Dodge & Cox Funds®

Global Bond Fund

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

The Dodge & Cox Global Bond Fund had a total return of 5.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2017, compared to a return of 4.4% for the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg).

MARKET COMMENTARY

The combination of strong corporate bond performance, moderate depreciation of the U.S. dollar, and relatively stable interest rates drove positive global bond returns in the first half of 2017. Overall, risk sentiment remained positive despite lingering uncertainties regarding prospective central bank actions, scattered incidents of political conflict around the world, and evolving U.S. policies regarding tax, trade, and foreign relations.

Continuing a trend in place since early 2016, credit yield premiums[a] fell, ending the quarter at their lowest level since September 2014. The strong performance was broad based, with Basic Industry issuers (e.g., Metals & Mining, Paper) and sovereign bonds (mostly emerging market issuers) leading the way. Corporate issuance remained robust and new issue concessions were modest as deals continued to be met with strong demand. While credit valuations are less attractive than they have been in recent years, balance sheets and cash flow prospects are generally strong, and the economic backdrop appears to be on firm footing.

Low interest rates in major developed economies persisted, despite prospects for reductions in central bank asset purchase programs—a key pillar of the global low rate environment in recent years. Although recent inflation readings in the United States have been weaker than expected, unemployment is at its lowest level since 2001, and real wages are creeping up. In this environment, the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) hiked rates twice in the first half, signaled one more hike in 2017, and provided more details about how it might begin reducing its balance sheet later this year.

The U.S. dollar depreciated, particularly versus European currencies. The euro rose 9% amid subsiding concerns over a European Union (EU) break-up following a pro-EU victory in the French elections, as well as signals from the European Central Bank that its policies will be less expansionary going forward. Most emerging market currencies also appreciated, led by a 14% rise in the Mexican peso. The peso's strength was driven by receding fears about trade relations with the United States, resilient domestic economic performance, and strong support from the central bank. On the other hand, Brazil's currency depreciated and long-term interest rates rose as new corruption allegations against President Michel Temer swirled, threatening to impede progress to address key economic challenges including pension reform.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Fund's strong performance in the first half of 2017 is the result of all three primary dimensions of the Fund's investment strategy—currency, credit, and interest rates—contributing positively to returns. The Fund's sizable 53%[b] weighting in credit[c] boosted performance in an environment of declining credit yield premiums and continues to be an important driver of the significant yield advantage of the Fund relative to the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg (3.7% versus 1.6%). Meanwhile, the positive currency and interest rate performance was driven primarily by the Fund's Latin American government bond holdings (Mexico, Colombia, and Peru).

Changes to the Fund's holdings over the period were incremental—we reduced the Fund's Mexican peso position by one percentage point, selectively trimmed a number of credit holdings (bringing our overall credit weighting down by four percentage points), and reduced the duration[d] of the Fund by 0.3 years. These changes and our market outlook are discussed below.

Credit: Continued Strength

Credit investing continues to be a key pillar of the Fund's investment strategy. Broadly speaking, credit valuations are not as compelling as they were in 2015 and 2016, but we continue to believe they are significantly more attractive than those of ultra-low-yielding developed market government bonds. In our view, corporate fundamentals remain strong, with reasonable debt levels and cash positions, and a generally healthy banking system. We do not see signs of an impending broad-based deterioration in the credit environment. We are particularly confident about the Fund's 39 corporate bond holdings which, on average, offer higher yield premiums than the broader market and, in many cases, also offer potential price appreciation. As always, we remain vigilant about downside risk and have carefully stress tested portfolio holdings to assess their ability to withstand difficult financial and economic environments.

