

DoubleLine Shiller Enhanced International CAPE[®]

Share Class (Ticker):

Class I (DSEUX)

Class N (DLEUX)

Before you invest, you may wish to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its principal risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, including the Statement of Additional Information (SAI) and the most recent reports to shareholders, online at www.doublelinefunds.com/documents. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by sending an e-mail request to DoubleLine at fundinfo@doubleline.com.

This Summary Prospectus incorporates by reference the Fund's Prospectus and SAI, both dated July 30, 2021, each as supplemented from time to time, and the financial statements included in the Fund's annual report to shareholders, dated March 31, 2021.

Investment Objective

The Fund's investment objective is to seek total return which exceeds the total return of its benchmark index over a full market cycle.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. **You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, including when purchasing Class I shares through a broker or other financial intermediary acting as an agent on your behalf.** Such commissions and other fees, if any, are not charged by the Fund and are not reflected in the fee table or expense example below.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Purchases (as a percentage of the offering price)	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as a percentage of the original purchase price)	None	None
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) Imposed on Reinvested Dividends	None	None
Redemption Fee (as a percentage of shares redeemed within 90 days of purchase)	None	None
Fee for Redemption by Wire	\$15	\$15
Exchange Fee	None	None
Account Fee	None	None

Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Share Class	Class I	Class N
Management Fees	0.50%	0.50%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None	0.25%
Other Expenses (includes sub-transfer agent accounting or administrative services expenses)	0.43%	0.43%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses ²	0.02%	0.02%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.95%	1.20%
Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement ³	(0.29%)	(0.29%)
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement	0.66%	0.91%

¹ The Fund enters into index-related swap transactions, under which the Fund incurs fees payable to its counterparties and other costs. Those fees and costs reduce the index-based returns to the Fund under the swaps. During the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Fund incurred fees payable to its swap counterparties of up to 0.20% (expressed as an annualized percentage of the notional amounts of the swaps). Swap returns are typically also reduced by amounts based on short-term interest rates (applied against the notional amounts of the swaps) and by other amounts. Such fees and costs are not reflected in the table above or in the example below. See "Index Risk — Note regarding Index-Based Swaps" in the Fund's Prospectus for more information regarding such fees and costs.

² "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses" are expenses indirectly incurred by the Fund as a result of its investments in one or more underlying funds, including ETFs and money market funds. Because these costs are indirect, the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses in this fee table will not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund's financial statements, since financial statements only include direct costs of the Fund and not the indirect costs of investing in the underlying funds. When the Fund invests in other DoubleLine funds, the Adviser will waive its advisory fee in an amount equal to the advisory fees paid by the other DoubleLine funds in respect of Fund assets so invested. The Adviser waived advisory fees in the amount of 0.02% pursuant to this waiver agreement in respect of investments made in other DoubleLine funds during the Fund's most recent fiscal year. The effects of this waiver are reflected in the table above. This waiver agreement may be terminated at any time with the consent of the Board of Trustees.

³ The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its investment advisory fee and to reimburse the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses to the extent

necessary to limit ordinary operating expenses to an amount not to exceed 0.65% for Class I shares and 0.90% for Class N shares. Ordinary operating expenses exclude taxes, commissions, mark-ups, litigation expenses, indemnification expenses, interest expenses, Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses, and any extraordinary expenses. These expense limitations will apply until at least July 31, 2022, except that they may be terminated by the Board of Trustees at any time. To the extent that the Adviser waives its investment advisory fee and/or reimburses the Fund for other ordinary operating expenses, it may seek reimbursement of a portion or all of such amounts at any time within three fiscal years after the fiscal year in which such amounts were waived or reimbursed. Any such recoupment may not cause the Fund's ordinary operating expenses to exceed the expense limitation that was in place when the fees were waived or expenses reimbursed. Additionally, the Adviser would generally seek recoupment only in accordance with the terms of any expense limitation that is in place at the time of recoupment.

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds.

This example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then redeem all your shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same (taking into account the Fund's expense limitation for the first year). Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

	Class I	Class N
1 Year	\$67	\$93
3 Years	\$274	\$352
5 Years	\$497	\$632
10 Years	\$1,140	\$1,429

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund incurs transaction costs when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's

performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 97% of the average value of its portfolio. However, the portfolio turnover rate is determined using a required formula which does not call for the inclusion of cash or cash equivalent instruments or certain derivatives transactions. If those transactions were reflected in the calculation, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate shown would be higher.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks total return (capital appreciation and current income) in excess of the benchmark index, currently the MSCI Europe Net Return USD Index (the "**MSCI Europe Index**"), over a full market cycle.

The Fund will seek to use derivatives, or a combination of derivatives and direct investments, to provide a return (before fees and expenses) that approximates the performance of the Shiller Barclays CAPE® Europe Sector Net TR NoC USD Index (the "**Index**"). The Fund, through its investment exposure to the Index, will have exposure to investments tied economically to a number of countries throughout the world. The Index is currently composed of issuers in fifteen different countries, generally in Europe; the number and location of countries represented in the Index may change without notice. The Fund will also invest in a portfolio of debt securities to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. *The Fund uses investment leverage as part of its principal investment strategies. The Fund expects normally to invest an amount approximately equal to its net assets directly in a portfolio of debt securities while also maintaining notional exposure to the Index providing the Fund with economic exposure to the Index in an amount up to the value of the Fund's net assets. As a result, the Fund's total investment exposure (direct investments in debt securities plus notional exposure to the Index) will typically be equal to approximately 200% of the Fund's net asset value. The actual notional amounts of derivatives used for this purpose may be greater than the desired amount of Index exposure, since in some cases it may be necessary to use additional derivatives to obtain the desired currency exposure. It is possible that the Fund could lose money on both its investments in debt securities and its exposure to the Index, including through the Index's exposure to non-U.S. currencies, all at the same time.*

