of the borrower's financial strength and managerial experience, debt coverage, additional borrowing requirements or debt maturity schedules, changing financial conditions, and responsiveness to changes in business conditions and interest rates. Because loans in which the Fund may invest may not be rated by independent credit rating agencies, a decision by the Fund to invest in a particular loan may depend heavily on the Adviser's or the original lending institution's credit analysis of the borrower.

Loans and other types of direct indebtedness may not be readily marketable and may be subject to restrictions on resale. In some cases, negotiations involved in disposing of indebtedness may require weeks to complete. Consequently, some indebtedness may be difficult or impossible to dispose of readily at what the Adviser believes to be a fair price. Additionally, even where there is a market for certain loans the settlement period may be extended, up to several weeks or longer. That means the Fund may have a limited ability to receive payment promptly on the sale of some of the loans in its portfolio. In addition, valuation of illiquid indebtedness involves a greater degree of judgment in determining the Fund's NAV than if that value were based on available market quotations, and could result in significant variations in the Fund's daily share price. At the same time, some loan interests are traded among certain financial institutions and accordingly may be deemed liquid. The Adviser will determine the liquidity of the Fund's investments by reference to, among other things, market conditions and contractual provisions. Assignments and participations are generally not registered under the Securities Act, and thus investments in them may be less liquid or illiquid.

From time to time, loans or assignment or participation interests therein acquired by the Fund, or to which the Fund may have direct or indirect investment exposure, will at the time of their acquisition be, or may become after acquisition, non-performing for a wide variety of reasons. Non-performing loans include mortgages where the borrower is in default or is or has been delinquent as to the payment of interest and/or principal, including, potentially, for a significant period of time. Such non-performing loans could require a substantial amount of workout negotiations and/or restructuring, which could entail, among other things, a substantial reduction in the interest rate and a substantial write down of the principal of such loans. Even if a restructuring were successfully accomplished, a risk exists that upon maturity of such a loan, replacement "takeout" financing will not be available.

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, purchasers of such instruments may not be entitled to the protections against fraud and misrepresentation contained in the federal securities laws.

It is the position of the SEC that, in the case of loan participations or assignments where a bank or other lending institution serves as a financial intermediary between the Fund and the corporate borrower, if the participation does not shift to the Fund the direct debtor-creditor relationship with the borrower, the Fund should treat both the lending bank or other lending institution and the borrower as "issuers." If and to the extent the Fund treats a financial intermediary as an issuer of indebtedness, the Fund may in certain circumstances be limited in its ability to invest in indebtedness related to a single financial intermediary, or a group of intermediaries engaged in the same industry, even if the underlying borrowers represent many different companies and industries.

Economic exposure to loan interests through the use of derivative transactions, including, among others, total and excess return swaps, may involve greater risks than if the Fund had invested in the loan interest directly during a primary distribution or through assignments of, or participations in, a bank loan acquired in secondary markets since, in addition to the risks described above, certain derivative transactions may be subject to leverage risk and greater illiquidity risk, counterparty risk, valuation risk and other risks.

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. In certain situations, the Adviser may create information walls around persons having access to the Confidential Information to limit the restrictions on others at the Adviser. Those measures could impair the ability of those persons to assist in managing the Fund. Also, certain issuers of senior floating rate loans, other bank loans and related investments may not have any publicly traded securities (“Private Issuers”) and may offer private information pursuant to confidentiality agreements or similar arrangements. The Adviser may access such private information, while recognizing that the receipt of that information could potentially limit the Fund’s ability to trade in certain securities if the Private Issuer later issues publicly traded securities. If the Adviser intentionally or unintentionally comes into possession of Confidential Information, it may be unable, potentially for a substantial period of time, to sell certain investments held by the Fund.

The Fund may invest in pools of loans through mortgage- or other asset-backed securities, where a trust or other entity issues interests in the loans, some of which interests may be senior to others. Alternatively, the Fund may invest directly in pools of loans, itself or with other clients of the Adviser or their related parties. The Fund’s direct investments in pools of loans present risks that may differ from the Fund’s investments in mortgage- and other asset-backed securities. For example, if it were to invest directly in such a pool without any co-investors, the Fund would incur all losses incurred on the loans acquired in the pool. However, if the Fund were to invest in a senior tranche of a mortgage- or other asset-backed security, it might have a more limited exposure to losses on the loans. In connection with the Fund’s direct purchase of certain loan portfolios, the Fund will incur costs, which may include the costs of various diligence-related services. The diligence-related services the Fund may require in connection with such investments may include, without limitation, loan file review, underwriting documentation review, and site visits. The Adviser would typically rely on information and analyses furnished as part of these diligence-related services in determining whether to invest in a particular loan portfolio. The costs associated with investments in a pool of loans may be significant and will reduce the performance contribution of such investments. The Fund may invest in pools of loans through CDOs 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 of 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.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (“REITs”)

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 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 risks”](#) and [“—Debt securities risk”](#) in the section entitled [“Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors”](#) in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein. 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.

Sovereign Debt Obligations

The Fund may invest in sovereign debt, including of emerging market countries. Investors should be aware that certain sovereign debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may involve great risk and may be deemed to be the equivalent in terms of credit quality to securities rated below investment grade by Moody's, S&P, or Fitch.

Sovereign debt may be issued by foreign developed and emerging market governments and their respective sub-divisions, agencies or instrumentalities, government-sponsored enterprises and supra-national government entities. Supra-national entities include international organizations that are organized or supported by one or more government entities to promote economic reconstruction or development and by international banking institutions and related governmental agencies. Investment in sovereign debt can involve a high degree of risk. The governmental entity that controls the repayment of sovereign debt may not be able or willing to repay the principal and/or interest when due in accordance with the terms of the debt. A governmental entity'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, 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 governmental entity's policy toward principal international lenders such as the International Monetary Fund, and the political and social constraints to which a governmental entity may be subject. Governmental entities also may depend on expected disbursements from foreign governments, multilateral agencies and others 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 governmental entity'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

governmental entity, which may further impair such debtor's ability or willingness to service its debts in a timely manner. Consequently, governmental entities may decide to default on their sovereign debt in whole or in part. There is no bankruptcy proceeding through which holders of sovereign debt (including the Fund) may attempt to collect all or a portion of their investment upon a default, which could result in significant losses to the Fund.

The Fund may invest in Brady Bonds, sovereign debt securities created through the exchange of existing commercial bank loans to sovereign entities for new obligations in connection with debt restructurings under a debt restructuring plan. Brady Bonds may be collateralized or uncollateralized, are issued in various currencies (primarily the U.S. dollar) and are actively traded in the over-the-counter secondary market. Investments in Brady Bonds involve various risks associated with investing in sovereign debt securities and may be subject to restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit, which may cause the Fund to lose interest or principal on holdings consisting of Brady Bonds.

The Fund's investments in foreign currency denominated debt obligations and hedging activities will likely produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. This difference may cause a portion of the Fund's income distributions to constitute returns of capital for tax purposes or require the Fund to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC for federal tax purposes. See "Distributions" and "Tax Matters" below.

Some of the countries in which the Fund may invest have encountered difficulties in servicing their sovereign debt. Some of these countries have withheld payments of interest and/or principal of sovereign debt. These difficulties have also led to agreements to restructure external debt obligations; in particular, commercial bank loans, typically by rescheduling principal payments, reducing interest rates and extending new credits to finance interest payments on existing debt. Unlike most corporate debt restructurings, the fees and expenses of financial and legal advisers to the creditors in connection with a restructuring may be borne by the holders of the sovereign debt securities instead of the sovereign entity itself. Some sovereign debtors have in the past been able to restructure their debt payments without the approval of some or all debt holders or to declare moratoria on payments, and similar occurrences may happen in the future where holders of sovereign debt may be requested to participate in similar rescheduling of such debt.

The ability or willingness of foreign governments to make timely payments on their sovereign debt is likely to be influenced strongly by a country's balance of trade and its access to trade and other international credits. A country whose exports are concentrated in a few commodities could be vulnerable to a decline in the international prices of one or more of such commodities. Increased protectionism on the part of a country's trading partners could also adversely affect its exports. Such events could extinguish a country's trade account surplus, if any. To the extent that a country receives payment for its exports in currencies other than hard currencies, its ability to make hard currency payments could be affected.

The occurrence of political, social, economic and diplomatic changes in one or more of the countries issuing sovereign debt could adversely affect the Fund's investments. The countries issuing such instruments may be faced with social and political issues and some of them have experienced high rates of inflation and have extensive internal debt. Among other effects, high inflation and internal debt service requirements may adversely affect the cost and availability of future domestic sovereign borrowing to finance governmental programs, and may have other adverse social, political and economic consequences. Political changes or a deterioration of a country's domestic economy or balance of trade may affect the willingness of countries to service their sovereign debt. There can be no assurance that adverse political changes will not cause the Fund to suffer a loss of interest or principal on any of its holdings.

As a result of all of the foregoing, a government obligor may default on its obligations and/or the values of its obligations may decline significantly. If an event of default occurs, the Fund may have limited 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. Bankruptcy, moratorium and other similar laws designed to protect and enforce the rights of creditors may not apply to issuers of sovereign debt obligations in many jurisdictions, may be substantially different from those applicable to issuers of private debt obligations, and/or may be ineffective in enforcing the Fund's rights or effecting a recovery on the Fund's investment. In addition, no assurance can be given that the holders of commercial bank debt will not contest payments to the holders of other foreign government debt.

obligations in the event of default under their commercial bank loan agreements. Periods of economic uncertainty may result in the volatility of market prices of sovereign debt and in turn, the Fund's NAV, to a greater extent than the volatility inherent in domestic securities. The value of sovereign debt will likely vary inversely with changes in prevailing interest rates, which are subject to considerable variance in the international market.

Foreign Currencies and Related Transactions

The Common Shares are priced in U.S. dollars and the distributions paid by the Fund to Common Shareholders are paid in U.S. dollars. 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's investments in securities that trade in, or receive revenues in, foreign currencies will be subject to currency risk, which is the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies may negatively affect any investment. See the section entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies —Principal Risk Factors— Foreign currency risk](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein. The Fund may (but is not required to) hedge some or all of its exposure to foreign currencies through the use of derivative strategies. For instance, the Fund may enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts, and may buy and sell foreign currency futures contracts and options on foreign currencies and foreign currency futures. A forward foreign currency exchange contract, which involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract, may reduce the Fund's exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will deliver and increase its exposure to changes in the value of the currency it will receive for the duration of the contract. The effect on the value of the Fund is similar to selling securities denominated in one currency and purchasing securities denominated in another currency. Contracts to sell foreign currency would limit any potential gain which might be realized by the Fund if the value of the hedged currency increases. The Fund may enter into these contracts to hedge against foreign exchange risk arising from the Fund's investment or anticipated investment in securities denominated in foreign currencies. Suitable hedging transactions may not be available in all circumstances and there can be no assurance that the Fund will engage in such transactions at any given time or from time to time when they would be beneficial. Although DoubleLine has the flexibility to engage in such transactions for the Fund, it may determine not to do so or to do so only in unusual circumstances or market conditions. Also, these transactions may not be successful and may eliminate any chance for the Fund to benefit from favorable fluctuations in relevant foreign currencies.

The Fund also may use derivatives contracts for purposes of increasing exposure to a foreign currency or to shift exposure to foreign currency fluctuations from one currency to another. To the extent that it does so, the Fund will be subject to the additional risk that the relative value of currencies will be different than anticipated by DoubleLine.

Please see the SAI for more information regarding the types of foreign investments and foreign currency transactions in which the Fund may invest and their related risks.

Preferred Securities

Preferred securities represent an equity interest in a company that generally entitles the holder to receive, in preference to the holders of other stocks such as common stocks, dividends and a fixed share of the proceeds resulting from liquidation of the company. Unlike common stocks, preferred stocks usually do not have voting rights. Preferred stocks in some instances are convertible into common stock. Some preferred stocks also entitle their holders to receive additional liquidation proceeds on the same basis as holders of a company's common stock, and thus also represent an ownership interest in the company. Some preferred stocks offer a fixed rate of return with no maturity date. Because they never mature, these preferred stocks may act like long-term bonds, can be more volatile than other types of preferred stocks and may have heightened sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Other preferred stocks have a variable dividend, generally determined on a quarterly or other periodic basis, either according to a formula based upon a specified premium or discount to the yield on particular U.S. Treasury securities or based on an auction process, involving bids submitted by holders and prospective purchasers of such stocks. Although they are equity securities, preferred securities have certain characteristics of both debt securities and common stock. They are like debt securities in that their stated income is generally contractually fixed. They are like common stocks in that they do not have rights to precipitate bankruptcy proceedings or collection activities in

the event of missed payments. Furthermore, preferred securities have many of the key characteristics of equity due to their subordinated position in an issuer's capital structure and because their quality and value are heavily dependent on the profitability of the issuer rather than on any legal claims to specific assets or cash flows. Because preferred securities represent an equity ownership interest in a company, their value usually will react more strongly than bonds and other debt instruments to actual or perceived changes in a company's financial condition or prospects, or to fluctuations in the equity markets.

In order to be payable, dividends on preferred securities must be declared by the issuer's board of directors. In addition, distributions on preferred securities may be subject to deferral and thus may not be automatically payable. Income payments on some preferred securities are cumulative, causing dividends and distributions to accrue even if they are not declared by the board of directors of the issuer or otherwise made payable. Other preferred securities are non-cumulative, meaning that skipped dividends and distributions do not continue to accrue. There is no assurance that dividends on preferred securities in which the Fund invests will be declared or otherwise made payable.

