DoubleLine®

Interest-Rate Risk Management and the DoubleLine Total Return and Core Fixed Income Funds

Seeking to Preserve Capital and Generate Income in a Low-Yield Environment

Third Quarter 2013

DoubleLine® FUNDS

333 S. Grand Ave., 18th Floor || Los Angeles, CA 90071 || (213) 633-8200

Disclaimer

Investments in debt securities typically decrease in value when interest rates rise. This risk is usually greater for longer-term debt securities. Investments in Asset-Backed and Mortgage-Backed Securities include additional risks that investors should be aware of such as credit risk, prepayment risk, possible illiquidity and default, as well as increased susceptibility to adverse economic developments. Investments in lower rated and non-rated securities present a greater risk of loss to principal and interest than higher-rated securities. The Core Fund invests in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets. The Fund may use certain types of investment derivatives. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in certain cases, greater than the risks presented by more traditional investments Derivatives may involve certain costs investments. and risk such as liquidity, interest rate, market, credit, management and the risk that a position could not be closed when most advantageous. Investing in derivatives could lose more than the amount invested.

The DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund intends to invest more than 50% of its net assets in mortgage-backed securities of any maturity or type.

The Core Fixed Income may invest in foreign securities which involve greater volatility and political, economic and currency risks and differences in accounting methods. These risks are greater for investments in emerging markets.

The Funds' investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses must be considered carefully before investing. The statutory and summary prospectuses contain this and other important information about the Funds, and it may be obtained by calling 1 (877) 354-6311/1 (877) DLINE11, or visiting www.doublelinefunds.com. Read it carefully before investing.

DoubleLine Funds are distributed by Quasar Distributors, LLC.

Performance

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund
Quarter Ending September 30, 2013

	1 Year Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (4-6-10 to 9-30-13)
I-share	1.09%	10.08%
N-share	0.84%	9.80%
Barclays US Aggregate Index	-1.68%	16.05%
Barclays US MBS Index	-1.20%	12.61%
Barclays Intermediate US Gov/Credit Index	-1.96%	17.53%
Barclays Corporate Investment Grade Index	-1.58%	23.44%
Barclays TIPS Index	-6.10%	20.44%
Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond Fund *(Peer Group Average)	-1.17%*	4.69%*

As of September 30, 2013	I-share	N-share
Gross SEC 30-Day Yield	4.83%	4.58%
Net SEC 30-Day Yield	4.83%	4.58%

	I-share	N-share
Gross Expense Ratio	0.48%	0.73%

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund
Quarter Ending September 30, 2013

	1-Year Annualized	Since Inception Annualized (6-1-10 to 9-30-13)
I-share	-1.01%	10.08%
N-share	0.84%	9.80%
Barclays US Aggregate Index	-1.68%	12.59%
Barclays US MBS Index	-1.20%	8.89%
Barclays Intermediate US Gov/Credit Index	-1.96%	14.06%
Barclays Corporate Investment Grade Index	-1.58%	20.68%
Barclays TIPS Index	-6.10%	16.26%
Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond Fund *(Peer Group Average)	-1.17%*	4.42%*

As of September 30, 2013	I-share	N-share
Gross SEC 30-Day Yield	4.55%	4.29%
Net SEC 30-Day Yield	4.58%	4.33%

	I-share	N-share
Gross Expense Ratio	0.51%	0.76%

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

Past Performance does not guarantee future results. Index performance is not illustrative of fund performance. An investment cannot be made in an index.

*Morningstar rankings (% Rank) represent a fund's total-return percentile rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar category. The highest percentile rank is 1 and the lowest is 100. Morningstar Rankings (Absolute) represent a fund’s total return rank relative to all funds that have the same Morningstar Category. The highest rank is 1 and the lowest is based on the total number of funds in the category. It is based on Morningstar total return, which includes both income and capital gains or losses and is not adjusted for sales charges or redemption fees.

Tab I

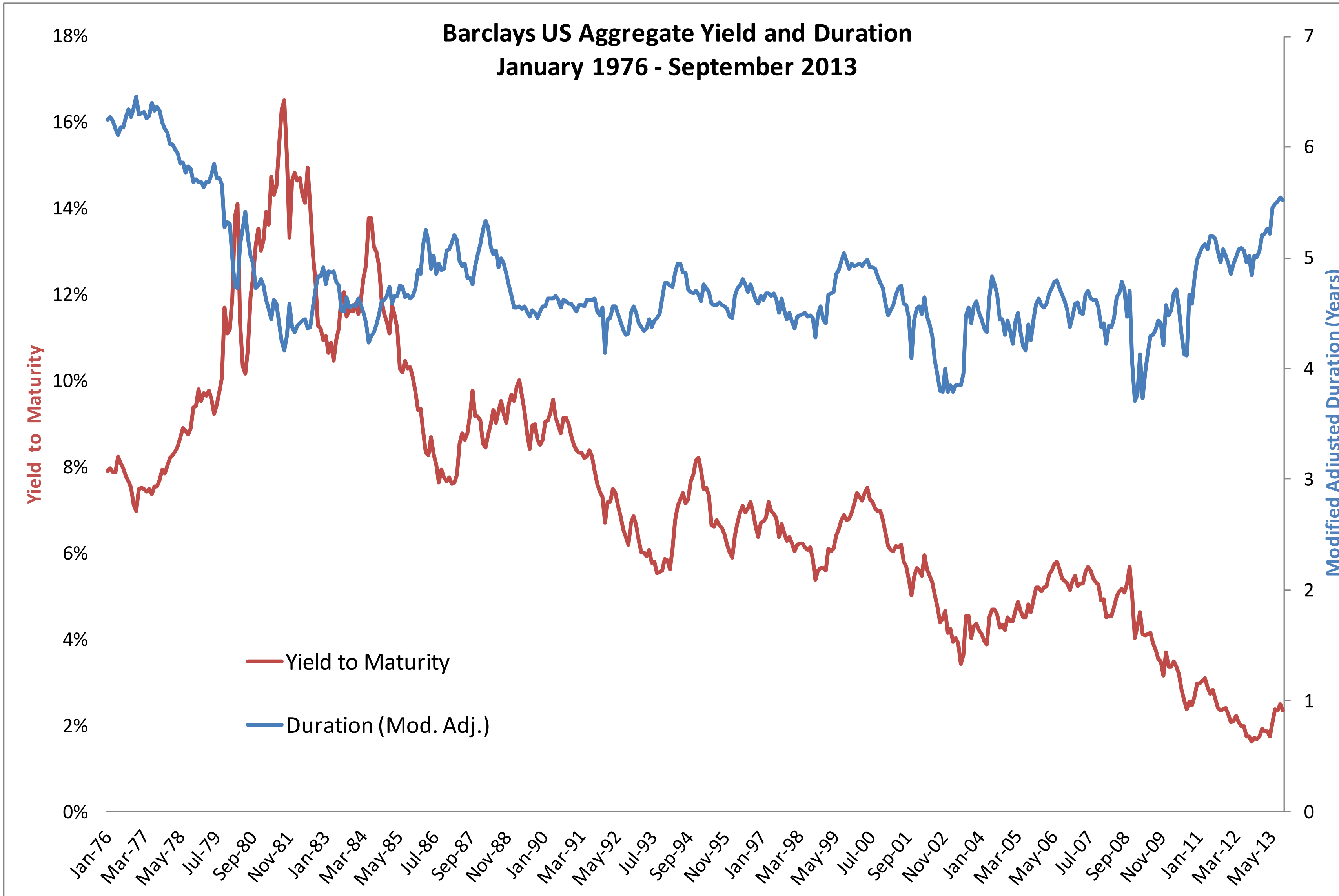
Challenge: Generate Income, Preserve Capital in a Low-Yield Environment

The Current Low-Yield Environment

• The 30-year secular decline in bond yields, post-2008 bond purchasing by the Federal Reserve and other central banks, and global disinflation have reduced yields to historic lows.

• The corollary of low yields is increased interest-rate sensitivity, i.e., longer duration, as can been seen in the Treasury-heavy Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index.

Yield and Duration[1]

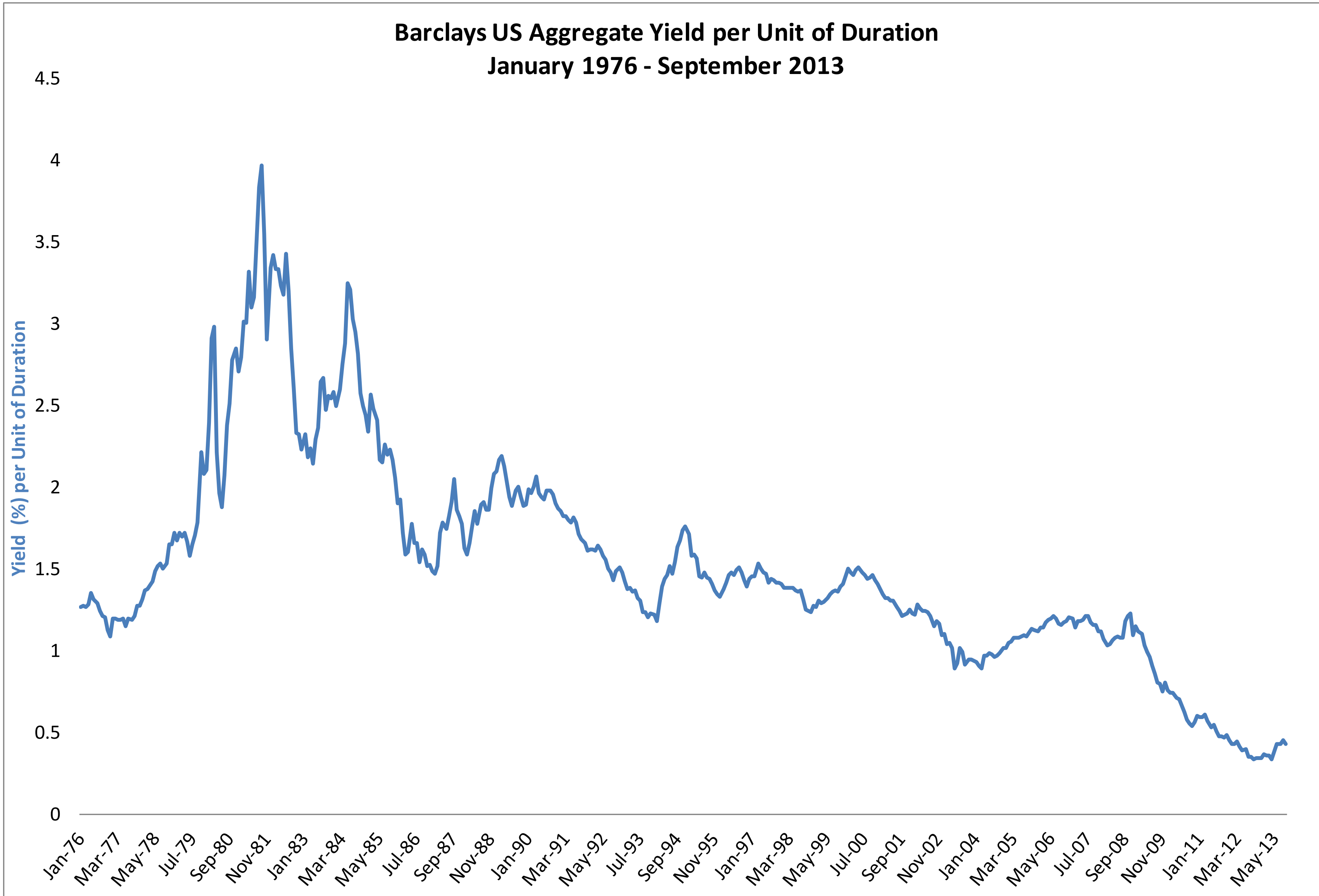


1. As of September 30, 2013. Source: Barclays Capital, DoubleLine

Please see Appendix of the presentation for yield, duration and Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index definitions.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