The Fund will normally use derivatives in an attempt to create an investment return that approximates (before fees and expenses) the Index's return. For example, the Fund might enter into swap transactions or futures transactions designed to provide the Fund a return before fees and expenses approximating the Index's return, including swap transactions or

futures transactions where the reference asset is the Index or a modified version of the Index, one or more components of the Index or an unrelated index or basket of securities. The transaction pricing of any swap transaction will reflect a number of factors that will cause the return on the swap transaction to underperform the Index. Please see “Index Risk — Note regarding Index-Based Swaps” in the Fund’s Prospectus for more information. The Fund expects to use only a small percentage of its assets to attain the desired exposure to the Index because of the structure of the derivatives the Fund expects to use. As a result, use of those derivatives along with the Fund’s investments in a portfolio of debt securities will create investment leverage in the Fund’s portfolio. In certain cases, derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset might be unavailable or the pricing of those derivatives might be unfavorable; in those cases, the Fund might attempt to approximate the Index’s return by purchasing some or all of the securities comprising the Index, or portions of the Index, at the time. If the Fund at any time invests directly in the securities comprising the Index, the assets so invested will be unavailable for investment in debt instruments, and the Fund’s ability to pursue its investment strategy fully and achieve its investment objective may be limited.

To the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund’s assets available for other investment by the Fund, the Fund expects to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by the Adviser to seek to provide additional total return over the long term.

The Shiller Barclays CAPE® Europe Sector Net TR NoC USD Index. The Index incorporates the principles of long-term investing distilled by Dr. Robert Shiller and expressed through the CAPE® (Cyclically Adjusted Price Earnings) ratio (the “**CAPE® Ratio**”). The classic CAPE® Ratio assesses equity market valuations and averages ten years of inflation adjusted earnings to account for earnings and market cycles. Traditional valuation measures, such as the price-earnings (PE) ratio, by contrast, typically rely on earnings information from only the past year. The Index uses a relative version of the classic CAPE® Ratio to identify undervalued sectors while also seeking to exclude a sector that may appear undervalued, but which may have also had recent relative price underperformance due to fundamental issues with the sector that may negatively affect the sector’s long-term total return. There can be no assurance that the Index will provide a better measure of value than more traditional measures, over any period or over the long term.

The Index's composition is determined monthly. Each month, the Index's methodology ranks ten sectors within the European equity markets based on a modified CAPE® Ratio (a "value" factor) and a twelve-month price momentum factor (a "momentum" factor). The Index methodology selects the five European sectors with the lowest modified CAPE® Ratio — the sectors that are the most undervalued according to the CAPE® Ratio. Only four of these five sectors, however, end up in the Index for a given month, as the sector with the worst 12-month price momentum among the five selected sectors is eliminated. The Index methodology allocates an equally weighted long (*i.e.*, investment) exposure to the four remaining European sectors.

The Index is denominated in U.S. dollars even though most or all of the securities comprising the Index may be denominated in foreign currencies. The Fund's exposure to the Index may be achieved through derivative instruments providing returns either in U.S. dollars or in one or more foreign currencies. The Fund may enter into Index-related derivative instruments denominated either in U.S. dollars or in foreign currencies. If the Fund enters into Index-related derivative instruments denominated in foreign currencies, it will likely engage in foreign currency transactions to produce an Index-based return denominated in U.S. dollars.

Through the Fund's investments related to the Index, the Fund will have focused exposures to the sectors making up the Index at any given time. As a result, the Fund's net asset value may be affected to a greater degree by factors affecting those sectors or industries than a fund that invests more broadly.

If derivatives designed to provide the Fund a return approximating the Index's return become unavailable or for other reasons, the Adviser may seek investment exposure to the sectors comprising the Index by investing directly in some or all of the securities that correspond to those sectors. The Adviser or the Fund's Board of Trustees may in their sole discretion and without advance notice to shareholders select, in place of the Index, another index (such as the MSCI Europe Index) or a basket of investments. The Fund may gain exposure to any substitute index or basket of investments in any manner the Adviser determines appropriate, including those described above with respect to how the Fund may obtain exposure to the Index.

Although a portion of the Fund's assets may be invested in instruments the performance of which is based on an index, the Fund's overall portfolio includes other investments. Therefore, the Fund is not designed to

replicate the performance of any index. The Fund's performance will deviate, potentially significantly, from the performance of any index used by the Fund.

During the Fund's most recent fiscal year, the Fund entered into swap transactions related to the Index with a limited number of counterparties. The Fund will likely enter into swap transactions related to the Index with a single or a limited number of counterparties for the foreseeable future. In selecting swap counterparties for the Fund, the Adviser will normally consider a variety of factors, including, without limitation: cost; the quality, reliability, and responsiveness of a counterparty; the operational compatibility between a counterparty and the Adviser; and a counterparty's creditworthiness.