Despite our broadly constructive outlook for credit, we have trimmed the Fund's exposure to this segment of the market given the changing valuation landscape. Notably, the Fund's corporate weighting is four percentage points lower year to date and 11

a Yield premiums are one way to measure a security's valuation. Narrowing yield premiums result in a higher valuation. Widening yield premiums result in a lower valuation.
b Unless otherwise specified, all weightings and characteristics are as of June 30, 2017.
c Credit securities refers to corporate bonds and government-related securities, as classified by Bloomberg.
d Duration is a measure of a bond's (or a bond portfolio's) price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

percentage points lower than one year ago. Trims in 2017 have been sourced from a variety of industries and include Cemex, Ford, Lafarge, Macy's, and Wells Fargo.[e] Most of the proceeds from these sales have been invested in high-quality, short-maturity bonds, thus building the Fund's dry powder for capitalizing on fixed income opportunities that emerge.

Rates: Opportunities in Latin America

We continue to believe that the market is underpricing upside risks to inflation and interest rates in the United States and a number of other developed markets. For example, U.S. labor and housing markets are strong, and both Fed policy and future fiscal stimulus could exert upward pressure on interest rates. In addition, growth and inflation are on the upswing in Europe. To mitigate potential performance headwinds due to rising interest rates, the Fund maintains a relatively low overall duration, or interest rate sensitivity (3.3 years). During the second quarter, we further hedged the Fund's eurozone interest rate risk using German interest rate futures. Looking outside the developed markets, we are finding promising interest rate opportunities in Latin America.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, on the heels of a rise in global interest rates following Donald Trump's victory in the U.S. presidential election, we increased portfolio exposure to Latin American bonds through purchases of intermediate-term local-currency government bonds from Mexico, Colombia, and Peru. We believed that rate levels had moved up beyond what seemed justified by our assessment of fundamentals. Our evaluation framework for emerging market interest rates consists of three primary components: (1) predicted real (i.e., inflation-adjusted) short-term rates, (2) inflation expectations, and (3) a combination of the term premium and a country risk premium. We use both quantitative models (e.g., internally developed Taylor Rule models) as well as our qualitative judgment to formulate these views. Using this framework, we concluded that these Latin American securities offered long-term opportunity; we have been rewarded by strong performance as yields on these bonds have declined meaningfully. We continue to view Mexican and Peruvian interest rates favorably, but we have shortened the maturity of the Fund's Colombian holding.

Currency: Mexican Peso Rebounds

The Fund's U.S. dollar exposure is currently 87%, with the remaining exposure in the Mexican peso, the Indian rupee, the Colombian peso, and the Peruvian sol. This currency mix reflects our continuing bullish view of the U.S. dollar versus most other developed market currencies, although we believe further appreciation is likely to be modest and our view has become more balanced. On one hand, the Fed is well ahead of other central banks in raising its policy rate and exiting quantitative easing, which should continue to support the U.S. dollar relative to other major currencies. On the other hand, the U.S. dollar looks somewhat overvalued on a purchasing power basis and we recognize that we are many years into a dollar bull run. Overall, we have minimal exposure to developed market currencies as we do not find their risk-adjusted total return prospects as attractive when compared to the U.S. dollar and other currencies held in the Fund.

The Fund's large exposure to the Mexican peso was one of the key contributors to year-to-date performance, as the peso reversed most of its 2016 depreciation in the first half of 2017. At many times during and since 2016, particularly after the election, we reevaluated this currency position, assessing our fundamental outlook and developing worst case scenarios against which to stress test our investment. This process of reflection and analysis resulted in our team's conviction to hold the position through a period of short-term volatility. Following the peso's strong recent performance and higher valuation, we reduced our exposure slightly. However, we continue to hold a 7% weighting and find the peso attractive given the high nominal and real yield levels, a compelling currency valuation, a credible and engaged central bank, an improving fiscal outlook, and long-term growth and economic reform potential. We believe current valuations provide adequate compensation for potential risks including NAFTA renegotiations, the 2018 general election in Mexico, and broader swings in emerging market risk sentiment.

IN CLOSING

The Fund recently celebrated its third anniversary as a public mutual fund and we are proud of the performance track record we have achieved. We remain optimistic about our differentiated and opportunistic approach to global bond investing, which features a total return orientation, a focus on credit opportunities, and a long-term investment horizon.