Yield per Unit of Duration

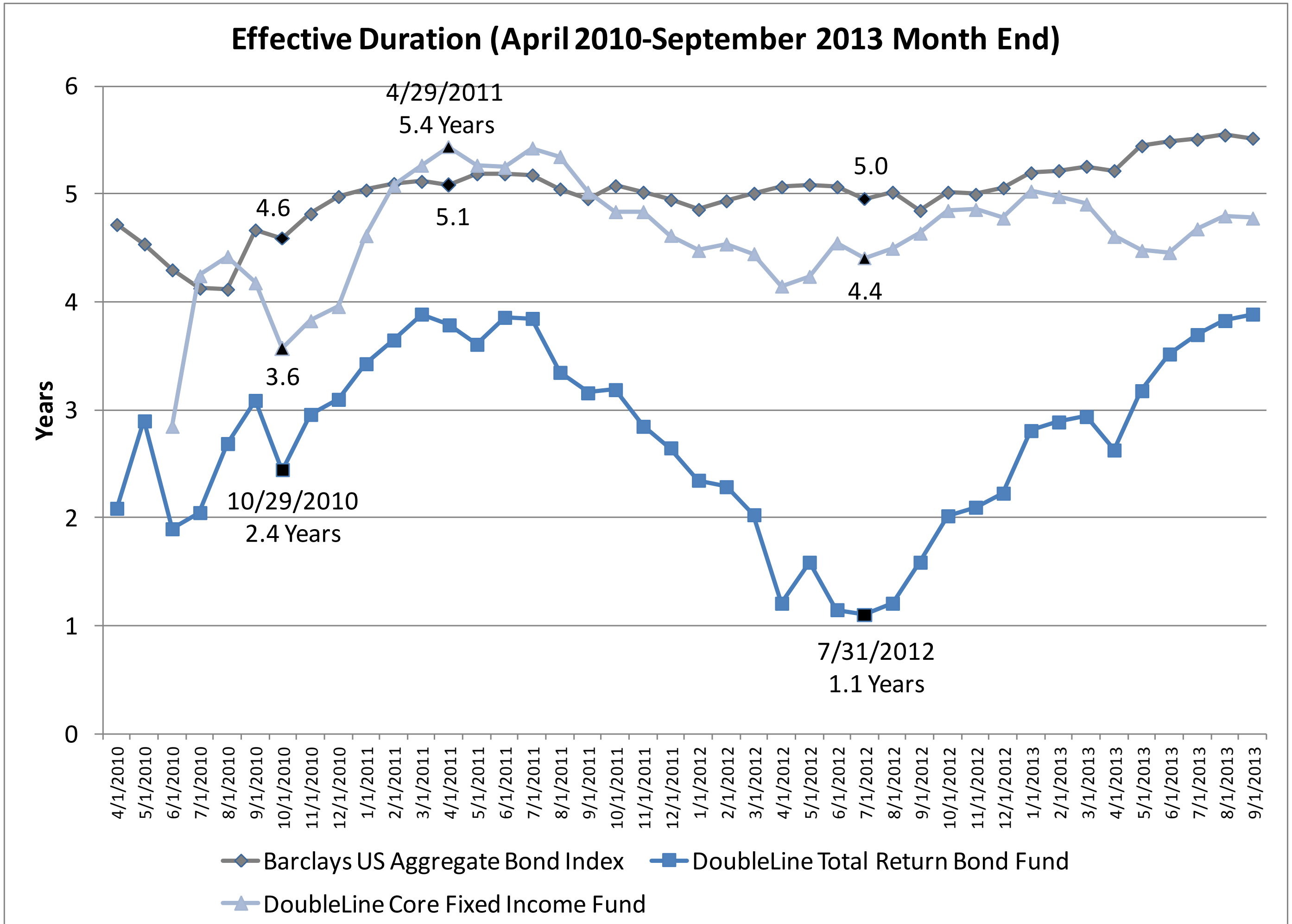


As of September 30, 2013. Source: Barclays Capital, DoubleLine Capital
Please see Appendix of the presentation for yield, duration and Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

DBLTX and DBLFX

Historical Duration v. Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index

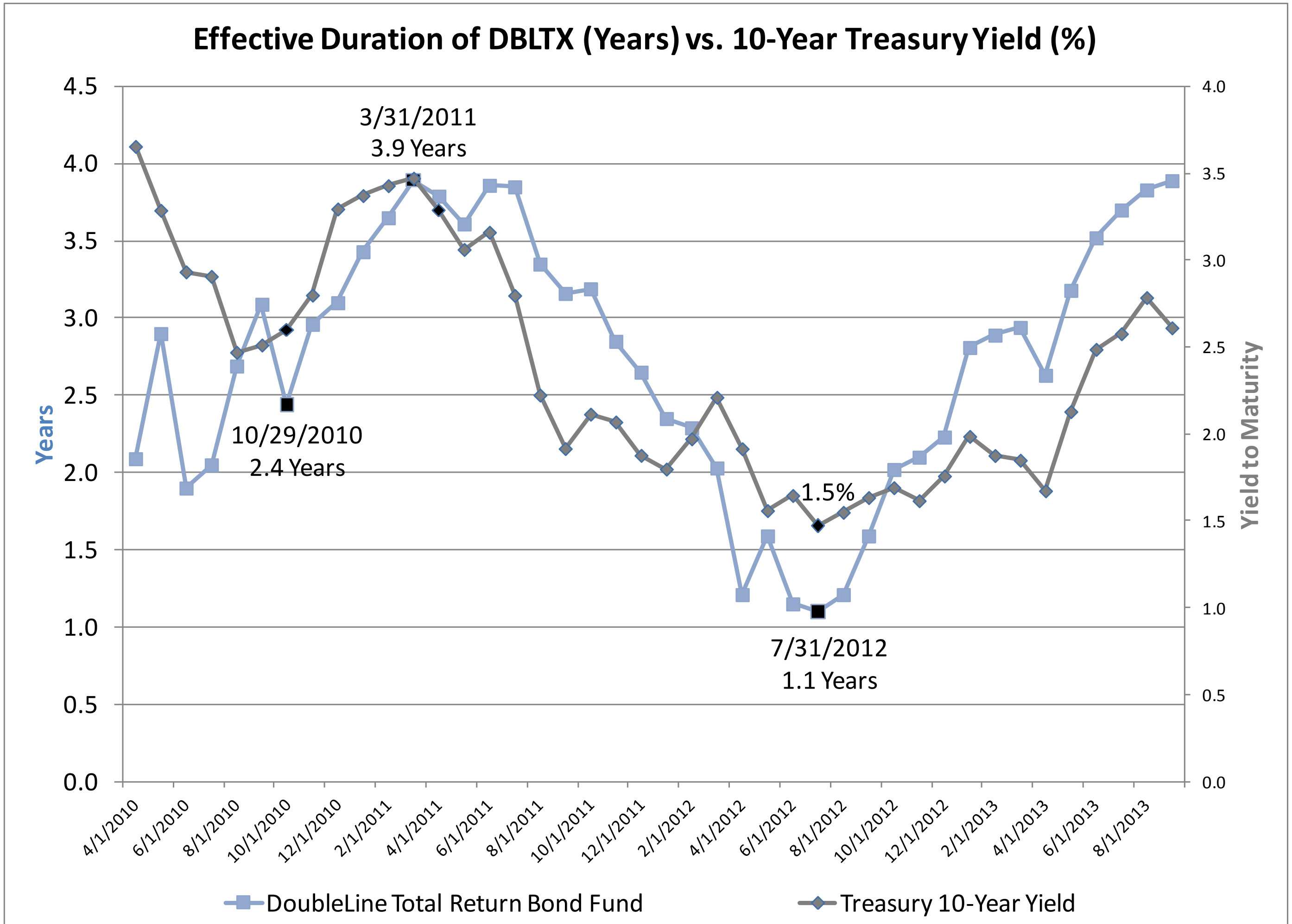
Portfolio duration has varied over time based on inter-sector analysis, active management of sector weightings and interest-rate risk management.



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
Please see Appendix of the presentation for yield, duration and Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

DBLTX: Historical Duration

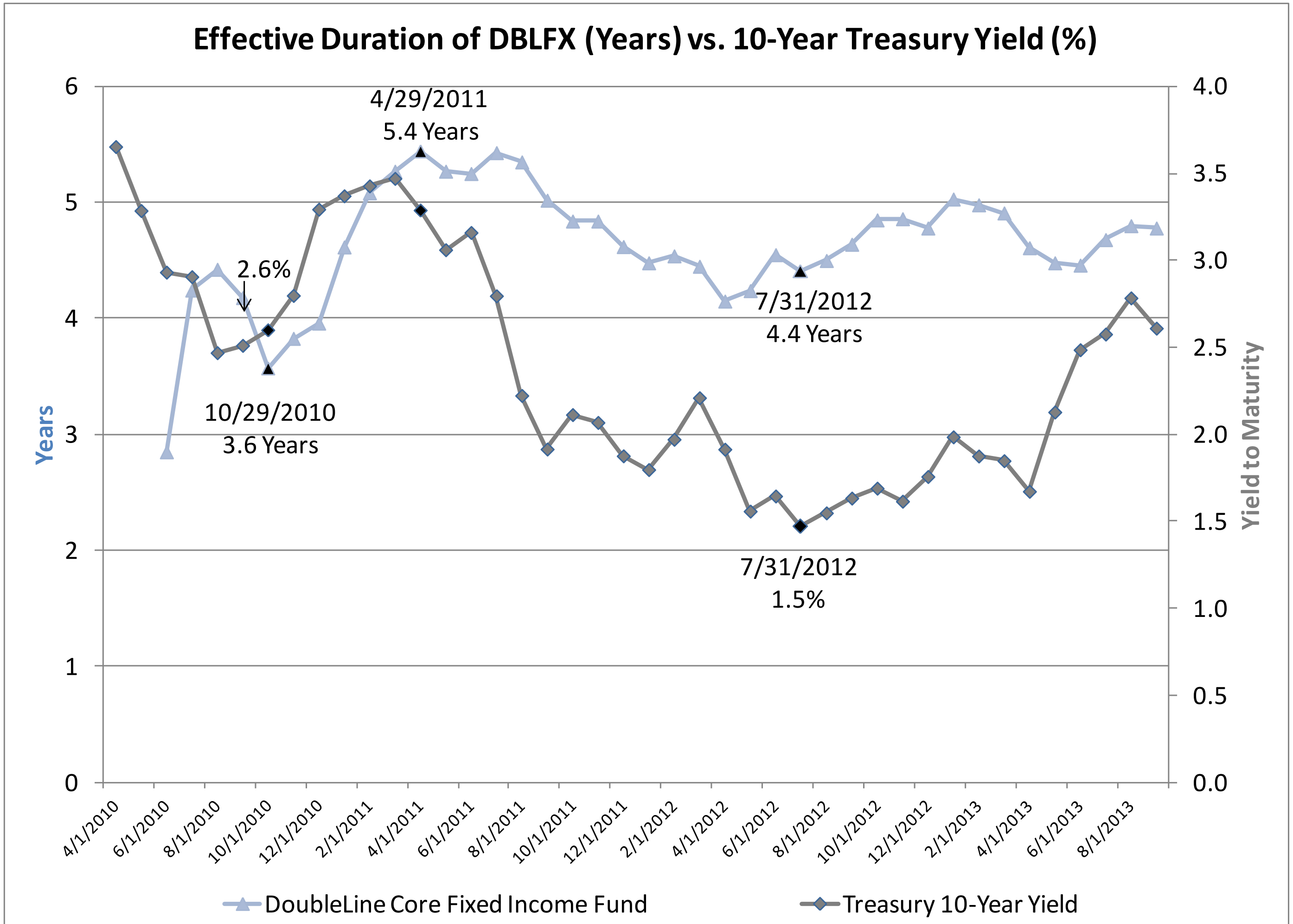
Portfolio duration has varied over time based on inter-sector analysis, active management of sector weightings and interest-rate risk management.