The Fund's Investments in Debt Instruments. Under normal circumstances, to the extent use of the above-described derivatives strategy leaves a substantial portion of the Fund's assets available for other investment by the Fund, the Fund intends to invest those assets in a portfolio of debt instruments managed by the Adviser to seek to provide additional total return over the long term. The Fund may invest directly in debt instruments; alternatively, the Adviser may choose to invest all or a portion of the Fund's assets in one or more fixed income funds advised by DoubleLine Capital or a related party of DoubleLine Capital. Debt instruments in which the Fund may invest may include, by way of example, (i) securities or other income-producing instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies, instrumentalities or sponsored corporations (including inflation-protected securities); (ii) corporate obligations; (iii) mortgage-backed securities (including commercial and residential mortgage-backed securities) and other asset-backed securities, collateralized mortgage obligations, government mortgage pass-through securities, multiclass pass-through securities, private mortgage pass-through securities, stripped mortgage securities (e.g., interest-only and principal-only securities), and inverse floaters; (iv) collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs"), including collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs"); (v) foreign securities (corporate and government, including foreign hybrid securities), including emerging market securities; (vi) fixed and floating rate loans of any kind (including, among others, bank loans, assignments, participations, senior loans, second lien or other subordinated or unsecured fixed or floating rate loans, debtor-in-possession loans, exit facilities, delayed funding loans and revolving credit facilities), which may take the form of loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the borrower than certain other types of loans ("covenant-lite" loans); (vii) municipal securities and other debt obligations issued by states, local governments, and government-sponsored entities,

including their agencies, authorities, and instrumentalities; (viii) inflation-indexed bonds; (ix) convertible securities; (x) preferred securities; (xi) real estate investment trust (“**REIT**”) securities; (xii) payment-in-kind bonds; (xiii) zero-coupon bonds; (xiv) custodial receipts, cash and cash equivalents; (xv) short-term, high quality investments, including, for example, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposit, bank time deposits, repurchase agreements, and investments in money market mutual funds or similar pooled investments; and (xvi) other instruments bearing fixed, floating, or variable interest rates of any maturity. The Fund may invest in any level of the capital structure of an issuer of mortgage-backed or asset-backed securities, but does not intend to invest in the equity or “first loss” tranche of such investments.

In managing the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments, under normal market conditions the portfolio managers intend to seek to construct an investment portfolio with an overall dollar-weighted average effective duration of between one and three years. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a fixed income instrument that is used to determine the sensitivity of a security’s price to changes in interest rates. 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 as determined by the Adviser. The longer a portfolio’s effective duration, the more sensitive it will be to changes in interest rates. The effective duration of the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments may vary materially from its target range, from time to time, and there is no assurance that the effective duration of the portfolio will always be within its target range. The Adviser monitors the effective duration of the Fund’s portfolio of debt instruments to seek to assess and, in its discretion, adjust the Fund’s exposure to interest rate risk.

The Fund may invest in debt instruments of any credit quality, which may include securities that are at the time of investment unrated or rated BB+ or lower by S&P or Ba1 or lower by Moody’s or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization or unrated securities judged by the Adviser to be of comparable quality. Corporate bonds and certain other fixed income instruments rated below investment grade, or such instruments that are unrated and determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, are high yield, high risk bonds, commonly known as “junk bonds.” Generally, lower-rated debt securities offer a higher yield than higher-rated debt securities of similar maturity but are subject to greater risk of loss of principal and interest than higher-rated securities of similar maturity. The Fund may invest up to 33 1/3% of its net assets in junk bonds, bank loans and assignments rated below investment grade or unrated but determined by the Adviser to be of comparable quality, and

credit default swaps of companies in the high yield universe. The Adviser does not consider the term “junk bonds” to include any mortgage-backed securities or any other asset-backed securities, regardless of their credit rating or credit quality.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in inverse floater securities and interest-only and principal-only securities. An inverse floater is a type of instrument, which may be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security, that bears a floating or variable interest rate that moves in the opposite direction to movements in interest rates generally or the interest rate on another security or index. Because an inverse floater inherently carries financial leverage in its coupon rate, it can change very substantially in value in response to changes in interest rates. Interest-only and principal-only securities may also be backed by or related to a mortgage-backed security. Holders of interest-only securities are entitled to receive only the interest on the underlying obligations but none of the principal, while holders of principal-only securities are entitled to receive all of the principal but none of the interest on the underlying obligations. As a result, they are highly sensitive to actual or anticipated changes in prepayment rates on the underlying securities.

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in debt instruments (including hybrid securities) issued or guaranteed by companies, financial institutions and government entities in emerging market countries. An “emerging market country” is a country that, at the time the Fund invests in the related fixed income instruments, is classified as an emerging or developing economy by any supranational organization such as an institution in the World Bank Group or the United Nations, or an agency thereof, or is considered an emerging market country for purposes of constructing a major emerging market securities index.

The Fund may pursue its investment objective and obtain exposures to some or all of the asset classes described above by investing in other investment companies, including, for example, other open-end or closed-end investment companies and ETFs, including those sponsored or managed by the Adviser or its related parties. The Fund may engage in short sales or take short positions, either to earn additional return or to hedge existing investments.

In managing the Fund’s debt instruments, the portfolio managers typically use a controlled risk approach. The techniques of this approach attempt to control the principal risk components of the fixed income markets and may include, among other factors, consideration of the Adviser’s view of the

following: the potential relative performance of various market sectors, security selection available within a given sector, the risk/reward equation for different asset classes, liquidity conditions in various market sectors, the shape of the yield curve and projections for changes in the yield curve, potential fluctuations in the overall level of interest rates, and current fiscal policy.