Preferred securities have a liquidation value that generally equals their original purchase price at the date of issuance. The market values of preferred securities may be affected by favorable and unfavorable changes impacting the issuers' industries or industry sectors. They also may be affected by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in the tax status of the security and by actual and anticipated changes or ambiguities in tax laws, such as changes in corporate and individual income tax rates or the characterization of dividends as tax-advantaged. Many of the preferred securities in which the Fund may invest will not pay tax-advantaged dividends. See "Tax Matters." Because the claim on an issuer's earnings represented by preferred securities may become disproportionately large when interest rates fall below the rate payable on the securities or for other reasons, the issuer may redeem preferred securities, generally after an initial period of call protection in which the security is not redeemable. Thus, in declining interest rate environments in particular, the Fund's holdings of higher dividend-paying preferred securities may be reduced and the Fund may be unable to acquire securities paying comparable rates with the redemption proceeds.

Convertible Securities

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 Fund may invest in convertible bonds and debentures of any credit quality and maturity.

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.

If the conversion value of a convertible security is significantly below its investment value, the convertible security generally trades like nonconvertible debt or preferred stock and its market value will not be influenced greatly by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security. Conversely, if the conversion value of a convertible security is near or above its investment value, the market value of the convertible security is typically more heavily influenced by fluctuations in the market price of the underlying security. Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain than common stocks.

The Fund's investments in convertible securities may at times include securities that have a mandatory conversion feature, pursuant to which the securities convert automatically into common stock or other equity securities at a specified date and a specified conversion ratio, or that are convertible at the option of the issuer. Because conversion

of the security is not at the option of the holder, the Fund may be required to convert the security into the underlying common stock even at times when to do so is not in the best interests of the shareholders.

The Fund also may invest in “synthetic” convertible securities, which will be selected based on the similarity of their economic characteristics to those of a traditional convertible security due to the combination of separate securities or instruments 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 income-producing component is achieved by investing in non-convertible, income-producing securities such as bonds, preferred stocks and money market instruments. The convertible component is achieved by purchasing warrants or options to buy common stock at a certain exercise price, or options on a stock index. The Fund may also purchase synthetic securities created by other parties, typically investment banks, including convertible structured notes.

The Fund’s investments in convertible securities, including synthetic convertible securities, particularly securities that are convertible into securities of an issuer other than the issuer of the convertible security, may be illiquid, in which case the Fund may not be able to dispose of such securities in a timely fashion or for a fair price, which could result in losses to the Fund.

The Fund’s investment in convertible securities may also be generally subject to the risks associated with investment in fixed income securities. See the section entitled “[Investment Objective and Strategies —Principal Risk Factors—Debt securities risk](#)” in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein.

Stapled Securities

The Fund may invest in stapled securities, which are financial instruments comprised of two or more different instruments that are contractually bound to form a single salable unit; they cannot be bought or sold separately. Stapled securities may often include a share in a company and a unit in a trust related to that company. The resulting security is influenced by both parts, and must be treated as one unit at all times, such as when buying or selling a security. The value of stapled securities and the income, if any, derived from them may fall as well as rise. The market for stapled securities may be illiquid at times, even for those securities that are listed on a domestic or foreign exchange.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Dollar Rolls

Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by the Fund of portfolio securities concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same securities at a later date at a fixed price. Reverse repurchase agreements are speculative techniques involving leverage. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities the Fund is obligated to repurchase under the agreement may decline below the repurchase price. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the buyer of the securities sold might be unable to deliver them when the Fund seeks to repurchase the securities. If the buyer files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, the Fund may be delayed or prevented from recovering the security that it sold.

The Fund may enter into mortgage dollar rolls with a bank or a broker-dealer. A mortgage dollar roll is a transaction in which the Fund sells mortgage-related securities for immediate settlement and simultaneously purchases substantially similar securities for forward settlement at a discount. While the Fund begins accruing interest on the newly purchased securities from the purchase or trade date, it is able to invest the proceeds from the sale of its previously owned securities, which will be used to pay for the new securities. The use of mortgage dollar rolls is a speculative technique involving leverage, and can have an economic effect similar to borrowing money for investment purposes.

The Fund also may enter into dollar roll transactions using to-be-announced (“TBA”) securities in which it sells a fixed income security for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to purchase similar securities (for example, same type, coupon and maturity) at an agreed upon future time. By engaging in a dollar roll transaction, the Fund foregoes principal and interest paid on the security that is sold, but receives the difference

between the current sales price and the forward price for the future purchase. The Fund would also be able to earn interest on the proceeds of the sale before they are reinvested. The Fund accounts for dollar rolls as purchases and sales. Dollar rolls may be used to create investment leverage and may increase the Fund's risk and volatility.

Municipal Bonds

Municipal bonds are investments of any maturity issued by states, public authorities or political subdivisions to raise money for public purposes; they include, for example, general obligations of a state or other government entity supported by its taxing powers to acquire and construct public facilities, or to provide temporary financing in anticipation of the receipt of taxes and other revenue. They also include obligations of states, public authorities or political subdivisions to finance privately owned or operated facilities or public facilities financed solely by enterprise revenues. Changes in law or adverse determinations by the IRS or a state tax authority could cause the income from some of these obligations to become taxable.

Short-term municipal bonds are generally issued by state and local governments and public authorities as interim financing in anticipation of tax collections, revenue receipts or bond sales to finance such public purposes.

Certain types of private activity bonds may be issued by public authorities to finance projects such as privately operated housing facilities; certain local facilities for supplying water, gas or electricity; sewage or solid waste disposal facilities; student loans; or public or private institutions for the construction of educational, hospital, housing and other facilities. Such obligations are included within the term municipal bonds if the interest paid thereon is, in the opinion of bond counsel, exempt from federal income tax and state personal income tax (such interest may, however, be subject to federal alternative minimum tax). Other types of private activity bonds, the proceeds of which are used for the construction, repair or improvement of, or to obtain equipment for, privately operated industrial or commercial facilities, may also constitute municipal bonds, although current federal tax laws place substantial limitations on the size of such issues.

The Fund does not expect to qualify to pass through to shareholders the tax-exempt character of interest on municipal bonds.

Inverse Floaters

An inverse floater is a type of instrument that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Changes in interest rates generally, or the interest rate of the other security or index, inversely affect the interest rate paid on the inverse floater, with the result that the inverse floater's price will be considerably more volatile than that of a fixed-rate bond. Brokers typically create inverse floaters by depositing an income-producing instrument, which may be a mortgage-backed security, in a trust. The trust in turn issues a variable rate security and inverse floaters. The rate at which interest is paid by the trust 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 interest rate for the variable rate security is typically determined by an index or an auction process, while the inverse floater holder receives the balance of the income from the underlying income-producing instrument less an auction fee.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds

Inflation-indexed bonds are typically fixed income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. If the index measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation indexed bonds will typically be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. For bonds that do not provide a similar guarantee, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. With regard to municipal inflation-indexed bonds and certain corporate inflation-indexed bonds, the inflation adjustment is typically reflected in the semi-annual coupon payment. As a result, the principal value of

municipal inflation-indexed bonds and such corporate inflation-indexed bonds does not adjust according to the rate of inflation.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. See “Tax Matters.”

Event-Linked Instruments

The Fund may obtain event-linked exposure by investing in “event-linked bonds” or “event-linked swaps” or by implementing “event-linked strategies.” Event-linked exposure results in gains or losses that typically are contingent, or formulaically related to defined trigger events. Examples of trigger events include hurricanes, earthquakes, weather-related phenomena or statistics relating to such events. Some event-linked bonds are commonly referred to as “catastrophe bonds.” If a trigger event occurs, the Fund may lose a portion or its entire principal invested in the bond or notional amount on a swap. Event-linked exposure often provides for an extension of maturity to process and audit loss claims where a trigger event has, or possibly has, occurred. An extension of maturity may increase volatility. Event-linked exposure also may expose the Fund to certain unanticipated risks including credit risk, counterparty risk, adverse regulatory or jurisdictional interpretations and adverse tax consequences. Event-linked exposures also may be subject to liquidity risk.

Private Placements and Restricted Securities

The Fund may invest in securities that are purchased in private placements and, accordingly, are subject to restrictions on resale as a matter of contract or under federal securities laws. Because there may be relatively few potential purchasers for such investments, especially under adverse market or economic conditions or in the event of adverse changes in the financial condition of the issuer, the Fund could find it more difficult to sell such securities when the Adviser believes it advisable to do so or may be able to sell such securities only at prices lower than if such securities were more widely held. At times, it may also be more difficult to determine the fair value of such securities for purposes of computing the Fund’s NAV.

While such private placements may offer attractive opportunities for investment not otherwise available on the open market, the securities so purchased are often restricted securities, i.e., securities which cannot be sold to the public without registration under the Securities Act or the availability of an exemption from registration (such as Rules 144, 144A or Regulation S), or which are not readily marketable because they are subject to other legal or contractual delays in or restrictions on resale. There may also be limited public information available regarding investments in private funds, which will make such investment particularly dependent on the analytical abilities of the Fund’s portfolio managers.

The absence of a trading market can make it difficult to ascertain a market value for illiquid investments. Disposing of illiquid investments may involve time-consuming negotiation and legal expenses, and it may be difficult or impossible for the Fund to sell them promptly at an acceptable price. The Fund may have to bear the extra expense of registering such securities for resale and the risk of substantial delay in effecting such registration. In addition, market quotations are less readily available. The judgment of the Adviser may at times play a greater role in valuing these securities than in the case of publicly traded securities.

Generally speaking, restricted securities may be sold only to qualified institutional buyers, or in a privately negotiated transaction to a limited number of purchasers, or in limited quantities after they have been held for a specified period of time and other conditions are met pursuant to an exemption from registration, or in a public offering for which a registration statement is in effect under the Securities Act. The Fund may be deemed to be an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act when selling restricted securities to the public, and in such event the Fund may be liable to purchasers of such securities if the registration statement prepared by the issuer, or the prospectus forming a part of it, is materially inaccurate or misleading.

Variable and Floating Rate Securities

Variable and floating rate securities provide for a periodic adjustment in the interest rate paid on the obligations. The Fund may invest in floating rate debt instruments (“floaters”) and engage in credit spread trades. While floaters provide a certain degree of protection against rising interest rates, the Fund will participate in any decline in interest rates as well. A credit spread trade is an investment position relating to a difference in the prices or interest rates of two bonds or other securities, where the value of the investment position is determined by changes in the difference between such prices or interest rates, as the case may be, of the respective securities. The Fund also may invest in inverse floating rate debt instruments (“inverse floaters”). An inverse floater may exhibit greater price volatility than a fixed rate obligation of similar credit quality.

Derivatives

Some of the instruments in which the Fund may invest may be referred to as “derivatives,” because their value “derives” from the value of an underlying asset, reference rate or index. These instruments include options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, swap agreements and similar instruments. The market value of derivative instruments and securities sometimes may be more volatile than those of other instruments and each type of derivative instrument may have its own special risks.

Some over-the-counter derivative instruments may expose the Fund to the credit risk of its counterparty. In the event the counterparty to such a derivative instrument becomes insolvent, the Fund potentially could lose all or a large portion of its investment in the derivative instrument.

Investing for hedging purposes or to increase the Fund’s return may result in certain additional transaction costs that may reduce the Fund’s performance. In addition, when used for hedging purposes, no assurance can be given that each derivative position will achieve a close correlation with the security or currency that is the subject of the hedge, or that a particular derivative position will be available when sought by the Adviser. 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. Certain derivatives may create a risk of loss greater than the amount invested.

Currency Forward and Futures Contracts

A forward foreign currency exchange contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract as agreed by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. In the case of a cancelable forward contract, the holder has the unilateral right to cancel the contract at maturity by paying a specified fee. The contracts are traded in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers. A forward contract generally has no deposit requirement, and no commissions are charged at any stage for trades. A foreign currency futures contract is a standardized contract for the future delivery of a specified amount of a foreign currency at a future date at a price set at the time of the contract. Foreign currency futures contracts traded in the United States are designed by and traded on exchanges regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the “CFTC”), such as the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts differ from foreign currency futures contracts in certain respects. For example, the maturity date of a forward contract may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, rather than a predetermined date in a given month. Forward contracts may be in any amounts agreed upon by the parties rather than predetermined amounts. Also, forward foreign exchange contracts are traded directly between currency traders so that no intermediary is required. A forward contract generally requires no margin or other deposit.

At the maturity of a forward or futures contract, the Fund may either accept or make delivery of the currency specified in the contract, or at or prior to maturity enter into a closing transaction involving the purchase or sale of an offsetting contract. Closing transactions with respect to forward contracts are usually effected with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract. Closing transactions with respect to futures contracts are

effected on a commodities exchange or board of trade; a clearing corporation associated with the exchange assumes responsibility for closing out such contracts.

Positions in foreign currency futures contracts and related options may be closed out only on an exchange or board of trade which provides a secondary market in such contracts or options. Although the Fund will normally purchase or sell foreign currency futures contracts and related options only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appears to be an active secondary market, there is no assurance that a secondary market on an exchange or board of trade will exist for any particular contract or option or at any particular time. In such event, it may not be possible to close a futures or related option position and, in the event of adverse price movements, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily cash payments of variation margin on its futures positions.