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
Please see Appendix of the presentation for yield, duration and Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

DBLFX: Historical Duration

Portfolio duration has varied over time based on inter-sector analysis, active management of sector weightings and interest-rate risk management.



Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
Please see Appendix of the presentation for yield, duration and Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

Managing Yield and Duration

• Many investors and financial professionals are psychologically predisposed to expect higher interest rates – regardless of macroeconomic context.

• Actively managed bond funds may mitigate interest rate risk and preserve principal in rising-rate environments.

• Investors and financial professionals concerned about interest-rate risk should evaluate portfolio duration relative to yield.

  • All other variables being historically equal, a bond fund with a shorter portfolio duration and a higher dividend yield of has better preserved purchasing power than a bond fund with a longer portfolio and lower dividend yield.

• Portfolio characteristics: as discussed in later sections of this presentation, active managers can manage portfolio sector allocations, dividend yield and duration as market conditions evolve, including the relative risk-reward profiles of positive, zero and negative duration securities.

TAB II

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX/DLTNX)

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX/DLFNX)

Returns in Rising- and Falling-Rate Periods

DBLTX and DBLFX

Total Returns in Rising and Falling Interest-Rate Environments

In the **DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund**, the manager seeks to construct portfolios primarily from the Agency and non-Agency MBS sectors to deliver attractive income while entailing less risk than most intermediate-term bond funds and the benchmark, the Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index ("Barclays Aggregate"). At times, the fund also may have positions in other sectors, including commercial MBS and Treasuries. The fund is managed with the goal of having a lower duration than that of the Barclays Aggregate.

In the **DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund**, the manager seeks to deliver excess return over the Barclays Aggregate by blending bottom-up securities selection with active sector allocation among the sectors of the global bond market, including MBS, Treasuries, Agency debentures, domestic developed market corporate bonds (investment and below investment grade), bank debt and emerging markets debt.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index will be referred to as Barclays Aggregate henceforth.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

DBLTX, DBLFX and Bond Indices

Total Returns in Rising and Falling Interest-Rate Environments

DBLTX and DBLFX Cumulative Total Returns v. Selected Bond Indices during Rising and Falling Interest Rates

		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield
from	*4/6/2010**	*3.95%*	*6/1/2010***	*3.26%*	*10/7/2010*	*2.39%*	*2/8/2011*	*3.74%*	*7/24/2012*	*1.39%*
to	*10/7/2010*	*2.39%*	*10/7/2010*	*2.39%*	*2/8/2011 ****	*3.74%*	*7/24/2012 ****	*1.39%*	*9/5/2013 ****	*3.00%*
directional change in 10-year Treasury yield	*down 158 bps*		*down 88 bps*		*up 135 bps*		*down 235 bps*		*up 161 bps*	
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX)	15.3%		8.8%		1.5%		15.6%		1.3%	
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX)			7.5%		0.6%		17.7%		-1.8%	
Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	7.3%		4.6%		-3.0%		13.4%		-3.6%	
Barclays US MBS Index	4.8%		2.3%		-1.6%		10.2%		-3.5%	
Barclays Intermediate US Gvt/Credit Index	6.9%		4.8%		-2.8%		10.0%		-1.6%	
Barclays Corporate Investment Grade Index	9.9%		7.8%		-3.4%		17.5%		-2.5%	
Barclays TIPS Index	9.0%		6.0%		-4.0%		22.2%		-8.8%	

*DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund inception date

**DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund inception date

***These three date ranges are each a period of time in which there was a rising or falling interest rate environment as measured by the yield on the 10-year Treasury.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
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DBLTX and DBLFX Total Returns

in Rising and Falling Interest-Rate Environments v. Morningstar Open-End Intermediate Term Bond Fund Managers

DBLTX and DBLFX Cumulative Total Returns v. Selected Bond Indices during Rising and Falling Interest Rates

			10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield		10-Year Treasury Yield
	from	4/6/2010*	3.95%	6/1/2010**	3.26%	10/7/2010	2.39%	2/8/2011	3.74%	7/24/2012	1.39%
	to	10/7/2010	2.39%	10/7/2010	2.39%	2/8/2011 ***	3.74%	7/24/2012 ***	1.39%	9/5/2013 ***	3.00%
directional change in 10-year Treasury yield		*down 158 bps*		*down 88 bps*		*up 135 bps*		*down 235 bps*		*up 161 bps*	
DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX)		15.3%		8.8%		1.6%		15.4%		1.4%	
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX)				7.5%		0.6%		17.3%		-1.7%	
DoubleLine Low Duration Bond Fund (DBLSX)											
DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund (DBFRX)											
Morningstar OE Intermediate-Term Bond Funds											
Peer Group Average		7.5%		5.6%		-1.8%		12.4%		-1.4%	
Peer Group Median		7.3%		5.5%		-2.0%		12.6%		-1.9%	
Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index		7.3%		4.6%		-3.0%		13.4%		-3.6%	

*DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund inception date

**DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund inception date

***These three date ranges are each a period of time in which there was a rising or falling interest rate environment as measured by the yield on the 10-year Treasury.

Source: DoubleLine, Morningstar

Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

Past performance does not guarantee future results.

TAB III

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX/DLTNX)

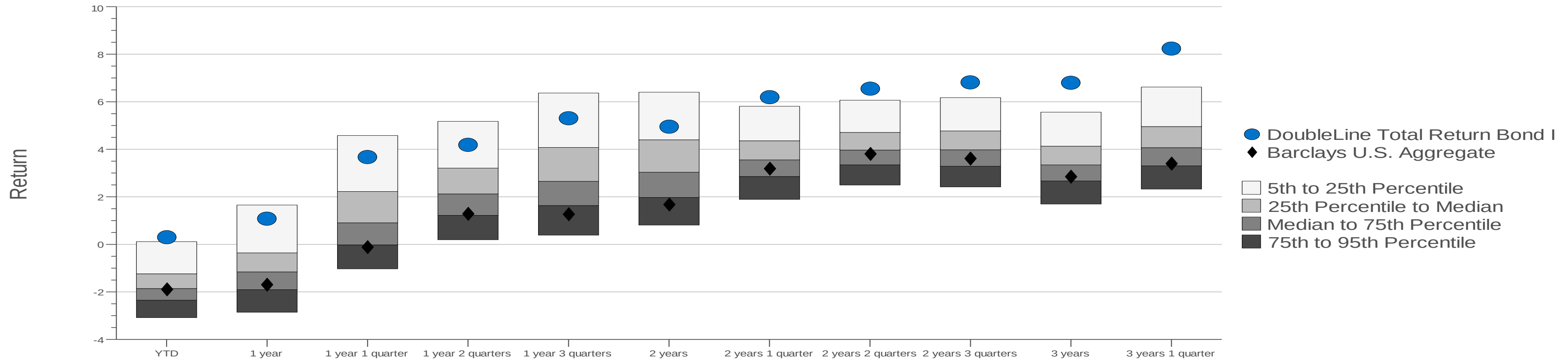
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX/DLFNX)

Total Returns and Risk-Adjusted Performance Since Inception

DBLTX: Total Returns and Risk-Adjusted Returns

Since first full month after April 6, 2010 inception through Sept 30, 2013

Manager vs Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond: Return
May 2010 - September 2013 (not annualized if less than 1 year)



Custom Table

May 2010 - September 2013: Summary Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Maximum Drawdown	Tracking Error vs. Market	Information Ratio vs. Market	Information Ratio vs. Beta Adj. Market	Cash-Adj. Alpha vs. Market	Cash-Adj. Beta vs. Market
DoubleLine Total Return Bond I	9.10%	3.05%	2.96	-3.08%	2.01%	2.55	2.98	5.67%	0.82
Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond	4.27%	2.86%	1.46	-4.00%	1.37%	0.22	0.53	0.70%	0.89
Barclays U.S. Aggregate	3.97%	2.83%	1.37	-3.67%	0.00%	0.00	N/A	0.00%	1.00

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

The performance information shown assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

Source: Zephyr StyleADVISOR (manager returns supplied by Morningstar), DoubleLine Capital

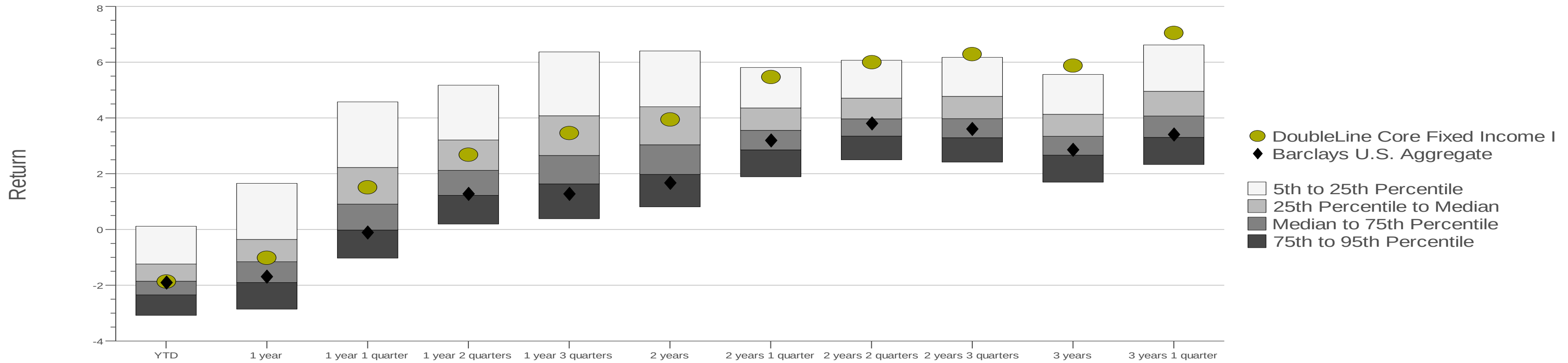
Note: DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund inception date was April 6, 2010. Zephyr Style Advisor does not calculate partial months, therefore the inception date for statistics shown is May 2010.