The portfolio managers utilize active asset allocation in managing the Fund's investments in debt instruments.

Portfolio securities may be sold at any time. By way of example, sales may occur when the Fund's portfolio managers determine to take advantage of what the portfolio managers consider to be a better investment opportunity, when the portfolio managers believe the portfolio securities no longer represent relatively attractive investment opportunities, when the portfolio managers perceive deterioration in the credit fundamentals of the issuer, or when the individual security has reached the portfolio managers' sell target.

Principal Risks

The value of the Fund's shares will vary as its portfolio investments increase or decrease in value. Therefore, the value of your investment in the Fund could go down as well as up. You can lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund's principal risks are listed below in alphabetical order, not in order of importance. The significance of any specific risk to an investment in the Fund will vary over time, depending on the composition of the Fund's portfolio, market conditions, and other factors. You should read all of the risk information presented below carefully, because any one or more of these risks may result in losses to the Fund.

The principal risks affecting the Fund that can cause a decline in value are:

- **active management risk:** the risk that the Fund will fail to meet its investment objective and that the Fund's investment performance will depend, at least in part, on how its assets are allocated and reallocated among asset classes, sectors, underlying funds and/or investments and that such allocation will focus on asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or investments that perform poorly or underperform other asset classes, sectors, underlying funds, and/or available investments. Any given investment strategy may fail to produce the intended results, and Fund's portfolio may underperform

other comparable funds because of portfolio management decisions related to, among other things, the selection of investments, portfolio construction, risk assessments, and/or the outlook on market trends and opportunities.

- **asset-backed securities investment risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on the obligations that underlie the asset-backed security and that, during periods of falling interest rates, asset-backed securities may be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate, and the risk that the impairment of the value of the collateral underlying a security in which the Fund invests (due, for example, to non-payment of loans) will result in a reduction in the value of the security.
- **collateralized debt obligations risk:** the risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which the Fund invests. Normally, collateralized bond obligations, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be illiquid. In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes of the issuer's securities; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.
- **counterparty risk:** the risk that the Fund will be subject to credit risk with respect to the counterparties to the derivative contracts and other instruments, such as repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, entered into by the Fund; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; that the Fund will be unable to enforce contractual remedies if its counterparty defaults; that if a counterparty becomes bankrupt, the Fund may experience significant delays in obtaining any recovery under the derivative contract or may obtain limited or no recovery in a bankruptcy or other insolvency proceeding. Subject to certain U.S. federal income tax limitations, the Fund is not subject to any limit with respect to the number or the value of transactions it can enter into with a single counterparty. The Fund

has historically obtained exposure to the Index through swap transactions with a single or a limited number of counterparties and will likely enter into swap transactions related to the Index with a single or a limited number of counterparties for the foreseeable future. To the extent that the Fund enters into multiple transactions with a single or a small set of counterparties, it will be subject to increased counterparty risk.

- **debt securities risks:**

- **credit risk:** the risk that an issuer, counterparty or other obligor to the Fund will fail to pay its obligations to the Fund when they are due, which may reduce the Fund's income and/or reduce, in whole or in part, the value of the Fund's investment. Actual or perceived changes in the financial condition of an obligor, changes in economic, social or political conditions that affect a particular type of security, instrument, or obligor, and changes in economic, social or political conditions generally can increase the risk of default by an obligor, which can affect a security's or other instrument's credit quality or value and an obligor's ability to honor its obligations when due. The values of lower-quality debt securities (commonly known as "junk bonds"), including floating rate loans, tend to be particularly sensitive to these changes. The values of securities or instruments also may decline for a number of other reasons that relate directly to the obligor, such as management performance, financial leverage, and reduced demand for the obligor's goods and services, as well as the historical and prospective earnings of the obligor and the value of its assets.
- **extension risk:** the risk that if interest rates rise, repayments of principal on certain debt securities, including, but not limited to, floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, may occur at a slower rate than expected and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply.
- **interest rate risk:** the risk that debt instruments will change in value because of changes in interest rates. The value of an instrument with a longer duration (whether positive or negative) will be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than a similar

instrument with a shorter duration. Bonds and other debt instruments typically have a positive duration. The value of a debt instrument with positive duration will generally decline if interest rates increase. Certain other investments, such as inverse floaters and certain derivative instruments, may have a negative duration. The value of instruments with a negative duration will generally decline if interest rates decrease. Inverse floaters, interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments. In recent years, the U.S. has experienced historically low interest rates, increasing the exposure of bond investors to the risks associated with rising interest rates.

- **prepayment risk:** the risk that the issuer of a debt security, including floating rate loans and mortgage-related securities, repays all or a portion of the principal prior to the security's maturity. In times of declining interest rates, there is a greater likelihood that the Fund's higher yielding securities will be pre-paid with the Fund being unable to reinvest the proceeds in an investment with as great a yield. Prepayments can therefore result in lower yields to shareholders of the Fund.
- **LIBOR risk:** the London Interbank Offered Rate ("**LIBOR**") is the offered rate for wholesale, unsecured funding available to major international banks. The terms of many investments, financings or other transactions to which the Fund may be a party have been historically tied to LIBOR. LIBOR may also be a significant factor in determining payment obligations under a derivative investment and may be used in other ways that affect the Fund's investment performance. Plans are underway to phase out the use of LIBOR. The transition from LIBOR and the terms of any replacement rate(s) may adversely affect transactions that use LIBOR as a reference rate, financial institutions that engage in such transactions, and the financial markets generally. As such, the transition away from LIBOR may adversely affect the Fund's performance.
- **defaulted securities risk:** the significant risk of the uncertainty of repayment of defaulted securities (e.g., a security on which a principal or interest payment is not made when due) and obligations of distressed issuers (including insolvent issuers or issuers in payment or covenant default, in workout or restructuring or in bankruptcy or

similar proceedings). Such investments entail high risk and have speculative characteristics.