Credit Default Swaps

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.

Credit default swaps involve a number of special risks. 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 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. Each party to a credit default swap is subject to the credit risk of its counterparty (the risk that its counterparty may be unwilling or unable to perform its obligations on the swap as they come due). 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 market for credit default swaps has at times become more volatile as the creditworthiness of certain counterparties has been questioned and/or downgraded. The parties to a credit default swap may be 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. 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.

Certain Interest Rate Transactions

Interest rate swaps involve the exchange by the Fund with a counterparty of their respective commitments to pay or receive interest, such as an exchange of fixed-rate payments for floating-rate payments. These transactions generally involve the Fund's agreement with the swap counterparty to pay a fixed rate payment in exchange for the counterparty paying the Fund a variable rate payment that is intended to approximate a variable rate payment obligation of the Fund (for example, a variable rate payment obligation on any preferred shares issued by the Fund). The payment obligation would be based on the notional amount of the swap. Other forms of interest rate swap agreements in which the Fund may invest include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or "cap"; interest rate floors, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified rate, or "floor"; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor or vice versa in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. The Fund may use interest rate swap transactions with the intent to reduce or eliminate the risk that an increase in short-term interest rates could pose for the performance of the Common Shares as a result of leverage, and also may use these instruments for other hedging or investment purposes. Any termination of an interest rate swap transaction could result in a termination payment by or to the Fund.

Money Market Instruments

The Fund may invest in money market instruments. These instruments include, but are not limited to, commercial paper, money market instruments, money market mutual funds and the following instruments:

U.S. Government Securities. Obligations issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States or its agencies (such as the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Federal Housing Administration and Government National Mortgage Association) or its instrumentalities (such as the Federal Home Loan Bank), including Treasury bills, notes and bonds.

Bank Obligations. Obligations including certificates of deposit, fixed time deposits and bankers' acceptances, commercial paper (see below) and other debt obligations of banks subject to regulation by the U.S. Government and having total assets of \$1 billion or more, and instruments secured by such obligations, not including obligations of foreign branches of domestic banks except as permitted below.

Eurodollar Certificates of Deposit. Eurodollar certificates of deposit issued by foreign branches of domestic banks having total assets of \$1 billion or more (investments in Eurodollar certificates may be affected by changes in currency rates or exchange control regulations, or changes in governmental administration or economic or monetary policy in the United States and abroad).

Obligations of Savings Institutions. Certificates of deposit of savings banks and savings and loan associations, having total assets of \$1 billion or more (investments in savings institutions above \$100,000 in principal amount are not protected by federal deposit insurance).

Fully Insured Certificates of Deposit. Certificates of deposit of banks and savings institutions, having total assets of less than \$1 billion, if the principal amount of the obligation is insured by the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund (each of which is administered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation).

Other Short-Term Obligations. Debt securities initially issued with a remaining maturity of 397 days or less.

Depository Receipts

The Fund may invest in American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”) as well as other hybrid forms of ADRs, including European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), which are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer’s home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing in foreign securities. In addition to investment risks associated with the underlying issuer, Depositary Receipts expose the Fund to additional risks associated with the non-uniform terms that apply to Depositary Receipt programs, credit exposure to the depository bank and to the sponsors and other parties with whom the depository bank establishes the programs, currency risk and the risk of an illiquid market for Depositary Receipts. Un-sponsored ADR, EDR and GDR programs are organized independently and without the cooperation of the issuer of the underlying securities. Un-sponsored programs generally expose investors to greater risks than sponsored programs and do not provide holders with many of the shareholder benefits that come from investing in a sponsored Depositary Receipt. As a result, available information concerning the issuer may not be as current as for sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs, and the prices of un-sponsored ADRs, EDRs and GDRs may be more volatile than if such instruments were sponsored by the issuer. Depositary Receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

Portfolio Duration

The Fund may invest in securities of any maturity or no maturity or negative duration, and the Fund’s average duration will vary from time to time, potentially significantly, depending on DoubleLine’s assessment of market conditions and other factors. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. For example, the value of a portfolio of debt securities with an average duration of four years would generally be expected to decline by approximately 4% if interest rates rose by one percentage point. Effective duration is a measure of the Fund’s portfolio duration adjusted for the anticipated effect of interest rate changes on bond and mortgage prepayment rates. DoubleLine 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. DoubleLine may cause the Fund to 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.

Structured Notes and Related Instruments

A structured investment is a security having a return tied to an underlying index or other security or asset class. Structured investments generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. Structured investments are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security. This restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, or specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans) and the issuance by that entity or one or more classes of securities (“structured securities”) backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments. Because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Investments in structured securities are generally of a class of structured securities that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there currently is no active trading market for structured securities. Investments in government and government-related and restructured debt instruments are subject to special risks, including the inability or unwillingness to repay principal and interest, requests to reschedule or restructure outstanding debt and requests to extend additional loan amounts.

Other Investment Companies

The Fund may invest without limit in securities of other open- or closed-end investment companies, including ETFs and investment companies sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties, to the extent that such investments are consistent with the Fund's investment objective, strategies and policies and are permissible under the 1940 Act. The Fund may invest in other investment companies to gain broad market or sector exposure, including during periods when it has large amounts of uninvested cash (such as the period shortly after the Fund receives the proceeds of the offering of its Common Shares) or when DoubleLine believes share prices of other investment companies offer attractive values. 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 management fees and other expenses with respect to assets so invested. Common Shareholders would therefore be subject to duplicative expenses to the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies. The securities of other investment companies may be leveraged, in which case the NAV and/or market value of the investment company's shares will be more volatile than unleveraged investments. See the section entitled "[Investment Objective and Strategies — Principal Risk Factors—Leverage risk](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein.

The Fund's investments in other investment companies may be limited by provisions of the 1940 Act that restrict the aggregate amount the Fund (and in some cases, its affiliated persons) can invest in any one investment company or any series thereof.

Common Stocks and Other Equity Securities

The Fund may invest in equity securities. Equity securities are securities that represent an ownership interest (or the right to acquire such an interest) in a company and include common and preferred stock. Common stocks represent an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has priority over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take priority over holders of preferred stock, whose claims take priority over the claims of those who own common stock.

While offering greater potential for long-term growth, equity securities generally are more volatile and riskier than some other forms of investment, although under certain market conditions various fixed-income investments have comparable or greater price volatility. Therefore, the value of an investment in the Fund may at times decrease instead of increase. The Fund's investments may include securities traded over-the-counter as well as those traded on a securities exchange. Some securities, particularly over-the-counter securities, may be more difficult to sell under some market conditions.

Commercial Paper

Commercial paper represents short-term unsecured promissory notes issued in bearer form by corporations such as banks or bank holding companies and finance companies. The rate of return on commercial paper may be linked or indexed to the level of exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and a foreign currency or currencies.

Repurchase Agreements

The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements, which may be viewed as a type of secured lending by the Fund, typically involving the acquisition by the Fund of debt securities from a selling financial institution such as a bank, savings and loan association or broker-dealer. The repurchase agreements will provide that the Fund will sell back to the institution, and that the institution will repurchase, the underlying security ("collateral") at a specified price and at a fixed time in the future, often not more than seven days from the date of purchase. The collateral will be maintained in a segregated account and, with respect to United States repurchase agreements, will be marked to market daily to ensure that the full value of the collateral, as specified in the repurchase agreement, does not decrease below the repurchase price plus accrued interest. If such a decrease occurs, additional collateral will be requested and, when received, added to the account to maintain full collateralization. The Fund will accrue interest from the institution until the date the repurchase occurs. Although this date is deemed by the Fund to be the maturity

date of a repurchase agreement, the maturities of the collateral securities are not subject to any limits and may exceed one year.

When-Issued, Delayed Delivery and Forward Commitment Transactions

When purchasing a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Fund assumes many of the benefits and risks of ownership of the security, including the risk of price and yield fluctuations, but does not take delivery of the security until a date substantially after the date the transaction is entered into. Because the Fund is not required to pay for the security until the delivery date, these transactions may create investment leverage. When the Fund has sold a security on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or forward commitment basis, the Fund does not participate in future gains or losses with respect to the security.

When-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions include to-be-announced transactions (“TBAs”). In a TBA the Fund typically agrees to buy a mortgage-backed security of a specific type and maturity and issued by an agency or instrumentality of the U.S. Government on a future date. Purchasing securities on a to-be-announced basis can have the effect of leveraging the Fund’s portfolio and increasing the volatility of the Fund’s performance because the Fund has investment exposure to the securities it has agreed to purchase before it has to pay for them. TBAs may be purchased independently or as part of a dollar roll transaction. See “Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Dollar Rolls” above.

Recently finalized rules of FINRA would impose mandatory margin requirements for certain types of when-issued, delayed delivery, forward commitment, or TBA transactions, with limited exceptions. There is no similar requirement applicable to the Fund’s counterparties. Such transactions historically have not been required to be collateralized, and, if those rules are implemented, mandatory collateralization could increase the cost of such transactions and impose added operational complexity.

Short Sales and Short Positions

Short sales are transactions in which the Fund sells an instrument it does not own, in anticipation of a decline in the market value of that instrument. To complete such a transaction, the Fund must borrow the instrument to make delivery to the buyer. The Fund then is obligated to replace the instrument borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or prior to the time of replacement. The price at such time may be more or less than the price at which the instrument was sold by the Fund. Until the instrument is replaced, the Fund is required to repay the lender any dividends or interest that accrues during the period of the loan. The Fund may also enter into a derivative transaction in order to establish a short position with respect to a reference asset. To borrow the instrument or establish the position, the Fund also may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the instrument sold or position established. The net proceeds of the short position will be retained by the broker (or by the Fund’s custodian in a special custody account), to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. The Fund also will incur transaction costs in effecting short positions. The Fund does not currently intend to borrow securities for the purpose of engaging in short sales, though the Fund may enter into short positions at any time.

The Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short position if the price of the instrument or the value of the reference asset increases between the date of the short sale or short position and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed instrument or otherwise closes out the transaction. The Fund will generally realize a gain if the instrument or the value of the reference asset declines in price between those dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased, and the amount of any loss increased, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest, or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short position. 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 Fund’s ability to engage in short sales may from time to time be limited or prohibited because of the inability to borrow certain instruments in the market, legal restrictions on short sales, or other reasons. The loss to the Fund from a short position is potentially unlimited.

Lending of Portfolio Securities

The Fund may make secured loans of its portfolio securities, on either a short-term or long-term basis, amounting to not more than 33 1/3% of its total assets, thereby potentially realizing additional income. The risks in lending portfolio securities, as with other extensions of credit, consist of possible delay in recovery of the securities or possible loss of rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially. If a borrower defaults, the value of the collateral may decline before the Fund can dispose of it. As a matter of policy, securities loans are made to broker-dealers pursuant to agreements requiring that the loans be continuously secured by collateral consisting of cash or short-term debt obligations at least equal at all times to the value of the securities on loan, marked-to-market daily. The borrower pays to the Fund an amount equal to any dividends or interest received on securities lent. The Fund retains all or a portion of the interest received on investment of the cash collateral or receives a fee from the borrower. The Fund bears the risk of any loss on the investment of the collateral; any such loss may exceed, potentially by a substantial amount, any profit to the Fund from its securities lending activities. Although voting rights, or rights to consent, with respect to the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, the Fund retains the right to call the loans at any time on reasonable notice, and it will do so to enable the Fund to exercise voting rights on any matters materially affecting the investment. The Fund may also call such loans in order to sell the securities. The Fund may pay fees in connection with arranging loans of its portfolio securities.

Please see “Investment Objective and Strategies” in the SAI for additional information regarding the investments of the Fund and their related risks.

LEVERAGE

The Fund currently uses, and may in the future use, financial leverage. U.S. Bank has made available to the Fund a \$65,000,000 committed credit facility. Interest charged is at the rate of one-month daily SOFR plus the Term SOFR adjustment of 0.10% plus the applicable margin of 0.75%, 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.

In addition to the credit facility, the Fund may add leverage to its portfolio by using reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions. The Fund also may enter into transactions other than borrowings, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar roll transactions or similar transactions that may give rise to a form of leverage or that have leverage embedded in them, including, among others, the issuance of preferred shares, inverse floaters and related securities, 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.

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 this 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 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. As of June 1, 2023, the Fund was a limited derivatives user under the Derivatives Rule. As a limited derivatives user, the Fund's derivatives exposure, excluding certain currency and interest rate hedging transactions, may not exceed 10% of its net assets. This restriction is not fundamental and may be changed by the Fund without a shareholder vote. 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 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.

See the sections entitled “[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors—Leverage risk](#)” and “[—Derivatives risk](#)” in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR, which is incorporated by reference herein, for a discussion of associated risks.

EFFECTS OF LEVERAGE

The information contained under the heading “[Investment Objective and Strategies—Effects of Leverage](#)” in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR is incorporated herein by reference.