Please see Appendix of this presentation for all statistical definitions. “Market” refers to the market benchmark, in the chart above it refers to the Barclay’s US Aggregate Bond index. You cannot invest directly in an index.

DBLFX: Total Returns and Risk-Adjusted Returns

Since first full month after June 1, 2010 inception through Sept 30, 2013

Manager vs Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond: Return
July 2010 - September 2013 (not annualized if less than 1 year)



Custom Table

July 2010 - September 2013: Summary Statistics

	Return	Standard Deviation	Sharpe Ratio	Maximum Drawdown	Tracking Error vs. Market	Information Ratio vs. Market	Information Ratio vs. Beta Adj. Market	Cash-Adj. Alpha vs. Market	Cash-Adj. Beta vs. Market
DoubleLine Core Fixed Income I	7.05%	3.26%	2.14	-4.54%	1.37%	2.65	2.53	3.34%	1.06
Morningstar Intermediate-Term Bond	4.06%	2.86%	1.39	-4.00%	1.31%	0.49	0.72	0.91%	0.91
Barclays U.S. Aggregate	3.41%	2.80%	1.19	-3.67%	0.00%	0.00	N/A	0.00%	1.00

Performance data quoted represents past performance; past performance does not guarantee future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original cost. Current performance of the fund may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. Performance data current to the most recent month-end may be obtained by calling 213-633-8200 or by visiting www.doublelinefunds.com.

The performance information shown assumes the reinvestment of all dividends and distributions.

Source: Zephyr StyleADVISOR (manager returns supplied by Morningstar), DoubleLine Capital

Note: DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund inception date was Sept 1, 2010. Zephyr does not calculate partial months and therefore the start date for the chart above is July 2010. Please see Appendix of this presentation for all statistical definitions. “Market” refers to the market benchmark, in the chart above it refers to the Barclay’s US Aggregate Bond index.

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TAB IV

DoubleLine Investment Principles and Interest Rate Risk

DoubleLine Investment Principles and Interest-Rate Risk

• DoubleLine was founded to offer investment services under a cardinal mandate: striving to deliver better risk-adjusted returns. This mandate includes the avoidance of risk-taking that historically has led to catastrophic principal losses.

• Constructing portfolios based on unidirectional macro themes such as interest-rate forecasts runs the risk of incurring a catastrophic loss.

• In general, fixed income returns are earned slowly while losses strike swiftly.

• DoubleLine seeks to construct its bond portfolios to perform under a range of scenarios, regardless of any “base-case” outlook on macro variables such as interest rates.

• Portfolio duration of the DoubleLine Total Return Bond and DoubleLine Core Fixed Income portfolios will vary over time based on inter-sector analysis, active management of sector weightings and interest-rate risk management.

Consensus Rate Forecasts: A Random Walk … or Worse

• In an ongoing study, **Bianco Research** compares the Bloomberg poll of economists' consensus 6-month forecast for the 10-year Treasury yield to the actual yield six months later, starting with the Bloomberg poll conducted December 17, 2002.

• As of mid-July 2013, of 119 monthly Bloomberg economist surveys, the consensus on the future direction of the 10-year yield was correct in only 64 surveys – **a success rate of only 54%.**

• On average **80%** of the polled economist expected a higher yield on the 10-year Treasury.

Results From **Bloomberg's** Monthly Economist Survey For The 10-Year Treasury Yield

Survey Date	10-Year Yield	Months (2 Qrts) Foreword: Level	Change	Number of Econ. Surveyed	% Expecting: Higher Rates	Lower Rates	Highest Forecast	Lowest Forecsat	Six Months Later: Actual Level	Change	Was The Forecast *Directionally* Correct?
17-Dec-02	4.12%	4.40%	0.28%	64	94%	6%	5.10%	3.40%	3.27%	-0.85%	No
24-Mar-03	3.97%	4.25%	0.28%	65	83%	17%	5.20%	2.80%	4.36%	0.39%	Yes
8-May-03	3.68%	4.40%	0.72%	57	93%	7%	5.20%	3.65%	4.30%	0.61%	Yes
9-Jun-03	3.27%	3.80%	0.53%	51	90%	10%	5.00%	2.75%	4.27%	1.00%	Yes
2-Jul-03	3.54%	3.90%	0.36%	53	83%	17%	4.90%	2.95%	4.24%	0.70%	Yes
8-Aug-03	4.27%	4.40%	0.13%	51	67%	33%	5.70%	3.70%	4.05%	-0.22%	No
9-Sep-03	4.36%	4.70%	0.35%	57	77%	23%	5.70%	3.60%	3.97%	-0.39%	No
11-Oct-12	1.67%	1.90%	0.23%	81	88%	12%	4.05%	1.40%	1.75%	0.08%	Yes
14-Nov-12	1.59%	1.93%	0.34%	67	94%	6%	2.75%	1.30%	1.77%	0.18%	Yes
13-Dec-12	1.72%	1.90%	0.18%	78	78%	22%	2.50%	1.40%	2.14%	0.42%	Yes
10-Jan-13	1.90%	2.05%	0.15%	75	76%	24%	3.56%	1.50%	2.62%	0.72%	Yes
				Average	80%	20%			Completed Forecasts		119
				More Than 50%	121	4			Correct Forecasts		64
				Less Than 50%	4	121			Percentage Correct		54%

Source: Bianco Research, Bloomberg

Don't "Bet the Farm" on Interest-Rate Forecasts

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US Interest Rates Have Made A Lot Of People Look Like Idiots Over The Past 10 Years

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A commonly stated remark over the past 10 years has been "rates have nowhere to go but up."

Of course, this has been wildly incorrect every time it's been said, as U.S. Treasuries are on an amazing run, and rates have collapsed to a record low of 1.46700 percent as of today.

Source: excerpt from BusinessInsider.com http://www.businessinsider.com/rates-have-nowhere-to-go-but-up-2012-6
Used with permission.

TAB V

Strategy Overview

DoubleLine MBS Strategy

Combining Mortgage Securities in an effort to Manage Offset Interest-Rate and Credit Risks

Positive Duration - Agencies

Agency mortgage-backed securities are issued, guaranteed or supported by government agencies, instrumentalities or Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSEs), including Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, and Ginnie Mae. Thus Agency MBS had no credit or default risk. They tended to rally when economic expectations worsened.

The 15- and 30-year pass-through Agency MBS had positive duration (aka interest rate risk) , although they tended to have less duration versus similar-yielding investment grade corporate bonds or Treasuries offering equivalent yields.

Default Risk[1]	Prepayment Risk	Interest Rate Risk

Negative Duration – Non-Agencies

Non-Agency residential mortgage securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities are issued by financial companies and banks not associated with a government agency and have no credit guarantee or support.

Since the 2007-2008 onset of the credit crisis, non-Agency residential mortgage-backed securities have traded at large discounts to par. DoubleLine believes these securities have attractive yields relative to other fixed income sectors. These securities have tended to rally as economic expectations improve. Thus since early 2009, they have rallied during rising interest-rate periods.

Default Risk[1]	Prepayment Risk	Interest Rate Risk

Neutral Duration Scenario

Combining Agency MBS and Non-Agency MBS may provide a more level or neutral duration scenario, which could be effective in diversifying the portfolio's duration risk.

Default Risk[1]	Prepayment Risk	Interest Rate Risk

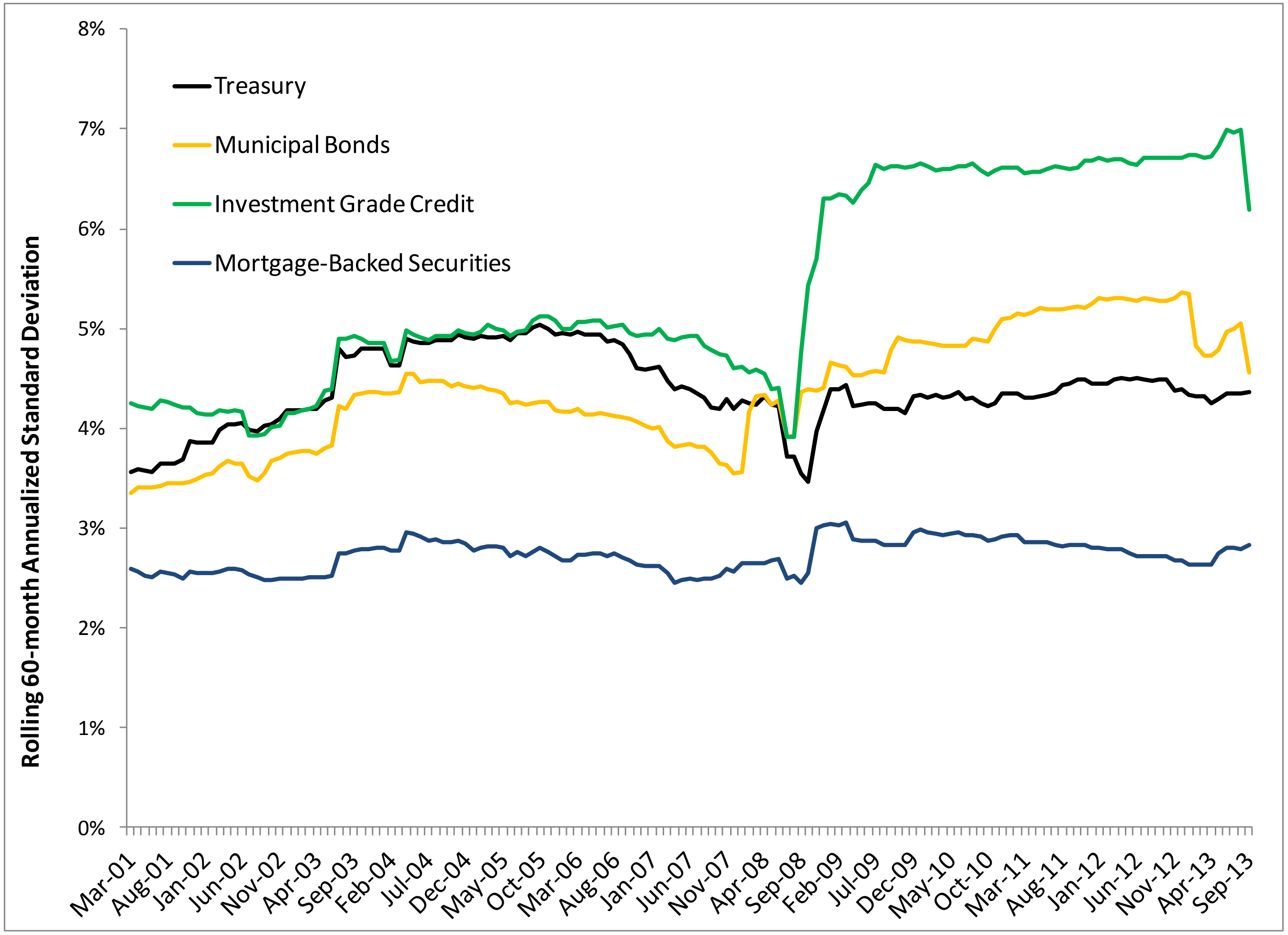
1. Assumes continued support from Government Sponsored Entities (GSEs).
Source: DoubleLine Capital as of July 31, 2013