- **derivatives risk:** the risk that an investment in derivatives will not perform as anticipated by the Adviser, may not be available at the time or price desired, cannot be closed out at a favorable time or price, will increase the Fund's transaction costs, or will increase the Fund's volatility; that derivatives may create investment leverage; that, when a derivative is used as a substitute for or alternative to a direct cash investment, the transaction may not provide a return that corresponds precisely or at all with that of the cash investment; that the positions may be improperly executed or constructed; that the Fund's counterparty will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations; or that, when used for hedging purposes, derivatives will not provide the anticipated protection, causing the Fund to lose money on both the derivatives transaction and the exposure the Fund sought to hedge.

The FCA has announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR, with a majority of the U.S. dollar LIBOR publications being phased out on June 30, 2023. There remains uncertainty regarding the future utilization of LIBOR and the nature of any replacement rate. As such, the potential effect of a transition away from LIBOR on the Fund or the financial instruments in which the Fund invests cannot yet be determined. Please see "Debt Securities Risks – LIBOR Risk" above for more information.

- **emerging market country risk:** the risk that investing in emerging markets, as compared to foreign developed markets, increases the likelihood that the Fund will lose money, due to more limited information about the issuer and/or the security; higher brokerage costs; different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards; less developed legal systems and thinner trading markets; the possibility of currency blockages or transfer restrictions; an emerging market country's dependence on revenue from particular commodities or international aid; and expropriation, nationalization or other adverse political or economic developments.
- **equity issuer risk:** the risk that the market price of common stocks and other equity securities may go up or down, sometimes rapidly or unpredictably, including due to factors affecting equity securities markets generally, particular industries represented in those markets, or the issuer itself.

- **financial services risk:** the risk that an investment in issuers in the financial services sector or transactions with one or more counterparties in the financial services sector may be adversely affected by, among other things: (i) changes in governmental regulation, which may limit both the amounts and the types of loans and other financial commitments financial services companies can make, the interest rates and fees they can charge, the scope of their activities, the prices they can charge and the amount of capital they must maintain; (ii) fluctuations, including as a result of interest rate changes or increased competition, in the availability and cost of capital funds on which the profitability of financial services companies is largely dependent; (iii) deterioration of the credit markets; (iv) credit losses resulting from financial difficulties of borrowers, especially when financial services companies are exposed to non-diversified or concentrated loan portfolios; (v) financial losses associated with investment activities, especially when financial services companies are exposed to financial leverage; (vi) the risk that any financial services company experiences substantial declines in the valuations of its assets, takes action to raise capital, or ceases operations; (vii) the risk that a market shock or other unexpected market, economic, political, regulatory, or other event might lead to a sudden decline in the values of most or all companies in the financial services sector; and (viii) the interconnectedness or interdependence among financial services companies, including the risk that the financial distress or failure of one financial services company may materially and adversely affect a number of other financial services companies.
- **foreign currency risk:** the risk that fluctuations in exchange rates may adversely affect the value of the Fund's investments denominated in foreign currencies.
- **foreign investing risk:** the risk that investments in foreign securities or in issuers with significant exposure to foreign markets, as compared to investments in U.S. securities or in issuers with predominantly domestic market exposure, may be more vulnerable to economic, political, and social instability and subject to less government supervision, less protective custody practices, lack of transparency, inadequate regulatory and accounting standards, delayed or infrequent settlement of transactions, and foreign taxes. If the Fund buys securities denominated in a foreign currency, receives income in foreign currencies, or holds foreign currencies from time to time, the value of the Fund's assets, as measured in U.S. dollars, can be affected unfavorably by changes in exchange rates relative to the U.S.

dollar or other foreign currencies. Foreign markets are also subject to the risk that a foreign government could restrict foreign exchange transactions or otherwise implement unfavorable currency regulations. In addition, foreign securities may be subject to currency exchange rates or regulations, the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions, higher transaction and other costs, reduced liquidity, and delays in settlement.

- **high yield risk:** the risk that debt instruments rated below investment grade or debt instruments that are unrated and of comparable or lesser quality are predominantly speculative. These instruments, commonly known as “junk bonds,” have a higher degree of default risk and may be less liquid than higher-rated bonds. These instruments may be subject to greater price volatility due to such factors as specific corporate developments, interest rate sensitivity, negative perceptions of high yield investments generally, and less secondary market liquidity.
- **index risk:** the risk that the Fund’s investments in derivatives based on the Index or that use the Index as the reference asset, or other substitute investment exposure to the Index, may underperform the return of the Index for a number of reasons, including, for example, (i) the performance of derivatives related to the Index may not correlate with the Index and/or may underperform the Index due to transaction costs, fees, or other aspects of the transaction’s pricing; (ii) the Fund may not be able to find counterparties willing to enter into derivative instruments whose returns are based on the return of the Index or find parties who are willing to do so at an acceptable cost or level of risk to the Fund; and (iii) errors may arise in carrying out the Index’s methodology, or the Index provider may incorrectly report information concerning the Index. Although the Adviser has licensed from the Index’s sponsor the right to use the Index as part of implementing the Fund’s principal investment strategies, there can be no guarantee that the Index will be maintained indefinitely or that the Fund will be able to continue to utilize the Index to implement the Fund’s principal investment strategies indefinitely. If the sponsor of the Index ceases to maintain the Index, the Fund no longer has the ability to utilize the Index to implement its principal investment strategies, or other circumstances exist that the Adviser or the Fund’s Board of Trustees concludes substantially limit the Fund’s ability to create cost-effective synthetic investment exposure to the Index, the Adviser or the Fund’s Board of Trustees may substitute the Index with another index that it chooses in its sole discretion and without advance notice to

shareholders. There can be no assurance that any substitute index so selected will be similar to the Index or will perform in a manner similar to the Index. Unavailability of the Index could affect adversely the ability of the Fund to achieve its investment objective.