CREDIT FACILITY

Outstanding amounts under the Fund’s committed credit facility with U.S. Bank are payable at maturity or such earlier times as required by the agreement. The credit facility may be terminated by U.S. Bank upon six months’ written notice. The Fund may be required to prepay outstanding amounts under the facility or incur a penalty rate of interest in the event of the occurrence of certain events of default. The Fund would be expected to indemnify the lenders under the facility against liabilities they may incur in connection with the facility. There can be no assurance that the Fund will be successful in establishing or maintaining any given credit facility or other forms of borrowing leverage. Leveraging with a credit facility is expected to result in the Fund paying one or more lenders fees that are in addition to the required interest payments (which may be based on a fixed or floating rate) under the credit facility, including, among others, a commitment fee, a facility fee on the unused portion of the credit facility, closing costs and related fees and expenses. See “Summary of Fund Expenses.”

In addition, the credit agreement with U.S. Bank contains covenants that, among other things, limit the Fund’s ability to incur additional debt, materially change its investment policies and restrictions, and invest above prescribed limits in illiquid securities and securities rated below investment grade. The credit facility additionally requires the Fund to adhere to certain asset coverage tests defined in the credit agreement.

The committed credit facility with U.S. Bank may in the future be replaced or refinanced by one or more credit facilities having substantially different terms than are described above, or by the issuance of preferred shares or debt securities. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund would not be permitted to issue any senior security representing indebtedness unless immediately after such issuance the value of the Fund’s total assets less all liabilities and indebtedness not represented by senior securities is at least 300% of the value of the outstanding amount of any senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act). 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, the value of the Fund’s total assets satisfies the above-referenced 300% coverage requirement after deducting the amount of such dividend or distribution.

POSSIBLE FUTURE ISSUANCE OF PREFERRED SHARES

As noted above, although the Fund has no present intention to do so, the Fund may determine in the future to issue preferred shares to add leverage to its portfolio. Any such preferred shares would have complete priority upon distribution of assets over the Common Shares. Under the 1940 Act, the Fund would not be permitted to issue preferred shares unless immediately after such issuance the value of the Fund’s total assets less liabilities (other than any senior securities outstanding or the liquidation value of any outstanding preferred shares) was at least 200% of the liquidation value of the outstanding preferred shares plus the aggregate amount of any senior securities representing indebtedness (as defined in the 1940 Act) held by the Fund as described above (*i.e.*, such liquidation value plus the aggregate amount of senior securities representing indebtedness may not exceed 50% of the Fund’s total assets less liabilities (other than any senior securities outstanding or the liquidation value of any outstanding preferred shares)). In addition, if the Fund issues preferred shares, the 1940 Act prohibits the declaration of any dividend (except a dividend payable in Common Shares of the Fund) or distribution upon the common shares of the Fund, or purchase of any such Common Shares, unless in every such case the preferred share class has, at the time of the declaration of any such dividend or distribution or at the time of any such purchase, an asset coverage of at least 200% (as described above) after deducting the amount of such dividend, distribution, or purchase price, as the case may be. The 1940 Act requires that the holders of any preferred shares, voting separately as a single class, have the right to elect two Trustees at all times, and, if dividends on preferred shares shall be unpaid in an amount equal to two full years’ dividends on such preferred shares, to elect a majority of the Trustees. The Fund might also be subject to certain restrictions imposed by guidelines of one or more rating agencies that may issue ratings for

preferred shares issued by the Fund. These guidelines may impose asset coverage or portfolio composition requirements that are more stringent than those imposed on the Fund by the 1940 Act.

If the Fund determines to issue preferred shares, the Fund expects to apply for ratings for such preferred shares from Moody's, S&P, Fitch and/or another NRSRO. In order to obtain and maintain such ratings, the Fund expects to be required to comply with investment quality and other guidelines established by an NRSRO. The Fund may also be required to comply with investment quality and other guidelines established by a liquidity provider with which the Fund may enter into an arrangement in order to enhance the liquidity of the preferred shares it issues. Any such guidelines imposed by an NRSRO and/or a liquidity provider will likely be more restrictive than the restrictions set forth in this Prospectus and the SAI; at this time, however, no assurance can be given as to the nature or extent of any such guidelines that may be imposed. No minimum rating is required for the issuance of preferred shares by the Fund. Moody's, S&P and Fitch receive fees in connection with their ratings issuances.

PRINCIPAL RISK FACTORS

The NAV and market price of, and dividends paid on, the common shares will fluctuate with and be affected by, among other things, the risks of investing in the Fund.

The information contained under the heading "[Investment Objective and Strategies—Principal Risk Factors](#)" in the Fund's most recent annual report on Form N-CSR is incorporated herein by reference.

The following information supplements "—Market disruption and geopolitical risk" in the Fund's most recent annual report.

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 result in increased costs and require significant attention from the Adviser.

Investors should consider the specific risk factors and special considerations associated with investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of your entire investment. A prospectus supplement relating to an offering of the Fund's securities may identify additional risks associated with such offering.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND

Trustees and Officers

The Board is responsible for overseeing the management and operations of the Fund, including oversight of the duties performed by the Adviser. The role of the Board and of any individual Trustee is one of oversight and not of management of the day-to-day affairs of the Fund and its oversight role does not make the Board a guarantor of the Fund's investments, operations or activities. As is the case for most registered investment companies, the day-to-day management and operation of the Fund are performed by various service providers to the Fund, such as the Adviser, Administrator, custodian and transfer agent, each of which is discussed in greater detail in this Prospectus or in the SAI. The names and business addresses of the Trustees and officers of the Fund and their principal occupations and other affiliations during the past five years are set forth under "Management of the Fund" in the SAI.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital LP, with offices at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602, serves as the investment adviser of the Fund. The Adviser is registered as an investment adviser under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended. Subject to the oversight of the Board, the Adviser is responsible for managing, either directly or through others selected by it, the investment activities of the Fund and the Fund's business affairs.

Mr. Gundlach serves as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of the Adviser. The general partner of the Adviser is DoubleLine Capital GP LLC, an entity that is majority owned by Jeffrey E. Gundlach. As a result, Mr. Gundlach may be deemed to control the Adviser. As of June 30, 2023, the Adviser had approximately \$95.0 billion of assets under management.

The following individuals at DoubleLine are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day portfolio management of the Fund:

Name	Since	Recent Professional Experience
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Inception	Mr. Gundlach is the founder and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of DoubleLine Capital and is Chief Investment Officer (CIO) of DoubleLine Capital. Mr. Gundlach has been CEO and CIO of DoubleLine Capital since its inception in December 2009.
Andrew Hsu	April 2020	Mr. Hsu joined DoubleLine in 2009. He is a Portfolio Manager and heads the Global Infrastructure and Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) group. He is a permanent member of the Fixed Income Asset Allocation and Structured Products Committees.
Ken Shinoda	April 2020	Mr. Shinoda joined DoubleLine in 2009. He is the Chair of the Structured Products Committee and the lead Portfolio Manager overseeing the Non-Agency Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS) team. He is a permanent member of the Fixed Income Asset Allocation Committee. He is a CFA charterholder.

The SAI provides additional information about the portfolio managers' compensation, other accounts managed by the portfolio managers and the portfolio managers' ownership of securities in the Fund.

Investment Management Agreement

Pursuant to an Investment Management Agreement between the Adviser and the Fund, the Fund has agreed to pay the Adviser an annual fee, computed and paid monthly, in an amount equal to 1.00% of the Fund's average daily total managed assets, for the services rendered, facilities provided, and expenses borne by the Adviser under the Investment Management Agreement. 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. With respect to any reverse repurchase agreement, dollar roll or similar transaction, “total managed 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. Cash and cash equivalents are included when calculating the Fund’s total managed assets. For purposes of calculating total managed assets, the Fund’s derivative investments generally will be valued based on their market value (i.e., the notional value of such investments will not be used for purposes of calculating total managed assets). The average daily total managed assets of the Fund for any month is determined by taking an average of all of the determinations of total managed assets during such month at the close of business on each business day during such month.

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 for the Fund to use leverage, which creates a conflict of interest between the Adviser, on the one hand, and the holders of the Common Shares, on the other hand.

A discussion regarding the considerations of the Fund’s Board for approving the renewal of the Investment Management Agreement is included in the Fund’s semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended March 31, 2023.

Administrator

Pursuant to the Master Services Agreement among the Fund and USBGFS, USBGFS serves as administrator, fund accountant and transfer agent, and provides certain additional compliance services to the Fund. As administrator, USBGFS provides certain services, including, among other things, furnishing the Fund with various services required by the Fund’s operations; compiling data for and preparing notices to the SEC; calculating the Fund’s daily NAV; providing pricing information and certain other financial data; preparing reports that are required by the securities, investment, tax or other laws and regulations of the United States; coordinating federal and state tax returns; monitoring the Fund’s expense accruals; and generally assisting in the overall operations of the Fund.

U.S. Bank, an affiliate of USBGFS, serves as custodian for the Fund and is responsible for maintaining custody of the Fund’s cash and investments. The Fund will pay USBGFS and the Custodian a combined aggregate asset based fee, payable monthly (the “Administration Fee”), at the annual rate of 0.02% of the Fund’s average total managed assets. For these purposes, the Fund’s average total managed assets will be calculated in the same manner as they are for purposes of calculating the fee payable under the Investment Management Agreement. See “Investment Management Agreement.” The Fund will also pay the Custodian additional charges for transactions in book-entry securities, repurchase agreements, short sales, options, futures, mutual funds, margin variation, physical security transactions and segregated accounts and reimburse USBGFS and the Custodian for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in performing their duties under the Master Services Agreement and the Custody Agreement.

Expenses

The Adviser and the Administrator are each obligated to pay expenses associated with providing the services contemplated by the agreements to which they are parties, including compensation of and office space for their respective officers and employees connected with investment and economic research, trading and investment management and administration of the Fund. DoubleLine will pay the fees of any Trustee of the Fund who is an officer or employee of DoubleLine. In addition to the fees of the Adviser and the Administrator, the Fund pays all other costs and expenses of its operations, including, among other things, compensation of its Trustees (other than those affiliated with the Adviser), custodial expenses, shareholder servicing expenses, transfer agency, sub-transfer agency and dividend disbursing expenses, legal fees, expenses of independent auditors, expenses of preparing,

printing and distributing prospectuses, shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements and reports to governmental agencies, costs, including dividend and/or interest expenses and other costs (including, without limitation, offering and related legal costs, fees to brokers, fees to auction or liquidity agents, fees to transfer agents, fees to rating agencies and fees to auditors associated with satisfying rating agency requirements for preferred shares or other senior securities issued by the Fund and other related requirements in the Fund's organizational documents) associated with the Fund's issuance, offering, repurchase and maintenance of preferred shares or other senior securities, and taxes, if any.

The Investment Management Agreement authorizes DoubleLine to select brokers or dealers (including affiliates) to arrange for the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, including principal transactions. Any commission, fee or other remuneration paid to an affiliated broker or dealer is paid in compliance with the Fund's procedures adopted in accordance with Rule 17e-1 under the 1940 Act.

Control Persons

A control person is a person who owns, either directly or indirectly, beneficially more than 25% of the voting securities of a company. As of August 31, 2023, the Fund did not know of any person or entity who "controlled" the Fund.

MARKET AND NET ASSET VALUE

The NAV of the Common Shares of the Fund is calculated as of the close of trading on the NYSE (usually 4:00 p.m. Eastern time) each day the NYSE opens for regular trading. The NAV is determined by adding the value of the Fund's securities, cash and other assets of the Fund, subtracting all of the Fund's expenses and liabilities, and then dividing by the total number of Common Shares outstanding (assets-liabilities/# of Common Shares = NAV). In calculating its NAV, the Fund generally will not consider information that becomes available after the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, such as securities transactions that occur after that time.

The Common Shares have traded both at a premium and a discount to 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, the high and low net asset value per Common Share and the high and low premium/discount to net asset value per Common Share.

Quarter	Common Share Market Price		Common Share Net Asset Value		Premium (Discount) as a % of Net Asset Value ⁽¹⁾	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
June 30, 2023	\$15.09	\$14.18	\$14.80	\$14.26	4.79%	-3.39%
March 31, 2023	\$15.58	\$14.06	\$15.06	\$14.45	4.15%	-3.76%
December 31, 2022	\$15.01	\$13.85	\$14.80	\$14.22	2.78%	-3.69%
September 30, 2022	\$16.27	\$14.13	\$16.03	\$14.70	1.50%	-3.88%
June 30, 2022	\$17.03	\$15.13	\$17.45	\$15.92	-2.41%	-4.96%
March 31, 2022	\$19.26	\$16.26	\$18.85	\$17.39	2.18%	-6.50%
December 31, 2021	\$19.93	\$18.71	\$19.45	\$18.83	2.47%	-0.64%
September 30, 2021	\$20.05	\$19.58	\$19.72	\$19.38	1.67%	1.03%
June 30, 2021	\$20.25	\$19.47	\$19.72	\$19.48	2.69%	-0.05%
March 31, 2021	\$20.19	\$19.04	\$19.87	\$19.46	1.61%	-2.16%
December 31, 2020	\$19.87	\$18.55	\$19.87	\$19.39	0.00%	-4.33%

⁽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 per Common Share at the close of business on August 31, 2023 was \$14.55 and the last reported sale price of a Common Share on the NYSE on that day was \$14.28, representing a 1.86% discount to such NAV. As of August 31, 2023, the net assets of the Fund attributable to Common Shares were \$239,903,883 and the Fund had outstanding 16,491,482 Common Shares.