TAB VI

Agency MBS v. Other Asset Classes
Volatility and Duration

Rolling 5-Year Volatilities of Investment Grade Bond Sectors: March 1996-September 2013

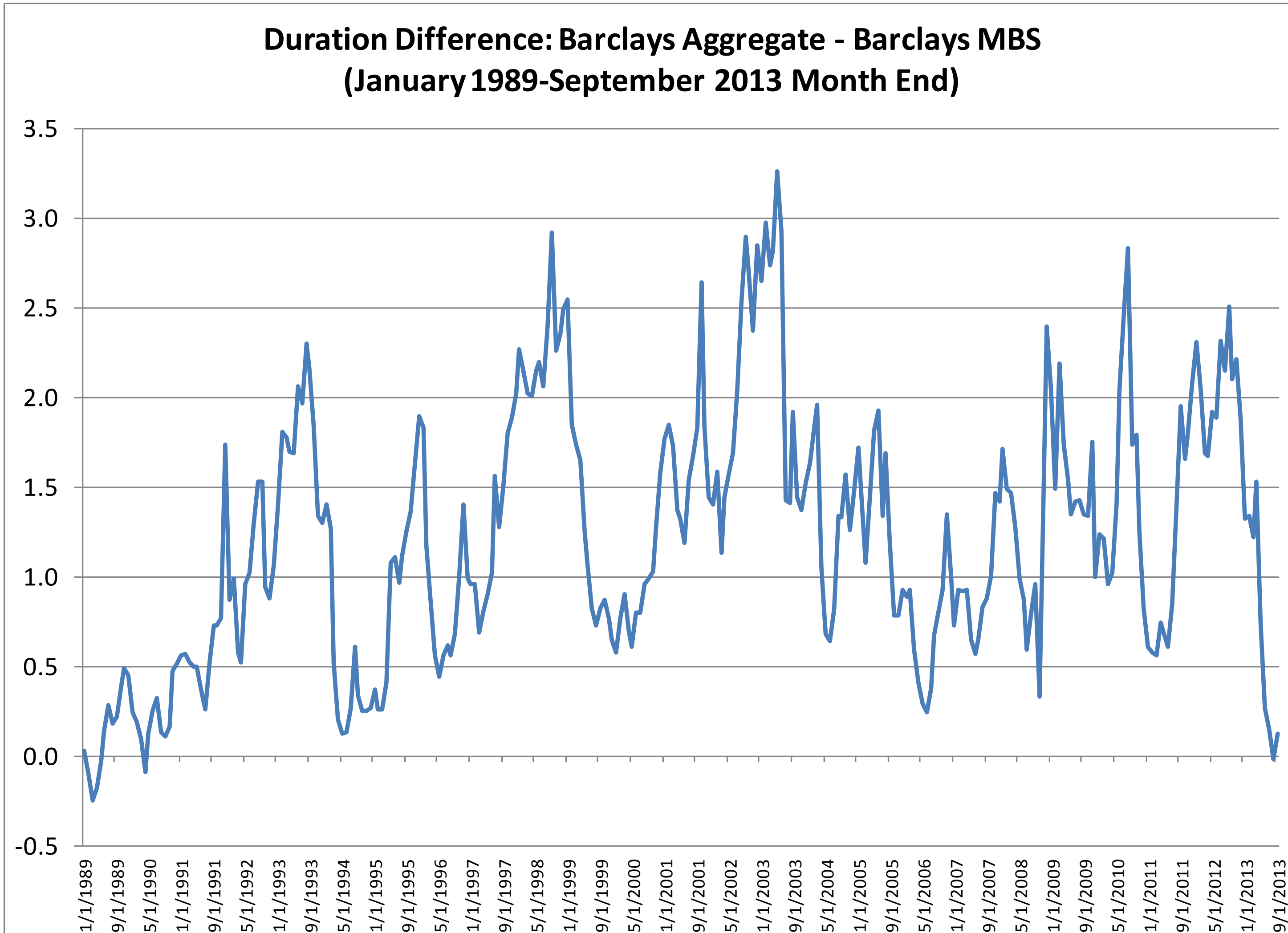
Historically, mortgages have had lower volatility than other investment grade credits.



Source: Bloomberg, BofA/Merrill Lynch Indices through September 30, 2013
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
Treasury = BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Index, **Municipal Bonds** = BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Municipal Security Index ,**Investment Grade Credit** = BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Corporate Index **Mortgage-Backed Securities** = BofA Merrill Lynch Mortgage-Backed Securities Index
You cannot invest directly in an index.

Agency MBS: Lower Duration than Barclays Aggregate

Agency MBS* historically has exhibited lower duration than the Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index.



Source: Bloomberg, Barclays, DoubleLine Capital
*As measured by the Barclays U.S. MBS Index
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

TAB VII

Intermediate-Term Investment Grade Bond Performance during Periods of Rising Rates

Selected Investment Grade Bond Indices:

Performance during Rising Rates

In most of the 17 rising-rate periods since its inception, the Barclays US MBS Index outperformed the other domestic intermediate-term investment grade sectors.

10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield			Rising-Rate Periods		Domestic Investment Grade Bond Sectors, Total Return				
Trough (Percent)	Peak (Percent)	Δ in Basis Pts	Trough Date	Peak Date	Barclays Aggregate US Bond Index	Barclays Intermediate US Gvt/Credit Index	Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index	Barclays US Treasury Inflation Notes Index	Barclays US MBS Index
6.80	13.65	685	12/30/1976	2/26/1980	5.1%	11.8%	-0.8%		2.5%
9.47	15.84	637	6/16/1980	9/30/1981	-7.3%	0.0%	-12.4%		-17.5%
12.92	14.88	196	11/27/1981	2/8/1982	5.1%	4.9%	5.6%		5.9%
13.46	14.47	101	5/11/1982	6/25/1982	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%		2.0%
10.16	13.95	379	5/5/1983	5/30/1984	2.2%	5.1%	-0.9%		2.7%
6.96	8.31	136	3/31/1986	6/4/1986	-1.4%	-0.5%	-0.6%		-0.8%
6.92	10.23	332	8/29/1986	10/15/1987	-0.7%	0.9%	0.0%		2.5%
8.09	9.54	144	2/10/1988	3/20/1989	4.3%	4.7%	5.6%		4.9%
7.75	9.06	132	8/2/1989	5/2/1990	0.7%	2.0%	0.1%		2.6%
5.17	8.03	287	10/15/1993	11/7/1994	-5.3%	-2.3%	-7.3%		-2.4%
5.53	7.06	154	1/18/1996	6/12/1996	-3.5%	-2.2%	-4.8%		-1.9%
4.16	6.79	263	10/5/1998	1/20/2000	-2.4%	-0.7%	-3.9%	0.2%	1.4%
4.18	5.43	125	11/7/2001	4/1/2002	-2.4%	-2.3%	-2.8%	-2.7%	-0.5%
3.11	5.30	218	6/13/2003	6/12/2007	10.1%	8.3%	9.2%	10.9%	14.6%
2.055	3.988	193	12/30/2008	4/5/2010	6.8%	5.9%	20.0%	9.8%	6.9%
2.385	3.739	135	10/7/2010	2/8/2011	-3.0%	-2.8%	-3.4%	-4.0%	-1.6%
1.388	2.74	135	7/24/2012	9/5/2013	-3.6%	-1.6%	-2.5%	-8.8%	-3.5%

NOTE: Barclays indices had monthly updates from inception until daily updates began on December 31, 1988.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
The Δ symbol represents change.
This chart defines periods of rising interest rates as movements of 100 basis points from trough to peak since the inception of the Barclays US MBS Index.
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index. .

Barclays MBS Index

Excess Returns v. Other Investment Grade Bond Indices

Of the 17 rising-rate periods since its inception, the Barclays US MBS Index outperformed the Aggregate 14x; the Intermediate Government/Credit Index 11x; the Corporate Investment Grade Index 12x. The MBS index also outperformed the Barclays Treasury Inflation Notes (TIPS) index in 4 of the 5 rising-rate periods since the latter's inception. (See next page.)

NOTE: Barclays indices had monthly updates from inception until daily updates began on December 31, 1988.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

Selected Investment Grade Bond Indices:

Performance during Rising Rates

10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield			Rising-Rate Periods		Barclays MBS Index Excess Return in Basis Pts v.			
Trough (Percent)	Peak (Percent)	Δ in Basis Pts	Trough Date	Peak Date	Barclays Aggregate US Bond Index	Barclays Intermediate US Gvt/Credit Index	Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index	Barclays US Treasury Inflation Notes Index
6.80	13.65	685	12/30/1976	2/26/1980	-266	-934	332	
9.47	15.84	637	6/16/1980	9/30/1981	-1020	-1752	-512	
12.92	14.88	196	11/27/1981	2/8/1982	82	104	35	
13.46	14.47	101	5/11/1982	6/25/1982	35	39	4	
10.16	13.95	379	5/5/1983	5/30/1984	49	-238	368	
6.96	8.31	136	3/31/1986	6/4/1986	60	-29	-23	
6.92	10.23	332	8/29/1986	10/15/1987	323	165	250	
8.09	9.54	144	2/10/1988	3/20/1989	52	20	-77	
7.75	9.06	132	8/2/1989	5/2/1990	196	62	253	
5.17	8.03	287	10/15/1993	11/7/1994	290	-11	491	
5.53	7.06	154	1/18/1996	6/12/1996	163	30	292	
4.16	6.79	263	10/5/1998	1/20/2000	373	205	524	117
4.18	5.43	125	11/7/2001	4/1/2002	191	173	225	215
3.11	5.30	218	6/13/2003	6/12/2007	450	629	536	370
2.055	3.988	193	12/30/2008	4/5/2010	8	95	-1310	-296
2.385	3.739	135	10/7/2010	2/8/2011	146	127	181	246
1.388	2.74	135	7/24/2012	9/5/2013	12	-184	-94	538

Green indicates Barclays MBS Index outperformed
Gray indicates Barclays MBS Index underperformed

NOTE: Barclays indices had monthly updates from inception until daily updates began on December 31, 1988.