- ***inflation-indexed bond risk:*** the risk that such bonds will change in value in response to actual or anticipated changes in inflation rates in a manner unanticipated by the Fund's portfolio management team or investors generally. Inflation-indexed bonds are subject to debt securities risks.
- ***investment company and exchange-traded fund risk:*** the risk that an investment company or other pooled investment vehicle, including any ETFs or money market funds, in which the Fund invests will not achieve its investment objective or execute its investment strategies effectively or that significant purchase or redemption activity by shareholders of such an investment company might negatively affect the value of its shares. The Fund must pay its pro rata portion of an investment company's fees and expenses. To the extent the Adviser determines to invest Fund assets in other investment companies, the Adviser will have an incentive to invest in other DoubleLine funds over investment companies sponsored or managed by others and to maintain such investments once made due to its own financial interest in those products and other business considerations.
- ***large shareholder risk:*** the risk that certain account holders, including the Adviser or funds or accounts over which the Adviser (or related parties of the Adviser) has investment discretion, may from time to time own or control a significant percentage of the Fund's shares. The Fund is subject to the risk that a redemption by those shareholders of all or a portion of their Fund shares, including as a result of an asset allocation decision made by the Adviser (or related parties of the Adviser), will adversely affect the Fund's performance if it is forced to sell portfolio securities or invest cash when the Adviser would not otherwise choose to do so. Redemptions of a large number of shares may affect the liquidity of the Fund's portfolio, increase the Fund's transaction costs, and accelerate the realization of taxable income and/or gains to shareholders.
- ***leveraging risk:*** the risk that certain investments by the Fund involving leverage may have the effect of increasing the volatility of the value of the Fund's portfolio, and the risk of loss in excess of invested capital.

- **limited operating history risk:** the risk that a recently formed fund has a limited operating history to evaluate and may not attract sufficient assets to achieve or maximize investment and operational efficiencies.
- **liquidity risk:** the risk that the Fund may be unable to sell a portfolio investment at a desirable time or at the value the Fund has placed on the investment. Illiquidity may be the result of, for example, low trading volume, lack of a market maker, or contractual or legal restrictions that limit or prevent the Fund from selling securities or closing derivative positions. During periods of substantial market disruption, a large portion of the Fund's assets could potentially experience significant levels of illiquidity. The values of illiquid investments are often more volatile than the values of more liquid investments. It may be more difficult for the Fund to determine a fair value of an illiquid investment than that of a more liquid comparable investment.
- **loan risk:** the risk that (i) if the Fund holds a loan through another financial intermediary, or relies on a financial intermediary to administer the loan, its receipt of principal and interest on the loan may be subject to the credit risk of that financial intermediary; (ii) any collateral securing a loan may be insufficient or unavailable to the Fund, because, for example, the value of the collateral securing a loan can decline, be insufficient to meet the obligations of the borrower, or be difficult to liquidate, and the Fund's rights to collateral may be limited by bankruptcy or insolvency laws; (iii) investments in highly leveraged loans or loans of stressed, distressed, or defaulted issuers may be subject to significant credit and liquidity risk; (iv) a bankruptcy or other court proceeding could delay or limit the ability of the Fund to collect the principal and interest payments on that borrower's loans or adversely affect the Fund's rights in collateral relating to a loan; (v) there may be limited public information available regarding the loan and the relevant borrower(s); (vi) the use of a particular interest rate benchmark, such as LIBOR, may limit the Fund's ability to achieve a net return to shareholders that consistently approximates the average published Prime Rate of U.S. banks; (vii) the prices of certain floating rate loans that include a feature that prevents their interest rates from adjusting if market interest rates are below a specified minimum level may appreciate less than other instruments in response to changes in interest rates should interest rates rise but remain below the applicable minimum level; (viii) if a borrower fails to comply with various restrictive covenants that may be found in loan agreements, the borrower may default in payment of the loan; (ix) if the Fund invests in loans that contain fewer or less restrictive constraints on the

borrower than certain other types of loans (“covenant-lite” loans), it may have fewer rights against the borrowers of such loans, including fewer protections against the possibility of default and fewer remedies in the event of default; (x) the loan is unsecured; (xi) there is a limited secondary market; (xii) transactions in loans may settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale, which may result in sale proceeds related to the sale of loans not being available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund’s redemption obligations until potentially a substantial period after the sale of the loans; and (xiii) loans may be difficult to value and may be illiquid, which may adversely affect an investment in the Fund. The Fund may invest in loans directly or indirectly by investing in shares of the DoubleLine Floating Rate Fund and in either case will be subject to the risks described above.