The Fund values its portfolio securities for purposes of calculating its NAV using procedures approved by the Fund's Board. Those procedures allow for a variety of methodologies to be used to value the Fund's securities. The specific methodologies used for a particular security may vary based on the market data available for a specific

security at the time the Fund calculates its NAV or based on other considerations. The procedures also permit a level of judgment to be used in the valuation process. Accordingly, the methodologies summarized below are not an exhaustive list of the methodologies the Fund may use to value a security and they may not represent the means by which the Fund's investments are valued on any particular business day.

The Fund's investments for which market quotations are readily available are valued based on market value. Equity securities are typically valued at the official close or the last reported sales price on the principal exchange or market on which they are traded or, if there were no sales that day at the mean between the closing bid and asked prices. 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.

Market values for domestic and foreign fixed income securities are normally determined on the basis of valuations provided by independent pricing services. Prices obtained from independent pricing services use various inputs, including, but not limited to, information provided by broker-dealers; pricing formulas, such as dividend discount models; option valuation formulas; estimates of market values obtained from yield data relating to investments or securities with similar characteristics; and discounted cash flow models that might be applicable. The Fund will generally value its investments in other investment companies and private funds, such as hedge funds, at their reported NAVs, to the extent available. 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. The Fund accounts for whole and fractional loans at the individual loan level for valuation purposes, and whole loans and fractional loans are fair valued, where applicable, using inputs of which the Fund has knowledge as of each time the Fund's net asset value is calculated that take into account borrower-level data that is updated periodically to take into account new information regarding the borrower or the loan, including, potentially, borrower payment history, loan collateral and borrower creditworthiness.

The Fund will generally value over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives 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.

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. Senior secured floating rate loans for which an active secondary market does not exist to a reliable degree in the judgment of the Adviser will be valued at fair value. In valuing a senior secured floating rate loan at fair value, the factors considered may include, but are not limited to, the following: (a) the creditworthiness of the borrower and any intermediate participants; (b) the terms of the loan; (c) recent prices in the market for similar loans, if any and (d) recent prices in the market for instruments of similar quality, rate, period until next interest rate reset and maturity.

The Fund may hold investment positions in sizes smaller than institutionally-sized round lot positions (sometimes referred to as 'odd lots'). Pricing services generally provide evaluations on the basis of institutionally-sized round lots. The Fund does not generally apply (and has not historically applied) discounts to pricing service evaluations of securities when it holds and values odd lot positions. If the Fund sells a position in an odd-lot transaction, the sale price may be less than the value at which the position has been held by the Fund.

Investments denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are valued in U.S. dollars using exchange rates obtained from independent data providers, generally as of the time the Fund calculates its NAV. As a result, the NAV of the Fund's shares may be affected by changes in the values of currencies in relation to the U.S. dollar.

If market quotations are unavailable or deemed unreliable for a security or if a security's value may have been significantly affected by events occurring after the close of a securities market on which the security principally trades but before the Fund calculates its NAV, the Valuation Designee (as defined below) may, in accordance with

procedures adopted by the Board, attempt to assign a value to the security. This fair value may be higher or lower than any available market price or quotation for such security and, because this process necessarily depends upon judgment, this value also may vary from valuations determined by other funds using their own valuation procedures. While the Fund's use of fair value pricing is intended to result in calculation of an NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Fund cannot guarantee that any fair value price will, in fact, approximate the amount the Fund would actually realize upon the sale of the securities in question. Fair valuation may require subjective determinations about the value of a security. While the Fund's policy is intended to result in a calculation of the Fund's NAV that fairly reflects security values as of the time of pricing, the Fund cannot ensure that fair values used by the Fund accurately reflect the price that the Fund could obtain for a security if it were to dispose of that security as of the time of pricing (for instance, in a forced or distressed sale). The prices used by the Fund may differ from the value that would be realized if the securities were sold. The Board has designated the Adviser as the Fund's valuation designee pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the 1940 Act (the "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.

In determining the valuation of certain commercial real estate-related, residential real estate-related and certain other investments for which a limited market may exist, the Valuation Designee may value such investments based on appraisals conducted by an independent valuation advisor or a similar pricing agent. These firms may be engaged to conduct periodic (e.g., monthly, quarterly) appraisals of such investments or ad hoc appraisals at times where the Valuation Designee believes there may have been a significant change in the investment's value. Certain valuation advisors, pricing agents and/or valuation methodologies may require a significant period of time to incorporate new pricing-related information (e.g., remittance data) into the resulting pricing evaluation, appraisal or model output and, accordingly, updated pricing evaluations, appraisals or other pricing outputs may not be available to the Fund for a period of time after new pricing-related information becomes available to the Valuation Designee. Unless the NAV, market price and other aspects of an investment exceed certain significance thresholds, an independent valuation firm may not be retained to undertake an evaluation of an asset periodically or at all.

In addition, the Valuation Designee will monitor the Fund's real estate-related investments for events that they believe may be expected to have a material impact on the values of such investments, and will notify any valuation advisors or pricing agents the Fund uses for any such asset of such events. If, in the opinion of the Valuation Designee, an event becomes known to it (including through communication with the valuation advisors or pricing agents) that leads it to conclude that a valuation other than the most recent evaluation of the affected investment better reflects the investment's fair value, the Valuation Designee will recommend to the Fund's Valuation Committee adjusting the valuation of the investment accordingly. The volume of pricing related information that may become available with respect to an investment and/or the complexity of the valuation model used for an investment may inhibit the Valuation Designee's ability to ascertain promptly whether new pricing related information will have a material effect on the value of the investment.

The valuations of securities that trade principally on a foreign market that closes before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV will generally be based on quotations or other information as of that earlier closing time. If significant events occur after that earlier closing time but before the time as of which the Fund calculates its NAV, the Fund may fair value those securities in accordance with the Fund's valuation policies. Foreign markets may be closed on days when the Fund prices its shares (e.g., on non-U.S. holidays), and foreign markets may be open on weekends and other days when the Fund does not price its shares.

DISTRIBUTIONS

The Fund declares and pays distributions from its net investment income monthly. The Fund also expects to make a distribution during or with respect to each calendar year (which may be combined with a regular monthly distribution), which will generally include any net investment income and net realized capital gain for the year not otherwise distributed previously. The tax treatment and characterization of the Fund's distributions may vary significantly from time to time because of the varied nature of the Fund's investments. The tax characterization of the Fund's distributions made in a taxable year cannot finally be determined until at or after the end of the year. If the total distributions made in any taxable year exceed the sum of the Fund's (i) investment company taxable

income (as that term is defined in the Code) and net tax-exempt income, determined in each case without regard to the deduction for dividends paid, and (ii) net capital gains (defined as net long-term gains in excess of net short-term losses, in each case taking into account any loss carryforwards), such excess distributed amount would be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes first as a tax-free return of capital to Common Shareholders to the extent of their adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares. After such adjusted tax basis is reduced to zero, the distribution would constitute capital gain (assuming the shares are held as capital assets). In general terms, a return of capital would involve a situation where a Fund distribution (or a portion thereof) represents a return of a portion of the Common Shareholder's investment, rather than net income or capital gains generated from his or her investment during a particular period. Although return of capital distributions may not be taxable, such distributions would reduce the basis of a shareholder's Common Shares and therefore may increase a shareholder's tax liability for capital gains upon a sale of Common Shares. See "Tax Matters." Returns of capital cause less of the Common Shareholders' assets to be invested in the Fund and thereby potentially increase the Fund's expense ratio over time. The distribution policy may cause the Fund to sell a security at a time it would not otherwise do so in order to manage the distribution of income and gain.

Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act limits the number of times the Fund may distribute long-term capital gains in any tax year, which may increase the variability of the Fund's distributions and result in certain distributions being comprised more or less heavily than others of long-term capital gains currently eligible for favorable income tax rates.

The Fund has received an order from the SEC granting an exemption from Section 19(b) of the 1940 Act, and Rule 19b-1 thereunder to permit the Fund to include realized long-term capital gains as a part of its regular distributions to Common Shareholders more frequently than would otherwise be permitted by the 1940 Act (generally once per taxable year). The Fund may, but will not necessarily, rely on this exemptive order in the future. The Fund may, but will not necessarily, seek to pay distributions generally at a rate based on a fixed percentage of the Common Shares' NAV at a particular time (a "managed distribution policy"). Any such managed distribution policy may be modified by the Board from time to time. If the Fund were to seek to make distributions under a managed distribution policy, it would typically be intended to result in the payment of approximately the same percentage of the Fund's NAV to Common Shareholders each month. Section 19(a) of the 1940 Act and Rule 19a-1 thereunder require the Fund to provide a written statement accompanying any such payment that adequately discloses its source or sources. Thus, if the source of the dividend or other distribution were the original capital contribution of the Common Shareholder, and the payment amounted to a return of capital, the Fund would be required to provide written disclosure to that effect. Nevertheless, persons who periodically receive the payment of a dividend or other distribution may be under the impression that they are receiving net profits when they are not. Common Shareholders should read any written disclosure provided pursuant to Section 19(a) and Rule 19a-1 carefully, and should not assume that the source of any distribution from the Fund is net income or net profit. In addition, in cases where the Fund would return capital to Common Shareholders, such a distribution may bear on the Fund's ability to maintain its asset coverage requirements and to pay the dividends on any preferred shares that the Fund may issue, if ever.

The Fund is not permitted to declare any cash dividend or other distribution on its Common Shares unless, at the time of such declaration, the Fund satisfies the asset coverage test with respect to senior securities representing indebtedness or senior securities that are stocks, if any, as prescribed by the 1940 Act. See "Leverage" on page 34 for more information.

Unless the registered owner of Common Shares elects to receive dividends and distributions in cash, dividends and capital gains distributions will be reinvested in Common Shares of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's automatic dividend reinvestment plan. The Fund may pay distributions from sources that may not be available in the future and that are unrelated to the Fund's performance, such as from offering proceeds and/or borrowings. See "Dividend Reinvestment Plan."

Although it does not currently intend to do so, the Board may change the Fund's distribution policy and the amount or timing of distributions, based on a number of factors, including the amount of the Fund's undistributed net investment income and net short- and long-term capital gains and historical and projected net investment income and net short- and long-term capital gains.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

The information contained under the heading “[Dividend Reinvestment Plan](#)” in the Fund’s most recent annual report on Form N-CSR is incorporated herein by reference.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The following is a brief description of the capital structure of the Fund. This description does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified in its entirety by reference to the Declaration of Trust and the Fund’s Third Amended and Restated Bylaws (the “Bylaws”).

The Fund is an unincorporated voluntary association with transferable shares of beneficial interest (commonly referred to as a “Massachusetts business trust”) established under the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the Declaration of Trust. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Board may authorize separate classes of shares of beneficial interest. Preferred shares may be issued in one or more series, with such par value and with such rights as determined by the Board, by action of the Board without the approval of the Common Shareholders.

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Common Shares will be issued with a par value of \$0.00001 per share. As of August 31, 2023 the Fund had 16,491,482 Common Shares outstanding. Common Shareholders are entitled to share equally in dividends declared by the Board and in the net assets of the Fund available for distribution to Common Shareholders after payment of the preferential amounts payable to any outstanding preferred shares of beneficial interest. All Common Shares have equal rights to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets upon liquidation. Common Shares are fully paid and, subject to matters discussed in “Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Declaration of Trust,” non-assessable, and have no pre-emptive or conversion rights or rights to cumulative voting, and have no right to cause the Fund to repurchase their shares. Upon liquidation of the Fund, after paying or adequately providing for the payment of all liabilities of the Fund and the liquidation preference with respect to any outstanding preferred shares, and upon receipt of such releases, indemnities and refunding agreements as they deem necessary for their protection, the Board may distribute the remaining assets of the Fund among the Common Shareholders.

Common Shareholders are entitled to one vote for each Common Share held. Each fractional share shall be entitled to a proportionate fractional vote, except as otherwise provided by the Declaration of Trust, Bylaws, or required by applicable law.

The Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the trading or “ticker” symbol “DBL.” The Fund intends to hold annual meetings of shareholders so long as the Common Shares are listed on a national securities exchange and annual meetings are required as a condition of such listing.

The Fund’s net asset value will be reduced immediately following the offering by the amount of offering expenses paid or reimbursed by the Fund.

Unlike open-end funds, closed-end funds like the Fund do not continuously offer shares and do not provide daily redemptions. Rather, if a shareholder determines to buy additional Common Shares or sell shares already held, the shareholder may do so by trading on the exchange through a broker or otherwise. The Declaration of Trust limits the ability of the Fund to convert to open-end status. See “Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Declaration of Trust.”

Shares of closed-end investment companies frequently trade at prices lower than NAV. Shares of closed-end investment companies have during some periods traded at prices higher than NAV and during other periods traded at prices lower than NAV. The Fund cannot assure you that Common Shares will trade at a price equal to or higher than NAV in the future. In addition to the Fund’s NAV, the market price of the Common Shares may be affected by factors relating to the Fund such as dividend levels and stability (which will in turn be affected by Fund expenses, including the costs of any preferred shares issued by the Fund and the Fund’s borrowings, reverse repurchase agreements, and other leverage, levels of dividend and interest payments by the Fund’s portfolio holdings, levels of appreciation/depreciation of the Fund’s portfolio holdings, regulation 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. The Common Shares are designed primarily for long-term investors, and investors in the Common Shares should not view the Fund as a vehicle for trading purposes. See the SAI under "Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund."