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
The Δ symbol represents change.
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

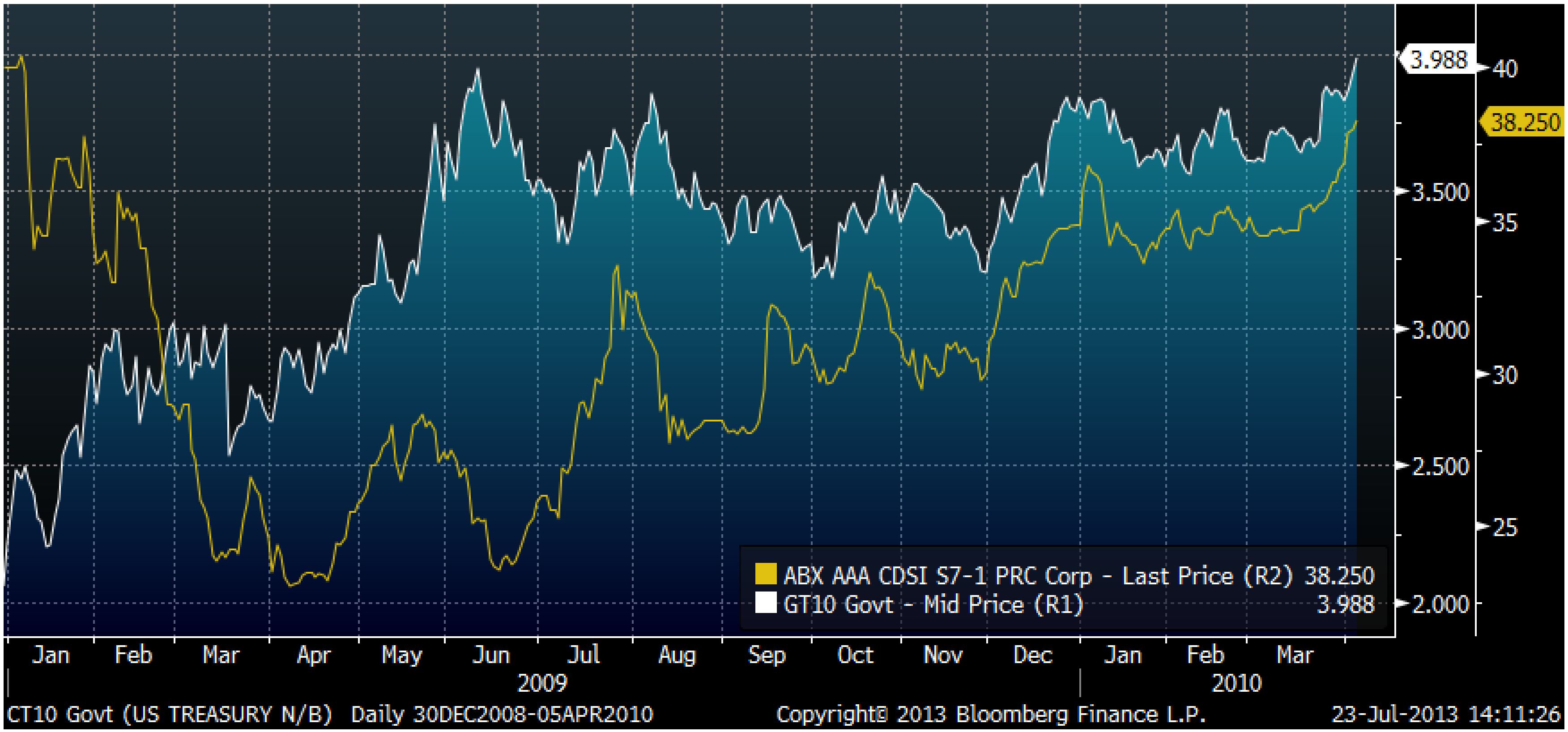
TAB VIII

Distress-Priced Non-Agency Mortgage Backed-Securities
and Negative Duration

Please see Appendix of this presentation for definitions.

ABX AAA 2007-1 Indices v. 10-Year Treasury Yield

Rising-Rate Period: December 30, 2008-April 5, 2010



Source: Bloomberg , DoubleLine Capital.

In this chart, we have defined rising rate periods as those measured by moves of 100 basis points or more from peak to trough.

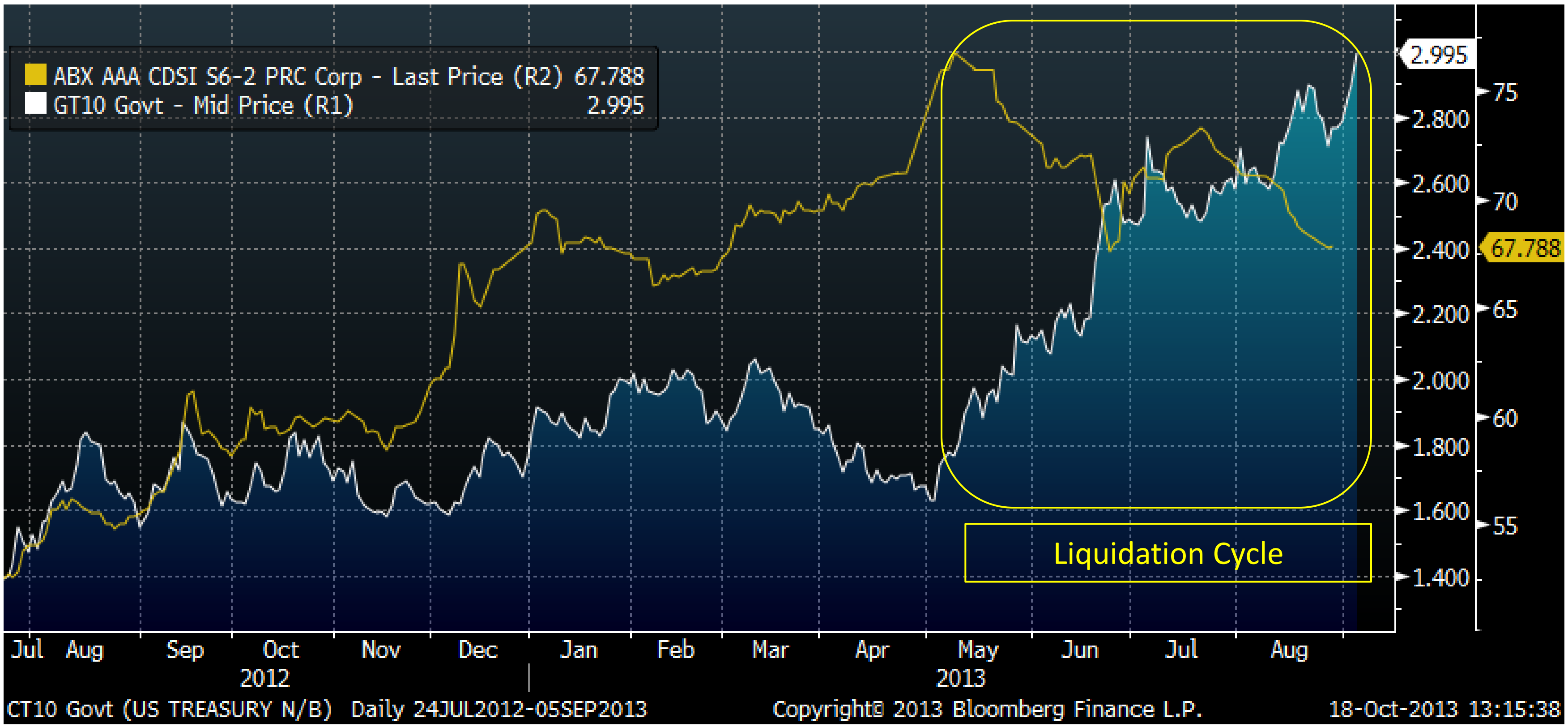
GT 10 Gov't = Is the generic United State 10-year government note

Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions, including the index definition of ABX AAA 2007-1.

You cannot invest directly in an index.

ABX AAA 2006-2 Index and 10-Year Treasury Yield

Rising-Rate Period: July 24, 2012-September 5, 2013



Source: Bloomberg , DoubleLine Capital
In this chart, we have defined rising rate periods as those measured by moves of 100 basis points or more from peak to trough.
GT 10 Gov't = Is the generic United State 10-year government note
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions, including the index definition of ABX AAA 2006-2..
You cannot invest directly in an index.

TAB IX

TIPS Traps and Practical Alternatives for Rising Rates

"TIPS are actually quite long in terms of their maturity structure and do not do well during interest-rate rises."

Jeffrey Gundlach
webcast January 11, 2011

"… when interest rates rise, like they did in May, TIPS are a horrible performer. So why own TIPS? If you think there's going to be inflation, then let the market drop in anticipation of higher interest rates or the creation of higher interest rates on nominal bonds. TIPS will, true to form, fall just as much or more than the 10-year Treasury. And so, if you're right that inflation is coming, you can actually buy TIPS at a lower price."

Jeffrey Gundlach
webcast June 4, 2013

TIPS Traps

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Have Interest-Rate Risk

• In the absence of accelerating inflation observed in the Consumer Price Index, Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) have acted like nominal Treasuries: TIPS have fallen in price.

• The time to invest in TIPS is after a substantial rise in yields and inflation is real, not an "expectation."

Rising-Rate Alternatives in Fixed Income

• Actively managed Mortgage Backed-Securities

• Floating-rate Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities

• Floating-rate bank debt

• Low duration fixed income portfolio

TIPS Performance in Rising Interest-Rate Periods

Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) have checkered record during rising-rate periods since advent of the sector in 1997.

10-Year U.S. Treasury Yield			Rising-Rate Periods		Barclays TIPS Index Excess Rtn. In Basis Pts v.			
Trough (Percent)	Peak (Percent)	Δ in Basis Pts	Trough Date	Peak Date	Barclays Aggregate US Bond Index	Barclays Intermediate US Gvt/Credit Index	Barclays US Corporate Investment Grade Index	Barclays US MBS Index
4.16	6.79	263	10/5/1998	1/20/2000	256	88	407	-117
4.18	5.43	125	11/7/2001	4/1/2002	-24	-42	10	-215
3.11	5.30	218	6/13/2003	6/12/2007	80	259	166	-370
2.055	3.988	193	12/30/2008	4/5/2010	303	390	-1015	296
2.385	3.739	135	10/7/2010	2/8/2011	-100	-120	-66	-246
1.388	2.74	135	7/24/2012	9/5/2013	-526	-722	-632	-538

Green = Barclays TIPS Index outperformed
Gray = Barclays TIPS Index underperformed

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
The Δ symbol represents change.
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
In this chart, rising rates are defined by the 10-year Treasury yields moving higher.
You cannot invest directly in an index.

TAB X

DBLTX, DBLFX: Active Sector Allocation and Risk Management

DBLTX and DBLFX: Historical Sector Allocations

In addition to bottom-up security selection, DoubleLine strives to manage risk and generate returns through active management of sector allocation based on sector fundamentals and relative valuations and based on integration of the offsetting risks of certain sectors such as the balance between Government and Agency MBS holdings versus credit holdings.