- **market capitalization risk:** the risk that investing substantially in issuers in one market capitalization category (large, medium or small) may adversely affect the Fund because of unfavorable market conditions particular to that category of issuers, such as larger, more established companies being unable to respond quickly to new competitive challenges or attain the high growth rates of successful smaller companies, or, conversely, stocks of smaller companies being more volatile than those of larger companies due to, among other things, narrower product lines, more limited financial resources, fewer experienced managers and there typically being less publicly available information about small capitalization companies.
- **market risk:** the risk that markets will perform poorly or that the returns from the securities in which the Fund invests will underperform returns from the general securities markets or other types of investments. Markets may, in response to governmental actions or intervention, political, economic or market developments, or other external factors, experience periods of high volatility and reduced liquidity. During those periods, the Fund may experience high levels of shareholder redemptions, and may have to sell securities at times when the Fund would otherwise not do so, and potentially at unfavorable prices. Certain securities may be difficult to value during such periods. Market risk involves the risk that the value of the Fund’s investment portfolio will change, potentially frequently and in large amounts, as the prices of its investments go up or down. During periods of severe market stress, it is possible that the market for some or all of the Fund’s investments may become highly illiquid. These risks may be heightened for fixed income securities due to the current low interest rate environment.

- **mortgage-backed securities risk:** the risk that borrowers may default on their mortgage obligations or the guarantees underlying the mortgage-backed securities will default or otherwise fail and that, during periods of falling interest rates, mortgage-backed securities will be called or prepaid, which may result in the Fund having to reinvest proceeds in other investments at a lower interest rate. During periods of rising interest rates, the average life of a mortgage-backed security may extend, which may lock in a below-market interest rate, increase the security's duration, and reduce the value of the security. Enforcing rights against the underlying assets or collateral may be difficult, or the underlying assets or collateral may be insufficient if the issuer defaults. The values of certain types of mortgage-backed securities, such as inverse floaters and interest-only and principal-only securities, may be extremely sensitive to changes in interest rates and prepayment rates. The Fund may invest in mortgage-backed securities that are subordinate in their right to receive payment of interest and repayment of principal to other classes of the issuer's securities.
- **real estate risk:** the risk that real estate-related investments may decline in value as a result of factors affecting the real estate sector, such as the supply of real property in certain markets, changes in zoning laws, delays in completion of construction, changes in real estate values, changes in property taxes, levels of occupancy, and local and regional market conditions. Equity REITs which invest primarily in direct fee ownership or leasehold ownership of real property and derive most of their income from rents, are generally affected by changes in the values of and incomes from the properties they own. Mortgage REITs invest mostly in mortgages on real estate, which may secure, for example, construction, development or long-term loans, and the main source of their income is mortgage interest payments. Mortgage REITs may be affected by the credit quality of the mortgage loans they hold. A hybrid REIT combines the characteristics of equity REITs and mortgage REITs, generally by holding both ownership interests and mortgage interests in real estate, and thus may be subject to risks associated with both real estate ownership and mortgage-related investments. Along with the risks common to different types of real estate-related investments, REITs, no matter the type, involve additional risk factors, including poor performance by the REIT's manager, adverse changes to the tax laws, and the possible failure by the REIT to qualify for the favorable tax treatment available to REITs under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or the exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. REITs are not diversified and are heavily dependent on cash flow earned on the property interests they hold.

- **securities or sector selection risk:** the risk that the securities held by the Fund will underperform securities held in other funds investing in similar asset classes or comparable benchmarks because of the portfolio managers' choice of securities or sectors for investment. To the extent the Fund focuses or concentrates its investments in a particular sector or related sectors, the Fund will be more susceptible to events or factors affecting companies in that sector or related sectors. For example, the values of securities of companies in the same or related sectors may be negatively affected by the common characteristics they share, the common business risks to which they are subject, common regulatory burdens, or regulatory changes that affect them similarly. Such characteristics, risks, burdens or changes include, but are not limited to, changes in governmental regulation, inflation or deflation, rising or falling interest rates, competition from new entrants, and other economic, market, political or other developments specific to that sector or related sectors.
- **short position risk:** the risk that an increase in the value of an instrument, index or interest rate with respect to which the Fund has established a short position will result in a loss to the Fund.
- **structured products and structured notes risk:** the risk that an investment in a structured product, which includes, among other things, CDOs, mortgage-backed securities, other types of asset-backed securities and certain types of structured notes, may decline in value due to changes in the underlying instruments, indexes, interest rates or other factors on which the product is based ("**reference measure**"). Depending on the reference measure used and the use of multipliers or deflators (if any), changes in interest rates and movement of the reference measure may cause significant price and cash flow fluctuations. Application of a multiplier is comparable to the use of financial leverage, a speculative technique. Holders of structured products indirectly bear risks associated with the reference measure, are subject to counterparty risk and typically do not have direct rights against the reference measure. Structured products are generally privately offered and sold, and thus, are not registered under the securities laws and may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market and may have the effect of increasing the Fund's illiquidity, reducing the Fund's income and the value of the investment. At a particular point in time, the Fund may be unable to find qualified buyers for these securities. Investments in structured notes involve risks including interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk.