As noted under "Leverage," U.S. Bank has made available to the Fund, a \$65,000,000 committed credit facility. The Fund may also use reverse repurchase agreements and dollar roll transactions. Any obligations of the Fund arising out of leverage have complete priority upon distribution of assets over the Common Shares. The Fund may also enter into transactions other than those noted above that may give rise to a form of leverage including, among others, futures and forward contracts (including foreign currency exchange contracts), credit default swaps and other derivative transactions, loans of portfolio securities, short sales and when-issued, delayed delivery and forward commitment transactions. See "Leverage."

As of August 31, 2023, the following number of Common Shares of the Fund was authorized for registration and outstanding:

(1) Title of Class	(2) Amount Authorized	(3) Amount Held by the Fund or for its Account	(4) Amount Outstanding Exclusive of Amount Shown under (3)
Common Shares	Unlimited	1,480	16,478,509

ANTI-TAKEOVER AND OTHER PROVISIONS IN THE DECLARATION OF TRUST

The Declaration of Trust and the Bylaws include 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. The Fund's Trustees are divided into three classes. At each annual meeting of shareholders, the term of one class will expire and each Trustee elected to that class will hold office for a term of three years. With the classification of the Board in this manner, it would require two years to change a majority of the Fund's Board. In addition, the Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee may be removed from office only for cause and only (i) by action of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the outstanding shares of the classes or series of shares entitled to vote for the election of such Trustee, or (ii) by written instrument, signed by at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the remaining Trustees. "Cause" for these purposes shall require willful misconduct, dishonesty or fraud on the part of the Trustee in the conduct of his office or such Trustee being convicted of a felony.

As described below, the Declaration of Trust grants special approval rights with respect to certain matters to members of the Board who qualify as "Continuing Trustees," which term means a Trustee who either (i) has 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) was nominated to serve as a member of the Board by a majority of the Continuing Trustees then members of the Board.

The Declaration of Trust requires the affirmative vote or consent of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Trustees and holders of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Fund's shares to authorize certain Fund transactions not in the ordinary course of business, including a merger or consolidation, issuances or transfers by the Fund of the Fund's shares having an aggregate fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more (except as may be made pursuant to a public offering, the Fund's dividend reinvestment plan or upon exercise of any stock subscription rights), sales, leases, exchanges, mortgages, pledges, transfers, or other dispositions of Fund assets, having an aggregate fair market value of \$1,000,000 or more (except for transactions in securities effected by the Fund in the ordinary course of business) or any shareholder proposal regarding specific investment decisions, unless the transaction is authorized by both a majority of the Trustees and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees (in which case no shareholder authorization would be required by the Declaration of Trust, but may be required in certain cases under the Fund's Bylaws, the 1940 Act, and other applicable law). The Declaration of Trust also requires the affirmative vote or consent of holders of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Fund's shares

entitled to vote on the matter to authorize a conversion of the Fund from a closed-end to an open-end investment company, unless the conversion is authorized by both a majority of the Trustees and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees (in which case shareholders would have only the minimum voting rights required by the 1940 Act with respect to the conversion). Also, the Declaration of Trust provides that the Fund may be terminated at any time by vote or consent of at least seventy-five percent (75%) of the Fund's shares entitled to vote or, alternatively, by vote or consent of both a majority of the Trustees and seventy-five percent (75%) of the Continuing Trustees upon written notice to shareholders of the Fund.

The Bylaws provide that, with respect to an election of Trustees, a nominee receiving the affirmative vote of a plurality of the shares voted at any meeting at which a quorum as to the election of Trustees is present shall be elected, except that, with respect to a Contested Election, a nominee receiving the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares outstanding and entitled to vote with respect to the election of Trustees at any meeting at which a quorum as to the election of Trustees is present shall be elected (the "Majority Voting Standard"). A "Contested Election" means any election of Trustees in which the number of persons nominated for election as Trustees with respect to a given class or series of shares in accordance with the Bylaws exceeds the number of Trustees to be elected with respect to such class or series, with the determination that any election of Trustees is a Contested Election to be made by the Secretary or any Assistant Secretary of the Fund prior to such election of Trustees. The Bylaws provide that, in the event that the Majority Voting Standard is held by a federal or state court sitting within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to be inconsistent with applicable law governing Massachusetts business trusts, then, with respect to any Contested Election until such ruling is reversed, overturned, vacated, stayed or otherwise nullified, a nominee receiving the affirmative vote of a plurality of the shares voted at any meeting at which a quorum as to the election of Trustees is present shall be elected. In the event of a Contested Election, if one or more nominees are elected who were not Trustees prior to such Contested Election ("Non-Incumbents"), then the Non-Incumbents shall first be deemed to have been elected to fill any vacancies and then, if all vacancies have been filled, to succeed those Trustees who served as Trustees prior to such Contested Election and stood for reelection at such Contested Election and received the fewest affirmative votes, the designation of the specific Non-Incumbents to fill such vacancies and to succeed such Trustees to be made by a majority of the Continuing Trustees by resolution following such Contested Election. If, at any annual meeting (the "Current Annual Meeting"), shareholders will consider the election of a Trustee whose term is set to expire at the time of such Current Annual Meeting and upon the election and qualification of his or her successor (an "Expiring Trustee"), and the Expiring Trustee is not reelected and no successor to such Expiring Trustee is elected and qualified (in either case, because the required vote or quorum is not obtained or for any other reason), then such Expiring Trustee shall continue to serve as a Trustee and remain a member of the relevant class of Trustees, holding office until the annual meeting held in the third succeeding year following the year for which the Current Annual Meeting was called in the initial notice thereof and until the election and qualification of such Expiring Trustee's successor, if any, or until such Expiring Trustee sooner dies, resigns, retires or is disqualified or removed from office. The Board has considered the foregoing voting standard and concluded that it is in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, including Common Shareholders.

See "Anti-Takeover and Other Provisions in the Declaration of Trust and Bylaws" in the SAI for a more detailed summary of these provisions.

The Trustees may from time to time grant other voting rights to shareholders with respect to these and other matters in the Fund's Bylaws.

The overall effect of these provisions is to render more difficult the accomplishment of a merger or the assumption of control of the Fund by a third party. They provide, however, the advantage of potentially requiring persons seeking control of the Fund to negotiate with its management regarding the price to be paid and facilitating the continuity of the Fund's investment objective and policies. The Board of the Fund has considered the foregoing anti-takeover provisions and concluded that they are in the best interests of the Fund and its shareholders, including Common Shareholders.

Under Massachusetts law, shareholders could, in certain circumstances, be held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. However, the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for debts or obligations of the Fund and requires that notice of such limited liability be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by the Fund or the Trustees. The Declaration of Trust further provides for

indemnification out of the assets and property of the Fund for all loss and expense of any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Fund. Thus, the risk of a shareholder incurring financial loss on account of shareholder liability is limited to circumstances in which the Fund would be unable to meet its obligations. The Fund believes that the likelihood of such circumstances is remote.

The Bylaws provide that unless the Fund consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Fund or the shareholders, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any Trustee, officer or other employee of the Fund to the Fund or the Fund's shareholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any applicable provision of the laws of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts or the Declaration of Trust or the Bylaws, (iv) any action to interpret, apply, enforce or determine the validity of the Declaration of Trust or the Bylaws or (v) any action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall be within the federal or state courts sitting within The Commonwealth of Massachusetts (each, a "Covered Action").

The Bylaws further provide that if any Covered Action is filed in a court other than in a federal or state court sitting within The Commonwealth of Massachusetts (a "Foreign Action") in the name of any shareholder, such shareholder shall be deemed to have consented to (i) the personal jurisdiction of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts in connection with any action brought in any such courts to enforce the preceding sentence (an "Enforcement Action") and (ii) having service of process made upon such shareholder in any such Enforcement Action by service upon such shareholder's counsel in the Foreign Action as agent for such shareholder.

Any person purchasing or otherwise acquiring or holding any interest in shares of beneficial interest of the Fund will be (i) deemed to have notice of and consented to the foregoing paragraphs and (ii) deemed to have waived any argument relating to the inconvenience of the forum referenced above in connection with any action or proceeding described in the foregoing paragraphs.

This forum selection provision may limit a shareholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with Trustees, officers or other agents of the Fund and its service providers, which may discourage such lawsuits with respect to such claims and increase the costs for a shareholder to pursue such claims. If a court were to find the forum selection provision contained in the Bylaws to be inapplicable or unenforceable in an action, the Fund may incur additional costs associated with resolving such action in other jurisdictions. This forum selection provision shall not apply to claims made under federal securities laws.

The Declaration of Trust provides that shareholders must obtain authorization from the Trustees to bring or maintain a direct action or claim for monetary damages against the Fund or the Trustees predicated upon an express or implied right of action under the Declaration of Trust or for a single shareholder to bring or maintain a direct action with respect to an alleged injury suffered by similarly situated shareholders. The Declaration of Trust also provides that shareholders must make a demand on the Trustees requesting the Trustees to bring or maintain any action, proceeding or claim on behalf of the Fund or any class of shareholders unless the plaintiff makes a specific showing that irreparable nonmonetary injury to the Fund or a series or class of shares would otherwise result. The provisions of the Declaration of Trust described in this paragraph do not apply to claims asserted under the federal securities laws.

The foregoing is intended only as a summary and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Declaration of Trust and the Fund's Bylaws, both of which are on file with the SEC.

REPURCHASE OF COMMON SHARES; CONVERSION TO OPEN-END FUND

The Fund is a closed-end investment company and as such its shareholders will not have the right to cause the Fund to repurchase their shares. Instead, the Common Shares will trade in the open market at a price that will be a function of the Fund's NAV and of other factors relating to the Fund such as dividend levels and stability (which will in turn be affected by Fund expenses, including the costs of any preferred shares issued by the Fund, total return swaps, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar rolls, borrowings and other leverage used by the Fund, levels of dividend and interest payments by the Fund's portfolio holdings, levels of appreciation/depreciation of the Fund's portfolio holdings, regulation affecting the timing and character of Fund's 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 market price of the Common Shares 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. Shares of a closed-end investment company may frequently trade at prices lower than NAV. The Board will regularly monitor the relationship between the market price and NAV of the Common Shares. If the Common Shares were to trade at a substantial discount to NAV for an extended period of time, the Board may consider the repurchase of its 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. If the Board determines in the future to conduct a tender offer for its Common Shares, Fund shareholders to whom the tender offer is made will be provided notice, instructions regarding how to participate in the tender offer, and information regarding the terms of the tender offer that such shareholders should consider before determining whether to participate (including, if applicable, information regarding any applicable repurchase fee). The Fund cannot assure you that the Board will decide to take or propose any of these actions, or that Common Share repurchases or tender offers will actually reduce any market discount.

If the Fund were to convert to an open-end company, the Common Shares likely would no longer be listed on the NYSE. In contrast to a closed-end investment company, shareholders of an open-end investment company may require the company to redeem their shares at any time (except in certain circumstances as authorized by or under the 1940 Act) at their NAV, less any redemption charge that is in effect at the time of redemption.

Before deciding whether to take any action to convert the Fund to an open-end investment company, the Board would consider all relevant factors, including the extent and duration of any discount, the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, the impact of any action that might be taken on the Fund or its shareholders and market considerations. Based on these considerations, even if the Common Shares should trade at a discount, the Board may determine that, in the interest of the Fund and its shareholders, no action should be taken. See "Repurchase of Common Shares; Conversion to Open-End Fund" in the SAI for a further discussion of possible action to reduce or eliminate any such discount to NAV.

TAX MATTERS

The following is a summary discussion of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a Common Shareholder that acquires, holds and/or disposes of Common Shares of the Fund, and reflects provisions of the Code, existing U.S. Treasury regulations, rulings published by the IRS, and other applicable authority, as of the date of this Prospectus. These authorities are subject to change by legislative or administrative action, possibly with retroactive effect. The following discussion is only a summary of some of the important tax considerations generally applicable to investments in the Fund. For more detailed information regarding tax considerations, see the SAI. There may be other and different tax considerations applicable to particular investors, such as insurance companies, financial institutions, broker-dealers, tax-advantaged retirement plans and non-U.S. shareholders. In addition, income earned through an investment in the Fund may be subject to state, local and foreign taxes. Common Shareholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding their particular situation and the possible application of U.S. federal, state, local, foreign or other tax laws.

U.S. Federal Income Taxation of the Fund

The Fund has elected to be treated as a RIC under Subchapter M of the Code and intends each year to qualify and be eligible to be treated as such. In order for the Fund to qualify as a RIC, it must meet an income and asset diversification test each year. To satisfy the income test, the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income in each taxable year from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from interests in "qualified publicly traded partnerships" (as defined in the Code). To satisfy the asset diversification test, the Fund must diversify its holdings so that at the end of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year, (a) at least 50% of the value of its total assets consists of cash and cash items (including receivables), U.S. Government securities, securities of other RICs, and other securities limited, with respect to any one issuer, to no more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets and 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, and (b) not more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than those of the

U.S. Government or other RICs) of any one issuer or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same, similar or related trades or businesses, or in the securities of one or more “qualified publicly traded partnerships” (as defined in the Code). If the Fund qualifies as a RIC and satisfies certain distribution requirements, the Fund will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent it distributes its investment company taxable income (as that term is defined in the Code, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid), its net tax-exempt income, if any, and its net capital gains (the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital loss, determined in each case with reference to any capital loss carryforwards) in a timely manner to its shareholders in the form of dividends or capital gain distributions. The Fund intends to distribute substantially all of such income and gains each year.

