

Closed-end fund (CEF) performance was relatively flat in Q3. The Morningstar All Taxable Fixed Income CEFs Peer Group Index¹ returned 0.71% and -0.46% for the quarter on net asset value (NAV) and market price, respectively. OPP (the “Fund”) returned -0.24% and -3.47% on NAV and market price, respectively, compared to the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index total return of 0.05%.

	1 Month	3Q21	YTD	1 YR [^]	3YR [^]	5 YR [^]	Since Inception ^{^*}
RiverNorth/DoubleLine Strategic Opportunity Fund, Inc. (NAV)	-0.22%	-0.24%	6.65%	12.54%	5.85%	5.43%	5.37%
RiverNorth/DoubleLine Strategic Opportunity Fund, Inc. (Price)	-6.90%	-3.47%	11.82%	21.23%	8.69%	5.09%	5.14%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index ¹	-0.87%	0.05%	-1.55%	-0.90%	5.36%	2.94%	2.90%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. High Yield Corporate Index ¹	-0.01%	0.89%	4.53%	11.28%	6.91%	6.52%	6.61%
Morningstar All CEF Peer Group (NAV) ¹	-1.50%	-0.55%	8.03%	18.35%	7.35%	6.57%	6.62%
Morningstar All CEF Peer Group (Price) ¹	-2.26%	-1.15%	13.61%	28.31%	10.01%	7.87%	7.92%

[^] Periods greater than one year are annualized.

^{*} 9.27.2016.

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is not a guarantee of future results. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. The principal value and investment return of an investment will fluctuate so that your shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. You can obtain performance data current to the most recent month end by calling (844) 569-4750 or by visiting rivernorth.com. Total return measures net investment income and capital gain or loss from portfolio investments. All performance shown assumes reinvestment of dividends and capital gains distributions.

Over the quarter, the Fund slightly increased its allocation to the Tactical CEF Income strategy (from 20% to 23%). The average discount of the Fund’s CEF portfolio widened out slightly to 5.46%. We believe that discounts at current levels, combined with strong positive sentiment create an attractive relative value environment (relative to owning similar underlying assets in a different “wrapper”).

As mentioned last quarter, the Fund holds a small, but meaningful, position (3%) in the common stock of special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs). As we’ve already written about this year, SPACs were very popular at the start of 2021. Acquisition announcements were being very well-received by the market and investor demand had skyrocketed to the point where SPAC initial public offerings (IPOs) raised more capital in the first quarter of 2021 than they had in the previous ten years combined. During the third quarter, the situation completely reversed. Investor demand for SPACs has gone down while many sponsors still wanted to go forward with their IPOs. To induce investors buying shares, sponsors have had to be much more generous, and as a result, we’re seeing the best IPO terms for investors since RiverNorth started buying in SPACs in 2016. We also have an opportunity to purchase common shares on the secondary market at a discount to trust value which potentially creates an attractive alternative to many short-term, fixed income assets.

The Fund’s yield, duration, and asset allocation were, broadly speaking, relatively unchanged over the quarter. The Fund still holds modest exposure to business development companies (BDCs) and investment company debt (ICD). ICD yields have come in considerably since March 2020, yet we still feel this paper offers attractive yields relative to investment-grade corporate debt, with a lower probability of loss from default.

We believe we are well-positioned to react to interest-rate uncertainty and overall market volatility. We’ll also look for opportunities in Q4 to build CEF exposure on any weakness (or relative lack of demand) driven by year-end tax-loss selling.

Notes from DoubleLine Capital LP

The primary driver of performance was asset allocation; the Fund held more credit assets than the Index and credit assets performed well during this period. In addition, while yield curve changes were small, the 5-year tenor of the US Treasury curve moved 8 basis points higher which had a more adverse duration impact on the Index than the Fund. The top-performing sectors in the Fund were low duration credit sectors such as asset-backed securities (ABS), collateralized loan obligations (CLOs), and bank loans. The ABS portfolio benefitted from strong consumer repayment rates and a small resurgence in travel and leisure activity. The CLO and bank loan allocations enjoyed exceptionally low corporate default rates and got an added boost from the Federal Reserve moving up their expected timeline for rate hikes at their September meeting. The primary sectors that detracted from performance were Agency mortgage-backed securities (MBS) and emerging market corporate bonds. Some of the Agency MBS securities were negatively impacted by changes in the forward curve as the Federal Reserve pivoted slightly hawkish during the quarter. As for emerging market corporates, the Fund did not have any direct exposure to the Chinese property manager Evergrande, but Asia-related credits widened in sympathy with the perceived stress in the Chinese real estate market.

Risk Information: See the prospectus for a more detailed description of Fund risks. Investing involves risk.