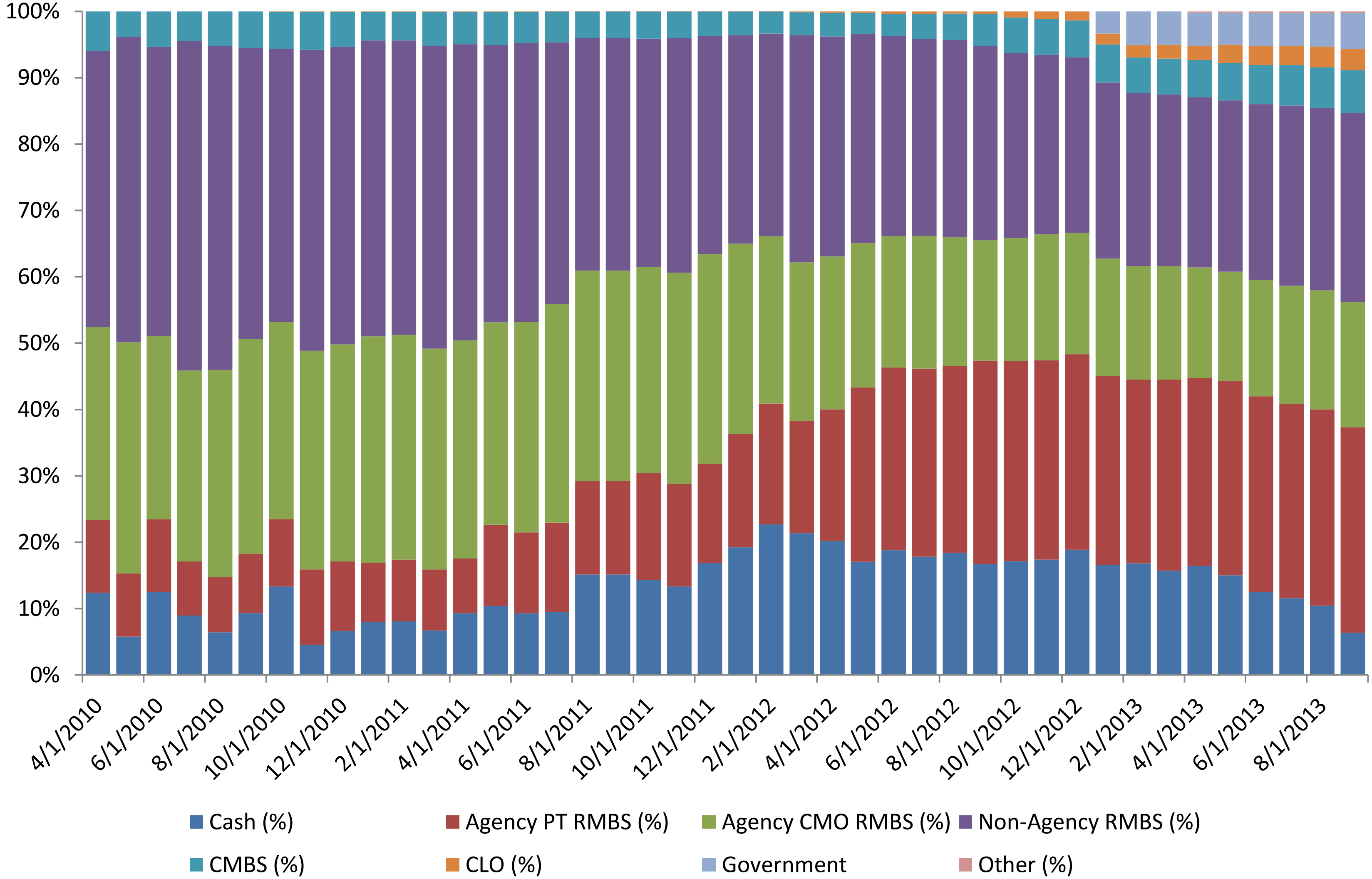
DBLTX	9/30/2013	6/30/2013	3/31/2013	12/31/2012	9/30/2012	6/30/2012	3/31/2012	12/31/2011	9/30/2011	6/30/2011	3/31/2011	12/31/2010
Sector Allocations												
Cash	6.4%	12.6%	15.7%	18.9%	16.7%	18.8%	21.4%	16.9%	15.1%	9.3%	6.7%	6.6%
Agency PT RMBS	31.0%	29.5%	28.8%	29.4%	30.7%	27.6%	16.9%	15.0%	14.1%	12.2%	9.2%	10.5%
Agency CMO RMBS	18.9%	17.5%	17.1%	18.3%	18.2%	19.8%	23.9%	31.5%	31.7%	31.7%	33.3%	32.7%
Non-Agency RMBS	28.4%	26.5%	25.9%	26.4%	29.3%	30.1%	34.2%	32.9%	35.1%	42.0%	45.6%	44.8%
CMBS	6.4%	5.9%	5.4%	5.5%	4.8%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	4.0%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%
CLO	3.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Government	5.4%	4.9%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Effective Duration	3.9	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	3.9	3.1
DBLFX												
Cash	2.0%	3.7%	0.5%	3.7%	5.2%	2.7%	2.0%	5.6%	4.1%	2.7%	5.0%	4.0%
Government	11.9%	14.7%	19.4%	19.4%	16.1%	19.5%	20.2%	20.9%	22.9%	22.2%	22.2%	25.5%
Agency MBS	18.6%	19.7%	23.8%	25.0%	27.3%	27.8%	25.3%	23.8%	23.6%	20.4%	20.3%	18.1%
Non-Agency MBS	14.3%	15.3%	14.7%	14.0%	14.8%	16.3%	18.7%	17.0%	17.4%	18.9%	20.5%	26.1%
Emerging Markets	14.0%	14.4%	12.2%	10.3%	10.3%	10.1%	10.1%	9.7%	8.0%	9.7%	9.9%	5.0%
Investment Grade Corporate	15.6%	15.8%	18.4%	20.1%	21.7%	21.4%	21.5%	20.9%	21.0%	20.9%	17.0%	16.3%
High Yield Corporate	5.5%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	1.7%	2.8%
Bank Loans	6.8%	5.6%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CMBS	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	4.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.5%	1.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.1%
CLO	3.1%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Municipals	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	1.0%	2.5%	1.6%	0.0%
Effective Duration	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.0

Source: DoubleLine, Bloomberg, Barclays
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.
Fund Holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Active Management of Sector Allocations

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX/DLTNX)

DoubleLine Total Return Bond Fund (DBLTX/DLTNX) Historical Sector Breakdown

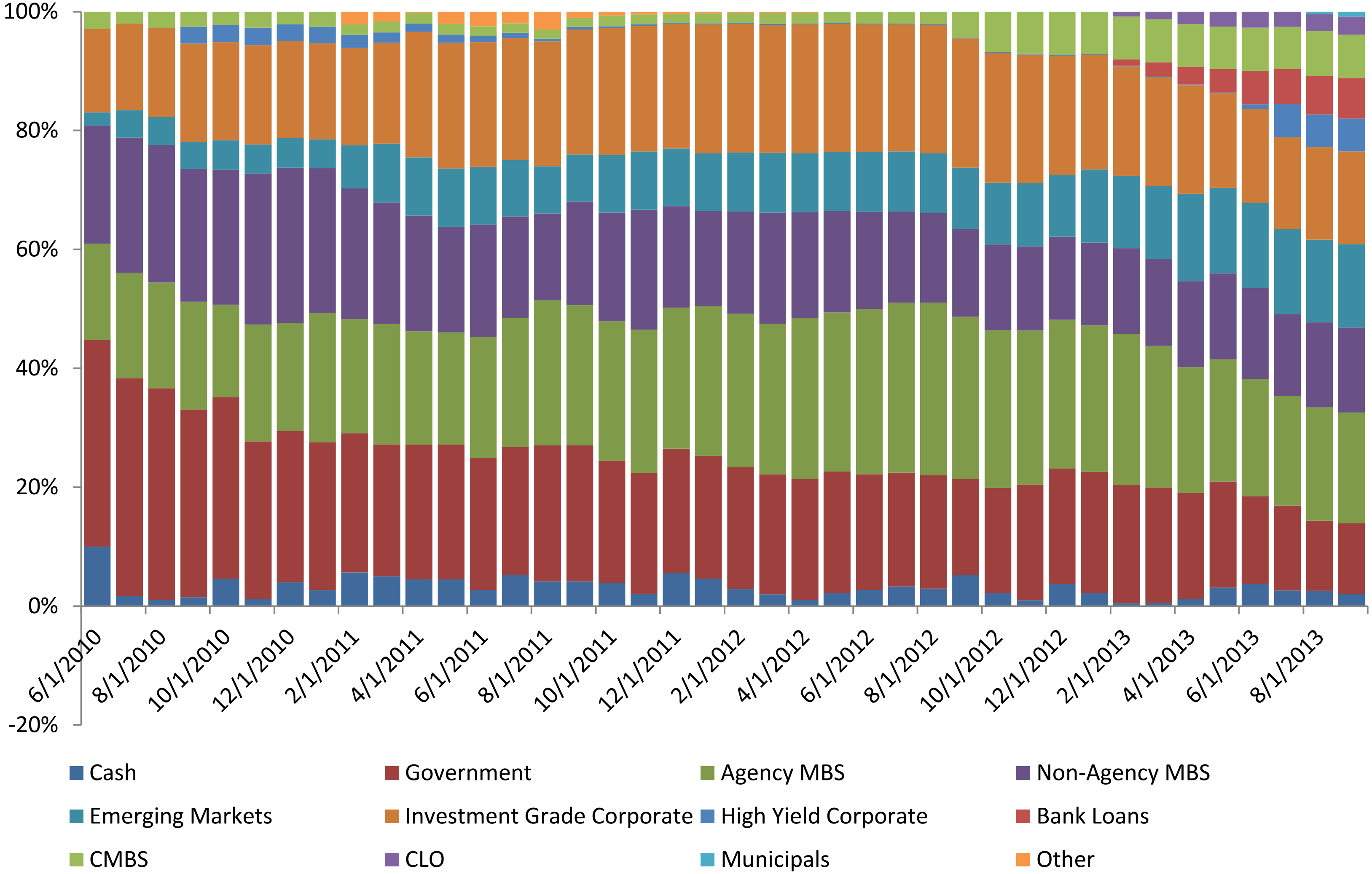


Source: DoubleLine
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.
Fund Holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

Active Management of Sector Allocations

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX/DLFNX)

DoubleLine Core Fixed Income Fund (DBLFX/DLFNX) Historical Sector Breakdown



Source: DoubleLine
Please see the appendix of this presentation for definitions.
You cannot invest directly in an index.
Fund Holdings and sector allocations are subject to change and are not recommendations to buy or sell any security.