If the Fund does retain any investment company taxable income, it will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If the Fund retains any net capital gain, it also will be subject to tax at regular corporate rates on the amount retained. If the Fund retains any net capital gain and pays tax on such amount, it may designate the retained amount as undistributed capital gain in a notice to its shareholders who would then (i) be required to include in income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, as long-term capital gain, their shares of such undistributed amount, and (ii) be entitled to credit their proportionate shares of the tax paid by the Fund on such undistributed amount against their U.S. federal income tax liabilities, if any, and to claim such refunds on a properly filed U.S. tax return to the extent the credit exceeds such liabilities. If the Fund makes this designation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the tax basis of Common Shares of the Fund (and any other shares of the Fund) owned by a shareholder will be increased by an amount equal under current law to the difference between the amount of undistributed capital gains included in the shareholder’s gross income under clause (i) of the preceding sentence and the tax deemed paid by the shareholder under clause (ii) of the preceding sentence. The Fund is not required to, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will, make this designation if it retains all or a portion of its net capital gain in a taxable year.

If the Fund were to fail to distribute in a calendar year at least an amount equal to the sum of 98% of its ordinary income for such year and 98.2% of its capital gain net income for the one-year period ending October 31 of such year, plus any such amounts retained from the prior year, the Fund would be subject to a nondeductible 4% excise tax on the undistributed amounts. For purposes of the required excise tax distribution, a RIC’s ordinary gains and losses from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of property that would otherwise be taken into account after October 31 of a calendar year generally are treated as arising on January 1 of the following calendar year. Also, for these purposes, the Fund will be treated as having distributed any amount on which it has been subject to corporate income tax for the taxable year ending within the calendar year. The Fund intends generally to make distributions sufficient to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax, although there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so.

The Fund’s investments can be limited by the Fund’s intention to qualify as a RIC and can limit the Fund’s ability to so qualify. If the Fund were to fail to meet the income, diversification, or distribution test, the Fund could in some cases cure such failure, including by paying a Fund-level tax, paying interest, making additional distributions, or disposing of certain assets. If the Fund were ineligible to or otherwise did not cure such failure for any taxable year, or if the Fund were otherwise to fail to qualify as a RIC accorded special tax treatment for such year, the Fund would be subject to tax on its taxable income at corporate rates, and all distributions from earnings and profits, including any distributions of net long-term capital gains, would be taxable to Common Shareholders as dividend income. In addition, the Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest and make substantial distributions before re-qualifying as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment.

If at any time when preferred shares are outstanding the Fund does not meet applicable asset coverage requirements, it will be required to suspend distributions to Common Shareholders until the requisite asset coverage is restored. Any such suspension may cause the Fund to pay a U.S. federal income and excise tax on undistributed income or gains and may, in certain circumstances, prevent the Fund from qualifying for treatment as a RIC. The Fund may repurchase or otherwise retire preferred shares in an effort to comply with the distribution requirement applicable to RICs.

Distributions

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, distributions of net investment income are generally taxable as ordinary income. Taxes on distributions of capital gains are determined by how long the Fund owned (or is deemed to have owned) the investments that generated them, rather than how long a shareholder has owned his or her Common Shares. In general, the Fund will recognize long-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for more than one year, and short-term capital gain or loss on investments it has owned (or is deemed to have owned) for one year or less. Distributions of net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, determined in each case with reference to any loss carryforwards) that are properly reported by the Fund as capital gain dividends (“Capital Gain Dividends”) will be taxable to shareholders as long-term capital gains includible in net capital gain and taxed to individuals at reduced rates.

Distributions of net short-term capital gain (as reduced by any net long-term capital loss for the taxable year) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. The Fund may report certain dividends as derived from “qualified dividend income,” which, when received by a non-corporate shareholder, will be taxed at the rates applicable to net capital gain, provided holding period and other requirements are met at both the shareholder and Fund levels.

In general, dividends of net investment income received by corporate shareholders of the Fund may qualify for the dividends-received deduction generally available to corporations to the extent of the amount of eligible dividends received by the Fund from domestic corporations for the taxable year, provided the shareholder meets certain holding period and other requirements in respect of the Fund’s shares. The Fund generally does not expect that a significant portion of its distributions will be eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction.

If, in and with respect to any taxable year, the Fund makes a distribution in excess of its current and accumulated “earnings and profits,” the excess distribution will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of a shareholder’s tax basis in his or her shares of the Fund, and thereafter as capital gain. A return of capital is not taxable, but it reduces a shareholder’s basis in his or her shares, thus reducing any loss or increasing any gain on a subsequent taxable disposition by the shareholder of such shares. Where one or more such distributions occur in and with respect to any taxable year of the Fund, the available earnings and profits will be allocated first to the distributions made to holders of preferred shares, and only thereafter to distributions made to holders of Common Shares. As a result, holders of preferred shares would receive a disproportionate share of the distributions treated as dividends, and the holders of Common Shares would receive a disproportionate share of the distributions treated as a return of capital.

The IRS currently requires a RIC that the IRS recognizes as having two or more “classes” of stock for U.S. federal income tax purposes to allocate to each such class proportionate amounts of each type of the RIC’s income (such as ordinary income and capital gains) based upon the percentage of total dividends distributed to each class for the tax year. Accordingly, the Fund intends each tax year to allocate Capital Gain Dividends between and among its Common Shares and each series of its preferred shares, in proportion to the total dividends paid to each class with respect to such tax year. Dividends qualifying and not qualifying for the dividends received deduction or as qualified dividend income will similarly be allocated between and among Common Shares and any series of preferred shares.

The determination of the character for U.S. federal income tax purposes of any distribution from the Fund (e.g., ordinary income dividends, Capital Gain Dividends, qualified dividends, or return of capital distributions) will be made as of the end of the Fund’s taxable year. Generally, the Fund will provide shareholders with a written statement reporting the amount of any capital gain distributions or other distributions.

Dividends and distributions on the Common Shares are generally subject to federal income tax as described herein to the extent they do not exceed the Fund’s realized income and gains, even though such dividends and distributions may economically represent a return of a particular shareholder’s investment. Such distributions are likely to occur in respect of the Common Shares purchased at a time when the Fund’s net asset value reflects unrealized gains or income or gains that are realized but not yet distributed. Such realized income and gains may be required to be distributed even when the Fund’s net asset value also reflects unrealized losses.

A distribution by the Fund will be treated as paid on December 31 of any calendar year if it is declared by the Fund in October, November or December with a record date in such a month and paid by the Fund during January of the

following calendar year. Such distributions will be taxable to shareholders in the calendar year in which the distributions are declared, rather than the calendar year in which the distributions are received.

Sale or Exchange of Common Shares

Common Shareholders who sell or exchange their Common Shares of the Fund will generally recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount received and the Common Shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the Common Shares sold or exchanged. If the Common Shares of the Fund are held as a capital asset, any gain or loss realized upon a taxable disposition of the Common Shares will be treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than 12 months. Otherwise, the gain or loss on the taxable disposition of Common Shares of the Fund will be treated as short-term capital gain or loss. However, any loss realized upon a taxable disposition of Common Shares of the Fund held by a shareholder for six months or less will be treated as long-term, rather than short-term, to the extent of Capital Gain Dividends received (or deemed received) by the shareholder with respect to the shares. For purposes of determining whether Common Shares of the Fund have been held for six months or less, the holding period is suspended for any periods during which the Common Shareholder's risk of loss is diminished as a result of holding one or more other positions in substantially similar or related property or through certain options or short sales. Any loss realized on a sale or exchange of Common Shares of the Fund will be disallowed to the extent those Common Shares are replaced by other substantially identical shares within a period of 61 days beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the date of disposition of the Common Shares (including through the reinvestment of distributions, which could occur, for example, if the Common Shareholder is a participant in the Dividend Reinvestment Plan). In that event, the basis of the replacement shares will be adjusted to reflect the disallowed loss.

Repurchase of Common Shares

In certain circumstances, the Fund may repurchase Common Shares. Common Shareholders who tender all shares held, or considered held, by them will be treated as having sold their shares and generally will realize a capital gain or loss. If a Common Shareholder tenders fewer than all of its shares, such shareholder may be treated as having received a distribution under Section 301 of the Code ("Section 301 distribution") unless the repurchase is treated as being either (i) "substantially disproportionate" with respect to such Common Shareholder or (ii) otherwise "not essentially equivalent to a dividend" under the relevant rules of the Code. A Section 301 distribution is not treated as a sale or exchange giving rise to a capital gain or loss, but rather is treated as a dividend to the extent supported by the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits, with the excess treated as a return of capital reducing the Common Shareholder's tax basis in Fund shares, and thereafter as capital gain. Where a tendering Common Shareholder is treated as receiving a dividend, there is a risk that non-tendering Common Shareholders whose interests in the Fund increase as a result of such tender will be treated as having received a taxable distribution from the Fund. The extent of such risk will vary depending upon the particular circumstances of the tender offer, in particular whether such offer is a single and isolated event or is part of a plan for periodically repurchasing the shares of the Fund; if isolated, any such risk is likely remote.

Medicare Tax

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax will be imposed on the "net investment income" of individuals, estates and trusts whose income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Net investment income generally includes for this purpose dividends, including any Capital Gain Dividends paid by the Fund, and net gains recognized on the sale, exchange, or repurchase of Common Shares of the Fund.

Foreign Taxes

Income, proceeds and gains received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to withholding and other taxes imposed by such countries. Tax treaties between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate such taxes.

The Fund does not expect to be eligible to elect to "pass through" such foreign taxes and therefore does not expect that Common Shareholders will be entitled to a credit or deduction in respect of such taxes.

Certain Fund Investments

From time to time, a substantial portion of the Fund's investments in debt obligations could be treated as having "original issue discount" ("OID") and/or "market discount" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which, in some cases, could be significant and could cause the Fund to recognize income in respect of these investments before or without receiving cash representing such income. If so, the Fund could be required to pay out as an income distribution each year an amount which is greater than the total amount of cash interest the Fund actually received. As a result, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate investments (including at potentially disadvantageous times or prices) in order to satisfy its distribution requirements or to avoid incurring Fund-level U.S. federal income or excise taxes. If the Fund liquidates portfolio securities to raise cash, the Fund may realize gain or loss on such liquidations; in the event the Fund realizes net long-term or short-term capital gains from such liquidation transactions, its shareholders may receive larger capital gain or ordinary dividends, respectively, than they would in the absence of such transactions.

Investments in debt obligations that are at risk of or in default present special tax issues for the Fund. Tax rules are not entirely clear about issues such as whether or to what extent the Fund should recognize market discount on a debt obligation; when the Fund may cease to accrue interest, OID or market discount; when and to what extent the Fund may take deductions for bad debts or worthless securities; and how the Fund should allocate payments received on obligations in default between principal and income. These and other related issues will be addressed by the Fund when, as, and if it invests in such securities in order to seek to ensure that it distributes sufficient income to preserve its status as a RIC and avoid becoming subject to U.S. federal income or excise tax.

A portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations owned by the Fund may not, and interest paid on debt obligations, if any, that are considered for tax purposes to be payable in the equity of the issuer or a related party will not, be deductible to the issuer. This may affect the cash flow of the issuer. If a portion of the interest paid or accrued on certain high yield discount obligations is not deductible, that portion will be treated as a dividend paid by the issuer for purposes of the corporate dividends received deduction. In such cases, if the issuer of the high yield discount obligations is a domestic corporation, dividend payments by the Fund may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction to the extent of the deemed dividend portion of such interest.

The Fund's transactions in derivative instruments (e.g., options, futures, forward contracts, structured notes and swap agreements), as well as any of its other hedging, short sale, securities loan or similar transactions, may be subject to uncertainty with respect to their tax treatment, and to one or more special tax rules (e.g., notional principal contract, straddle, constructive sale, wash sale, and short sale rules). The aforementioned rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by the Fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the Fund, defer losses to the Fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the Fund's securities. These rules could therefore affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to Common Shareholders. Because the tax treatment and the tax rules applicable to these types of transactions are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules or treatment (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether the Fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a RIC and avoid a Fund-level tax.

It is possible that the Fund's use of derivatives and hedging activities and foreign currency-denominated instruments will produce a difference between its book income and the sum of its taxable income and its net tax-exempt income (if any). If such a difference arises, and the Fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and its net tax-exempt income (if any), the Fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a RIC that is accorded special tax treatment and to eliminate Fund-level tax. In the alternative, if the Fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income (including realized capital gains) and its net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution (if any) of such excess generally will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the Fund's remaining earnings and profits, (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in its shares, and (iii) thereafter as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset. As described above, available earnings and profits will be allocated first to the distributions made to the holders of preferred shares.

Any investment by the Fund in equity securities of REITs may result in the Fund's receipt of cash in excess of the REIT's earnings; if the Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to Fund shareholders for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Dividends received by the Fund from a REIT will not qualify for the corporate dividends-received deduction and generally will not constitute qualified dividend income. Pursuant to proposed regulations on which the Fund may rely, distributions by the Fund to its shareholders that the Fund properly reports as "section 199A dividends," as defined and subject to certain conditions, are treated as REIT dividends in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. Non-corporate shareholders are permitted a federal income tax deduction equal to 20% of qualified REIT dividends received by them, subject to certain limitations. The Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so. Distributions of income or gain attributable to derivatives with respect to REIT securities, including swaps, will not constitute qualified REIT dividends.