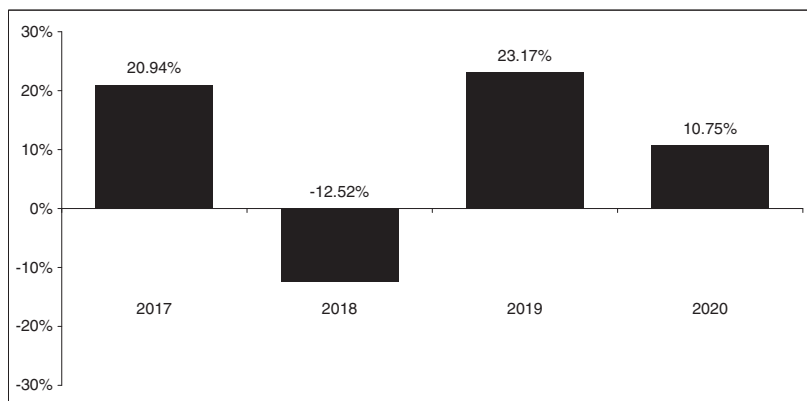
- **U.S. Government securities risk:** the risk that debt securities issued or guaranteed by certain U.S. Government agencies, instrumentalities, and sponsored enterprises are not supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, and so investments in their securities or obligations issued by them involve credit risk greater than investments in other types of U.S. Government securities.
- **valuation risk:** the risk that the Fund will not value its investments in a manner that accurately reflects their market values or that the Fund will not be able to sell any investment at a price equal to the valuation ascribed to that investment for purposes of calculating the Fund's net asset value ("**NAV**"). The valuation of the Fund's investments involves subjective judgment. Certain securities in which the Fund may invest may be more difficult to value accurately, especially during periods of market disruptions or extreme market volatility. Incorrect valuations of the Fund's portfolio holdings could result in the Fund's shareholder transactions being effected at an NAV that does not accurately reflect the underlying value of the Fund's portfolio, resulting in the dilution of shareholder interests.

Please see "Additional Information About Principal Investment Strategies and Principal Risks — Principal Risks" in the Fund's Prospectus for a more detailed description of the principal risks of investing in the Fund.

Performance

The following performance information provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the performance of the Fund's Class I shares for each full calendar year since the Fund's inception. The table below shows how the average annual total returns of the Fund's shares for the periods shown compare to those of a broad-based securities market index. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. Absent any applicable fee waivers and/or expense limitations (which have applied to the Fund since inception), performance would have been lower. Updated information on the Fund's investment results can be obtained at no charge by calling 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311) or by visiting the Fund's website at www.doublelinefunds.com.

Class I Shares



During the period shown above, the highest and lowest quarterly returns earned by the Fund's Class I shares were:

Highest:	24.77%	Quarter ended 6/30/2020
Lowest:	(28.64)%	Quarter ended 3/31/2020

The year-to-date total return for the Fund's Class I shares as of June 30, 2021 was 15.19%.

Average Annual Total Returns (for the periods ended December 31, 2020)

Shiller Enhanced International CAPE®	One Year	Since Inception (December 23, 2016)
Class I		
Return Before Taxes	10.75%	9.91%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	9.74%	8.00%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	6.26%	6.93%
Class N		
Return Before Taxes	10.53%	9.66%
MSCI Europe Index <i>(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)</i>		
	5.38%	8.94%

The Fund’s after-tax returns as shown in the above table are calculated using the historical highest applicable individual federal marginal income tax rates for the period and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns depend on your tax situation and may differ from those shown. If you own shares of the Fund in a tax-advantaged account, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement account, after-tax returns shown are not relevant to your investment. The “Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares” may be higher than other return figures because when a capital loss occurs upon the redemption of shares of the Fund, a tax deduction is provided that may benefit the investor. After-tax returns are for Class I shares only. After-tax returns for other classes may vary. The MSCI Europe Index captures large and mid-cap representation across 15 developed market countries in Europe. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.

Investment Adviser

DoubleLine Capital is the investment adviser to the Fund.

Portfolio Managers

The portfolio managers for the Fund are:

Name	Experience with the Fund	Primary Title with the Investment Adviser
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Since the Fund’s inception in December 2016	Chief Executive Officer
Jeffrey J. Sherman	Since the Fund’s inception in December 2016	Deputy Chief Investment Officer

Purchase and Sale of Shares

You may purchase or redeem Class I and Class N shares on any business day when the New York Stock Exchange opens for regular trading. You may purchase or redeem shares by written request via mail (DoubleLine Funds, c/o U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701), by wire transfer, by telephone at 877-DLine11 (877-354-6311), or through authorized dealers, brokers, or other service providers (“**financial intermediaries**”). Telephone transactions will be permitted unless you decline this privilege on your initial purchase application. The minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts for different types of accounts are shown below, although we may reduce or waive the minimums in some cases.

	Minimum Initial Investment:		Subsequent Investment:
	Regular Accounts	IRAs/HSAs	All Accounts and Automatic Investment Plans
Class I Shares	\$100,000	\$5,000	\$100
Class N Shares	\$ 2,000	\$ 500	\$100

The minimum investment may be modified for certain financial intermediaries that submit trades on behalf of underlying investors. Certain financial intermediaries also may have their own investment minimums, which may differ from the Fund’s minimums, and may be waived at the intermediaries’ discretion. The Fund reserves the right to change or waive the minimum initial and subsequent investment amounts without prior notice or to waive the minimum investment amounts for certain intermediaries or individual investors in its discretion.

Tax Information

The Fund’s distributions generally are taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-advantaged arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. If you invest through such tax-advantaged arrangements, you may be taxed later upon withdrawal from those arrangements.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

If you purchase shares of the Fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Fund's Adviser, and the Fund's distributor or any of their affiliates may pay the financial intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your individual salesperson or visit your financial intermediary's website for more information.