As Risk is inherent in all investing. Investing in any investment company security involves risk, including the risk that you may receive little or no return on your investment or even that you may lose part or all of your investment. Therefore, before investing in the Common Shares, you should consider the risks as well as the other information in the prospectus. More detailed information regarding these risks can be found in the Fund's prospectus.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Diversification does not ensure a profit or guarantee against loss. An investment in the Fund is not appropriate for all investors and is not intended to be a complete investment program. The Fund is designed as a long-term investment and not as a trading vehicle. The fund is a closed-end fund and closed-end funds do not continuously issue shares for sale as open-end mutual funds do. Since the initial public offering, the Fund now trades in the secondary market. Investors wishing to buy or sell shares need to place orders through an intermediary or broker. The share price of a closed-end fund is based on the market's value. Investments may include securities that have a rating that below investment grade, including "high yield" securities. High yield bonds are subject to interest rate risk. If rates increase, the value generally declines. Leverage is a speculative technique that exposes a closed-end fund to greater risk and increased costs than if it were not used. The use of leverage may cause greater volatility in the level of a closed-end fund's NAV, market price and distributions on its common shares. Leverage will also result in higher fees to the closed-end fund manager because the amount of assets under management will be included in the Fund's managed assets. There can be no assurance that a closed-end fund will use leverage or that its leveraging strategy will be successful during any period in which it is employed. Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs) have no operating history or ongoing business other than to seek a potential acquisition. Certain SPACs may seek acquisitions only in limited industries or regions, which may increase the volatility of their prices. Investments in SPACs may be illiquid and/or be subject to restrictions on resale. To the extent the SPAC is invested in cash or similar securities, this may impact a Fund's ability to meet its investment objective.

Definitions:

A Closed-End Fund is a portfolio of pooled assets that raises a fixed amount of capital through an initial public offering (IPO) and then lists shares for trade on a stock exchange.

A Special Purpose Acquisition Company (SPAC) is a publicly traded company that raises a blind pool capital through an initial public offering (IPO) for the purpose of acquiring an existing company.

Investment Company (ICD) are non-equity securities. Notes typically obligate issuers to repay creditor the principal loan, in addition to any interest payments, at a predetermined date.

A Business Development Company (BDC) is an organization that invests in small- and medium-sized companies as well as distressed companies. A BDC helps the small- and medium-sized firms grow in the initial stages of their development.

Yield refers to the earnings generated and realized on an investment over a particular period of time.

Duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a bond or other debt instrument to a change in interest rates. Duration is non-linear and accelerates as time to maturity lessens.

Basis Point (bps) is a common unit of measure for interest rates and other percentages in finance. One basis point is equal to 1/100th of 1%, or 0.01% (0.0001), and is used to denote the percentage change in a financial instrument.

Tax-loss selling is the selling of securities at a loss to offset a capital gains tax liability.

Tenor refers to the length of time remaining before a financial contract expires.

Asset-Backed Securities (ABS) are investment securities—a bond or note—which is collateralized by a pool of assets, such as loans, leases, credit card debt, royalties, or receivables.

Collateralized Loan Obligation (CLO) is a single security backed by a pool of debt. Often these are corporate loans that have a low credit rating or leveraged buyouts made by a private equity firm to take a controlling interest in an existing company.

Agency Securities are debt obligations issued by a U.S. Government sponsored enterprise, e.g., Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), and the Student Loan Marketing Association (SLMA).

Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) are asset-backed securities that are secured by a mortgage or collection of mortgages.

Emerging Market Bond are fixed income debt that is issued by countries with developing economies as well as by corporations within those nations.

A yield curve is a line that plots yields (interest rates) of bonds having equal credit quality but differing maturity dates. The slope of the yield curve gives an idea of future interest rate changes and economic activity.

¹ The Morningstar All Taxable Fixed Income CEF Peer Group Index is an equally-weighted index of all U.S.-listed Closed-End Funds that invest substantially all of their assets in taxable fixed income securities. The Bloomberg Barclays Capital U.S. Aggregate Bond Index is an unmanaged index of investment-grade fixed-rate debt issues with maturities of at least one year. The Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield Index is an unmanaged, U.S. dollar-denominated, nonconvertible, non-investment-grade debt index. The Morningstar All CEF Peer Group (NAV) Index and the Morningstar All CEF Peer Group (Price) Index is an equally-weighted index of all U.S.-listed Closed-End Funds that invest substantially all of their assets in taxable, nonmunicipal securities. Indexes cannot be invested in directly and do not reflect fees and expenses.

Investors should consider the investment objective, management fees, risks, charges and expenses of the Fund carefully before investing. The Prospectus contains this and other information about the Fund. For a current Prospectus, call toll-free 844.569.4750 or visit rivernorth.com. Please read the Prospectus carefully before you invest.