The Fund may invest directly or indirectly in residual interests in REMICs (including by investing in residual interests in CMOs with respect to which an election to be treated as a REMIC is in effect) or equity interests in taxable mortgage pools ("TMPs"). Under a notice issued by the IRS in October 2006 and Treasury regulations that have yet to be issued but may apply retroactively, a portion of the Fund's income (including income allocated to the Fund from a REIT or other pass-through entity) that is attributable to a residual interest in a REMIC or an equity interest in a TMP (referred to in the Code as an "excess inclusion") will generally be subject to U.S. federal income tax. This notice also provides, and the regulations are expected to provide, that excess inclusion income of a RIC will be allocated to shareholders of the RIC in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related interest directly. As a result, the Fund may not be a suitable investment for certain tax-exempt investors.

In general, excess inclusion income allocated to Common Shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including a qualified pension plan, an individual retirement account, a 401(k) plan, a Keogh plan or other tax-exempt entity) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income; and (iii) in the case of a foreign shareholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. A shareholder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on such inclusions notwithstanding any exemption from such income tax otherwise available under the Code. Charitable remainder trusts and other tax-exempt shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the consequences of investing in the Fund.

The Fund may restructure or modify certain non-performing loans it holds, or may foreclose on the collateral securing the loan. Any such activity could cause the Fund to recognize taxable income without a corresponding receipt of cash, which may require the Fund to distribute cash obtained from other sources (including a sale of other portfolio securities) in order to satisfy the distribution requirement applicable to RICs and to avoid a Fund-level tax. Any such activity could also result in the Fund receiving assets that give rise to non-qualifying income for purposes of the 90% gross income test described above.

Backup Withholding

Backup withholding is generally required with respect to taxable distributions or the gross proceeds of a sale of Common Shares of the Fund paid to any non-corporate shareholder who fails to properly furnish a correct taxpayer identification number, who has under-reported dividend or interest income, or who fails to certify that he or she is not subject to such withholding. Amounts withheld as a result of backup withholding are remitted to the U.S. Treasury but do not constitute an additional tax imposed on the shareholder; such amounts may be claimed as a credit on the shareholder's U.S. federal income tax return, provided the appropriate information is furnished to the IRS.

Other Reporting and Withholding Requirements

Sections 1471-1474 of the Code and Treasury regulations and IRS guidance issued hereunder (collectively, "FATCA") generally requires the Fund to obtain information sufficient to identify the status of each of its shareholders under FATCA or under an applicable intergovernmental agreement (an "IGA") between the United

States and a foreign government. If a shareholder fails to provide this information or otherwise fails to comply with FATCA or an IGA, the Fund may be required to withhold under FATCA at a rate of 30% with respect to that shareholder on ordinary dividends it pays. The IRS and the Department of Treasury have issued proposed regulations providing that these withholding rules will not be applicable to the gross proceeds of share repurchases or Capital Gain Dividends the Fund pays. If a payment by the Fund is subject to FATCA withholding, the Fund is required to withhold even if such payment would otherwise be exempt from withholding under the rules applicable to foreign shareholders described above (*e.g.*, short-term capital gain dividends and interest-related dividends).

Shares Purchased Through Tax-Qualified Plans

Special tax rules apply to investments through defined contribution plans and other tax-qualified plans. Common Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the suitability of the Common Shares as an investment through such plans and the precise effect of an investment on their particular tax situation.

General

The U.S. federal income tax discussion set forth above is for general information only. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisers regarding the specific federal tax consequences of purchasing, holding, and disposing of Common Shares of the Fund, as well as the effects of state, local, foreign, and other tax law and any proposed tax law changes.

Please see “Tax Matters” in the SAI for additional information regarding the tax aspects of investing in Common Shares of the Fund.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Fund may offer, from time to time, Common Shares, and certain of the Fund’s shareholders may sell Common Shares, on an immediate, continuous or delayed basis, in one or more underwritten public offerings, “at the market” offerings (through one or more underwriters or dealers, including but not limited to UBS Securities LLC, acting as principal or agent for the Fund) or a combination of both offerings under this Prospectus and any related prospectus supplement. The Fund may offer to sell securities either at a fixed price or at prices that may vary, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to prevailing market prices, or at negotiated prices. Any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of the securities will be named in the applicable prospectus supplement. A prospectus supplement or supplements will disclose any sales loads, discounts, commissions, fees or other compensation paid to any underwriter, dealer or agent, the offering price, net proceeds and use of proceeds and the terms of any offering of the securities.

Underwriters or agents may receive compensation from the Fund in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions. Underwriters may sell Common Shares to or through dealers, and such dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agents. Underwriters, dealers and agents that participate in the distribution of the Common Shares may be deemed to be underwriters under the Securities Act, and any discounts and commissions they receive from the Fund and any profit realized by them on the resale of the Common Shares may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Any such compensation received from the Fund will be described in the applicable prospectus supplement. The maximum amount of compensation to be received by any Financial Industry Regulatory Authority member or independent broker-dealer will not exceed 8.0% for the sale of any securities being registered pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act. The Fund will not pay any compensation to any underwriter or agent in the form of warrants, options, consulting or structuring fees or similar arrangements.

If a prospectus supplement so indicates, the Fund may grant the underwriters an option, exercisable for 45 days from the date of the prospectus supplement, to purchase an additional amount of Common Shares to cover over-allotments, if any, at the public offering price, less the underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters or agents may exercise such option solely for the purpose of covering over-allotments incurred in the sale of the Common Shares offered hereby.

In connection with an offering, the underwriters or agents may purchase and sell Common Shares in the open market. These transactions may include over-allotment and stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover syndicate short positions created in connection with an offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of certain bids or purchases for the purpose of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Common Shares and syndicate short positions involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of Common Shares than they are required to purchase from the Fund in an offering. The underwriters or agents also may impose a penalty bid, whereby selling concessions allowed to syndicate members or other broker-dealers in respect of the Common Shares sold in an offering for their account may be reclaimed by the syndicate if such Common Shares are repurchased by the syndicate in stabilizing or covering transactions. These activities may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Common Shares, which may be higher than the price that might otherwise prevail in the open market; and these activities, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time without notice. These transactions may be effected on the NYSE or otherwise.

The Fund anticipates that from time to time certain underwriters or agents may act as brokers or dealers in connection with the execution of the Fund's portfolio transactions after they have ceased to be underwriters or agents and, subject to certain restrictions, may act as brokers while they are underwriters or agents. Certain underwriters and agents have performed investment banking and advisory services for the Adviser and its related parties from time to time, for which they have received customary fees and expenses. Certain underwriters and agents may, from time to time, engage in transactions with or perform services for the Adviser and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business.

A prospectus and accompanying prospectus supplement in electronic form may be made available on the websites maintained by the Fund, the underwriters and agents. The underwriters and agents may agree to allocate a number of securities for sale to their online brokerage account holders. Such allocations of securities for Internet distributions will be made on the same basis as other allocations. In addition, securities may be sold by the underwriters and agents to securities dealers who resell securities to online brokerage account holders.

CUSTODIAN AND TRANSFER AGENT

The custodian of the assets of the Fund is U.S. Bank National Association, 1555 North River Center Drive, Suite 302, Milwaukee, WI 53212. The custodian performs custodial services on behalf of the Fund.

USBGFS, 777 E. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee, WI 53202, serves as the Fund's transfer agent, registrar, dividend disbursement agent and shareholder servicing agent, as well as agent for the Fund's Dividend Reinvestment Plan.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Deloitte & Touche LLP, 695 Town Center Drive Suite 1200, Costa Mesa, CA 92626, serves as independent registered public accounting firm, providing audit services for the Fund. Deloitte Tax LLP provides tax return preparation services for the Fund.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters will be passed on for the Fund by Ropes & Gray LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, in connection with the offering of the Common Shares.

INCORPORATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION BY REFERENCE

This Prospectus is part of a registration statement filed with the SEC. The Fund is permitted to "incorporate by reference" the information filed with the SEC, which means that the Fund can disclose important information to shareholders by referring to those documents. In addition, all documents subsequently filed by the Fund pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") (excluding any information furnished rather than filed) prior to the termination of the offering shall be deemed to be incorporated by reference into this Prospectus and the SAI. The information incorporated by reference is an important part of this Prospectus. Any statement in a document incorporated by reference into this Prospectus will be deemed to be automatically modified or superseded to the extent a statement contained in (1) this Prospectus or (2) any other subsequently filed document that is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus modifies or supersedes such statement. The documents incorporated by reference herein include:

- the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, dated September 29, 2023, filed with this Prospectus;
- the Fund's [Semi-Annual Report](#) on Form N-CSR, filed on June 2, 2023;
- the Fund's [Proxy Statement](#) on Form DEF-14A, filed on January 20, 2023;
- the Fund's [Annual Report](#) on Form N-CSR, filed on December 2, 2022;
- the Fund's [description of Common Shares](#) on Form 8-A, filed on January 18, 2012.

The Fund's periodic reports filed pursuant to Section 30(b)(2) of the 1940 Act and Sections 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as well as this Prospectus are available on the Fund's website at www.doubleline.com. Other information contained on the website is not incorporated into this Prospectus and you should not consider information contained on the website to be part of this Prospectus. You may also request a copy of these filings (other than exhibits, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into these documents) and any other information incorporated by reference into this Prospectus or the SAI upon written or oral request at no cost by contacting your financial intermediary if you invest through a financial intermediary. If you are a direct investor, you may call 877-DLINE11 (877-354-6311), send an email request to fundinfo@doubleline.com or write to the Fund at 2002 North Tampa Street, Suite 200, Tampa, FL 33602.

In addition, the SEC maintains a website at www.sec.gov that contains these reports, proxy and information statements, and other information, including filings on Form N-PORT and N-CEN, regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including the Fund.

PRIVACY POLICY

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 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.

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF S&P GLOBAL RATINGS (“S&P”), MOODY’S INVESTORS SERVICE, INC. (“MOODY’S”) RATINGS AND FITCH, INC. (“FITCH”)

RATINGS

S&P

AAA – An obligation rated ‘AAA’ has the highest rating assigned by S&P Global Ratings. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA – An obligation rated ‘AA’ differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A – An obligation rated ‘A’ is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB – An obligation rated ‘BBB’ exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor’s capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

BB, B, CCC, CC, and C – Obligations rated ‘BB’, ‘B’, ‘CCC’, ‘CC’, and ‘C’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. ‘BB’ indicates the least degree of speculation and ‘C’ the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

BB – An obligation rated ‘BB’ is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor’s inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B – An obligation rated ‘B’ is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated ‘BB’, but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor’s capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC – An obligation rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC – An obligation rated ‘CC’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The ‘CC’ rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P Global Ratings expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C – An obligation rated ‘C’ is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D – An obligation rated ‘D’ is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the ‘D’ rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P Global Ratings believes that such payments will be made within the next five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or the next 30 calendar days. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. A rating on an obligation is lowered to ‘D’ if it is subject to a distressed debt restructuring.

* Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

Moody's

Aaa – Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa – Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A – Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa – Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba – Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B – Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa – Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca – Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C – Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category. Additionally, a "(hyb)" indicator is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms.*

** By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.*

Fitch

AAA: Highest Credit Quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of default risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA: Very High Credit Quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low default risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A: High Credit Quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low default risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB: Good Credit Quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of default risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB: Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to default risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial flexibility exists that supports the servicing of financial commitments.

B: Highly Speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material default risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is vulnerable to deterioration in the business and economic environment.

CCC: Substantial Credit Risk. Very low margin for safety. Default is a real possibility.

CC: Very High Levels of Credit Risk. Default of some kind appears probable.

C: Near Default. A default or default-like process has begun, or for a closed funding vehicle, payment capacity is irrevocably impaired. Conditions that are indicative of a 'C' category rating for an issuer include:

- The issuer has entered into a grace or cure period following non-payment of a material financial obligation;
- The formal announcement by the issuer or their agent of a distressed debt exchange; and
- A closed financing vehicle where payment capacity is irrevocably impaired such that it is not expected to pay interest and/or principal in full during the life of the transaction, but where no payment default is imminent.

RD: Restricted Default. 'RD' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has experienced:

- An uncured payment default or distressed debt exchange on a bond, loan or other material financial obligation, but
- Has not entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation, or other formal winding-up procedure, and
- Has not otherwise ceased operating.

This would include:

- The selective payment default on a specific class or currency of debt;
- The uncured expiry of any applicable original grace period, cure period or default forbearance period following a payment default on a bank loan, capital markets security or other material financial obligation.

D: Default. 'D' ratings indicate an issuer that in Fitch's opinion has entered into bankruptcy filings, administration, receivership, liquidation or other formal winding-up procedure or that has otherwise ceased business and debt is still outstanding. Default ratings are not assigned prospectively to entities or their obligations; within this context, non-payment on an instrument that contains a deferral feature or grace period will generally not be considered a default until after the expiration of the deferral or grace period, unless a default is otherwise driven by bankruptcy or other similar circumstance, or by a distressed debt exchange. In all cases, the assignment of a default rating reflects the agency's opinion as to the most appropriate rating category consistent with the rest of its universe of ratings and may differ from the definition of default under the terms of an issuer's financial obligations or local commercial practice.



Up to \$150,000,000 of Common Shares

DOUBLELINE OPPORTUNISTIC CREDIT FUND

PROSPECTUS

September 29, 2023