TAB IV

Appendix

Index Descriptions

ABX Index - The ABX Index consists of the 20 most liquid credit default swaps (CDS) on U.S. home equity asset-backed securities (ABS) and is used to hedge asset-backed exposure or to take a position in the subprime mortgage asset class. The ABX Index has four series (06-1, 06-2, 07-1 and 07-2) with five tranches per series. The **ABX 2007-1 AAA Index** references underlying collateral of that 2007 vintage and AAA credit quality type, just as the **ABX 2006-2 AAA Index** references underlying collateral of the 2006 vintage and AAA credit quality type.

Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index - The Barclays Capital US Aggregate Index represents securities that are SEC-registered, taxable, and dollar denominated. The index covers the US investment grade fixed rate bond market, with index components for government and corporate securities, mortgage pass-through securities, and asset-backed securities. These major sectors are subdivided into more specific indices that are calculated and reported on a regular basis.

Barclays Capital US Treasury Index - This index is the US Treasury component of the US Government index. Public obligations of the US Treasury with a remaining maturity of one year or more.

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

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

Barclays Capital U.S. Government Index - The Barclays Capital US Government Index tracks the performance of US government (i.e. securities in the Treasury and Agency indices.)

Barclays Capital Commercial MBS Index = "CMBS" This index is the CMBS component of the US Aggregate Index. It includes investment grade securities that are ERISA eligible under the underwriter's exemption and is the only CMBS sector that is included in the US Aggregate Index .

Barclays Capital US MBS Index = "Agency MBS" - overs the mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC). The MBS Index is formed by grouping the universe of over 600,000 individual fixed rate MBS pools into approximately 3,500 generic

Barclays Capital US High Yield Index - The Barclays Capital US High Yield Index covers the universe of fixed rate, non-investment grade debt. Eurobonds and debt issuer from countries designated as emerging markets (e.g. Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, etc.) are excluded, but Canadian and global bonds (SEC registered) of issuers in non-EMG countries are included. Original issue zereos, step-up coupon structures, 144-As and pay-in-kind (PIK, as of October 1, 2009) are also included.

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

BofA Merrill Lynch Mortgage-Backed Securities Index – This index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated fixed rate and hybrid residential mortgage pass-through securities publicly issued by US agencies in the US domestic market. 30-year, 20-year, 15-year and interest only fixed rate mortgage pools are included in the Index provided they have at least one year remaining term to final maturity and a minimum amount outstanding of at least $5 billion per generic coupon and $250MM per production year within each generic coupon.

Barclays U.S. MBS Index - covers the mortgage-backed pass-through securities of Ginnie Mae (GNMA), Fannie Mae (FNMA), and Freddie Mac (FHLMC). The MBS Index is formed by grouping the universe of over 600,000 individual fixed rate MBS pools into approximately 3,500 generic aggregates.

Index Descriptions

Barclays Capital U.S. Intermediate Government/Credit Bond Index - The index measures the performance of U.S. Dollar denominated U.S. Treasuries, government-related and investment grade U.S. corporate securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than one year and less than ten years.

Barclays Capital U.S. Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Index - The index includes all publicly issued, U.S. Treasury inflation-protected securities that have at least one year remaining to maturity, are rated investment grade, and have $250 million or more of outstanding face value.

Barclays Capital U.S. Corporate Index – measures the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated taxable, corporate bond market.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. Treasury Index (GOAO) "Government" This index tracks the performance of the US dollar denominated sovereign debt publically issued by the US government in its domestic market. Qualifying securities have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $1 billion.

BofA Merrill Lynch US Corporate Index (COAO) "Investment Grade"- The Merrill Lynch Corporate Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated investment grade corporate debt publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have an investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch) and an investment grade rated country of risk (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Fitch foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Securities must have at least one year remaining term to final maturity, a fixed coupon schedule and a minimum amount outstanding of $250MM.

BofA Merrill Lynch U.S. High Yield Cash Pay Index (JOA0) = "High Yield"- The Merrill Lynch High Yield Index tracks the performance of US dollar denominated below investment grade corporate debt, currently in a coupon paying period, that is publicly issued in the US domestic market. Qualifying securities must have a below investment grade rating (based on an average of Moody's, S&P and Firth foreign currency long term sovereign debt ratings). Must have one year remaining to final maturity and a minimum outstanding amount of $100MM.

S&P/LSTA Leveraged Loan 100 Total Returns Index (S&P LSTA Lev Loan) "Bank Loans" = This index is designed to reflect the largest facilities in the leveraged loan market. It mirrors the market weighted performance of the largest institutional leveraged loans-based upon market weightings, spreads, and interest payments.

Thomson Jefferies Commodities Total Return Index = Originally constructed in 1957, the Reuters/Jefferies CRB Index is the oldest commodity index and the most widely used measure of the strength of the global commodities market. As of 2005 the Reuters/Jefferies CRB Index tracks 19 commodities. The components of the index are: Aluminum, Cocoa, Coffee, Copper, Corn, Cotton, Crude Oil, Gold, Heating Oil, Lean Hogs, Live Cattle, Natural Gas, Nickel, Orange Juice, Silver, Soybeans, Sugar, Unleaded Gas and Wheat.

Definitions

Agency Passthroughs – Mortgage pass-through securities whose principal and interest guaranteed by the U.S. Government agency including Fannie Mae (FNMA) or Freddie Mac (FHLMC).

Alpha - A measure of performance on a risk-adjusted basis. Alpha takes the volatility (price risk) of a mutual fund and compares its risk-adjusted performance to a benchmark index.

Basis Point (bps) – Basis point is a unit that is equal to 1/100th of 1% and is used to denote the change in a financial instrument.

Bank Loans - A debt financing obligation issued by a bank or similar financial institution to a company.

Below Investment Grade - Refers to a security that is rated below investment grade. These securities are seen as having higher default risk or other adverse credit events, but typically pay higher yields than better quality bonds in order to make them attractive. They are less likely to pay back 100 cents on the dollar.

Beta - Beta is the measure of a mutual funds' volatility in relation to the market. By definitions, the market has a beta of 1.0, and individual mutual funds are raked according to how much they deviate from the market. A beta of above 1.0 means the fund swings more than the market. If the fund moves less than the market, the beta is less than 1.0.

Cash - Legal tender or coins that can be used in exchange goods, debt, or services. Sometimes also including the value of assets that can be converted into cash immediately, as reported by a company. This usually includes bank accounts and marketable securities, such as government bonds and banker's acceptances.

Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO) -A special purpose vehicle (SPV) with securitization payments in the form of different tranches. Financial institutions back this security with receivables from loans.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligation (CMO) – A type of mortgage-backed security that creates separate pools of pass-through rates for different classes of bondholders with varying maturities, called tranches. The repayments from the pool of pass-through securities are used to retire the bonds in the order specified by the bonds' prospectus

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - A measure that examines the weighted average of prices of a basket of consumer goods and services, such as transportation, food and medical care. The CPI is calculated by taking price changes for each item in the predetermined basket of goods and averaging them; the goods are weighted according to their importance. Changes in CPI are used to assess price changes associated with the cost of living.

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

Duration - Duration is a commonly used measure of the potential volatility of the price of a debt security, or the aggregate market value of a portfolio of debt securities, prior to maturity. Securities with longer duration generally have more volatile prices than securities of comparable quality with a shorter duration.

Effective Duration - A duration calculation for bonds with embedded options. Effective duration takes into account that expected cash flows will fluctuate as interest rates change.

"Gold"= Gold Spot Price (Golds) The Gold Spot price is quoted as US Dollar per Troy Ounce.

Government – A government debt obligation, local or national, that is backed by the credit and taxing power of a country with very little risk of default. For the purposes of this chart, the government security type represented are U.S. government securities.

Information Ratio – A ratio of portfolio returns above the returns of a benchmark to the volatility of those returns. It measures a portfolio manager's ability to generate excess returns relative to a benchmark, but also attempts to identify the consistency of the investor.

Investment Grade - refers to a bond considered investment grade if it's credit rating is BBB- or higher by Standard & Poor's or Baa3 or higher by Moody's. Ratings are based on a corporate bond model. The higher the rating the more likely the bond will pay back par/100 cents on the dollar.

Definitions

Maximum Drawdown – A drawdown is measured from the time a retrenchment begins to when a new high is reached. This method is used because a valley can't be measured until a new high occurs. Once the new high is reached, the percentage change from the old high to the smallest trough is recorded.

Modified Duration - A formula that expresses the measurable change in the value of a security in response to a change in interest rates.

Morningstar - A Chicago-based investment research firm that compiles and analyzes fund, stock and general market data. Morningstar also provides an extensive line of internet, software and print-based products for individual investors, financial advisors and institutional clients. Among its many offerings, Morningstar's comprehensive, one-page mutual and exchange-traded fund reports are widely used by investors to determine the investment quality of the more than 2,000 funds it covers.

Morningstar Open-End Intermediate Bond Fund Category - Intermediate-term bond funds have average durations that are greater than 3.5 years and less than six years. Most of the funds rotate among a variety of sectors in the bond market, based upon which appear to offer better values. Whatever types of bonds they hold, these funds are less sensitive to interest rates, and therefore less volatile, than funds that have longer durations.

Morningstar Open-End Intermediate-Term Government Category - A fund with at least 90% of its bond portfolio invested in government issues with a duration of greater than or equal to 3.5 years and less than six years or an average effective maturity of greater than or equal to four years and less than 10 years.

Negative Duration - A portfolio with negative duration will increase in value when interest rates rise, barring other impacts. Duration is a commonly used measure of the potential volatility of the price of a debt security, or the aggregate market value of a portfolio of debt securities, prior to maturity. Securities with longer duration generally have more volatile prices than securities of comparable quality with a shorter duration.

Non-Agency MBS - The DoubleLine Non-Agency MBS index is comprised of mortgage-backed securities issued by non-agency entities/private labels. The loan data is supplied by LoanPerformance.

Sharpe Ratio - A ratio developed by Nobel laureate William F. Sharpe to measure risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate - such as that of the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond - from the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

Standard Deviation - The measure of dispersion of a set of data from its mean. A measure of an investment's volatility. The more spread apart the data, the higher the deviation.

TIPS– Treasury Inflation Protection. A treasury security that is indexed to inflation in order to protect investors from the negative effects of inflation. TIPS are considered an extremely low-risk investment since they are backed by the U.S. government and since their par value rises with inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, while their interest rate remains fixed.

Tracking Error – A divergence between the price behavior of a position or a portfolio and the price behavior of a benchmark. This is often in the context of a hedge or mutual fund that did not work as effectively as intended, creating an unexpected profit or loss instead.

Volatility - A statistical measure of the dispersion of returns for a given security or market index. Volatility can either be measured by using the standard deviation or variance between returns from that same security or market index. Commonly, the higher the volatility, the riskier the security.

Yield- The income return on an investment. This refers to the interest or dividends received from a security and is usually expressed annually as a percentage based on the investment's cost, its current market value or its face value.

Yield-to-Maturity (YTM) - The rate of return anticipated on a bond if it is held until the maturity date. YTM is considered a long-term bond yield expressed as an annual rate. The calculation of YTM takes into account the current market price, par value, coupon interest rate and time to maturity. It is also assumed that all coupons are reinvested at the same rate. Sometimes this is simply referred to as "yield" for short.

Disclaimer

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