As we look forward, the current low level of interest rates and yield premiums temper our total return expectations. However, we believe the Fund is well positioned and we continue to find many compelling credit, interest rate, and currency investments across the globe. Thank you for your continued confidence in our firm. As always, we welcome your comments and questions.

For the Board of Trustees,

Charles F. Pohl,
Chairman

Dana M. Emery,
President

July 31, 2017

e The use of specific examples does not imply that they are more or less attractive investments than the Fund's other holdings.

DODGE & COX FUNDS®

June 30, 2017

Global Bond Fund

Ticker Symbol
DODLX

Objectives

- The Fund seeks a high rate of total return consistent with long-term preservation of capital.

Strategy

- The Fund invests in bonds and other debt instruments of issuers from at least three different countries, including emerging market countries. The Fund invests in both U.S. dollar-denominated and non-U.S.-currency-denominated debt instruments, including, but not limited to, government and government-related obligations, mortgage- and asset-backed securities, corporate and municipal bonds, and other debt securities.
- The proportions of the Fund's assets held in various debt instruments will be revised in light of Dodge & Cox's appraisal of the global economy, the relative yields of securities in the various market sectors and countries, the potential for a currency's appreciation, the investment prospects for issuers, the countries' domestic and political conditions, and other factors. In selecting securities, Dodge & Cox considers many factors, including, without limitation, yield, structure, covenants, credit quality, liquidity, call risk, duration, and capital appreciation potential.
- The Fund may enter into currency or interest rate-related derivatives, including forwards, futures, swaps, and options.

Risks

- The yields and market values of the instruments in which the Fund invests may fluctuate. Accordingly, your investment may be worth more or less than its original cost. Debt securities are subject to interest rate risk, credit risk, and prepayment and call risk, all of which could have adverse effects on the value of the Fund. Investing in non-U.S. securities may entail risk due to foreign economic and political developments; this risk may be higher when investing in emerging markets. The Fund's use of derivatives involves risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other more traditional investments. Please read the prospectus for specific details regarding the Fund's risk profile.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Net Asset Value Per Share	$10.93
Total Net Assets (millions)	$127.8
Net Expense Ratio[a]	0.45%
Gross Expense Ratio (1/1/17 to 6/30/17, annualized)	*1.09%*
Portfolio Turnover Rate (1/1/17 to 6/30/17, unannualized)	23%
30-Day SEC Yield (using net expenses)[a][b]	3.46%
30-Day SEC Yield (using gross expenses)	*2.82%*
Number of Credit Issuers	46
Fund Inception	May 1, 2014

No sales charges or distribution fees

Investment Manager: Dodge & Cox, San Francisco. Managed by the Global Fixed Income Investment Committee, whose six members' average tenure at Dodge & Cox is 22 years.

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

	Fund	BBG Barclays Global Agg
Effective Duration (years)	**3.3**	7.0
Emerging Markets[c]	**27.1%**	5.0%

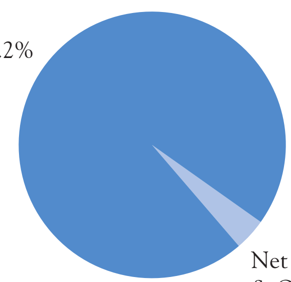
FIVE LARGEST CREDIT ISSUERS (%)[d]

	Fund
Telecom Italia SPA	**2.0**
Kinder Morgan, Inc.	**2.0**
Indonesia Government International	**1.9**
Naspers, Ltd.	**1.9**
Millicom International Cellular SA	**1.9**

CREDIT QUALITY (%)[e][f]

	Fund	BBG Barclays Global Agg
Aaa	**21.9**	40.0
Aa	**0.4**	16.3
A	**18.9**	26.8
Baa	**41.5**	16.9
Ba	**11.9**	0.0
B	**0.0**	0.0
Caa	**1.6**	0.0
Net Cash & Other[g]	**3.8**	0.0

ASSET ALLOCATION



SECTOR DIVERSIFICATION (%)[f]

	Fund	BBG Barclays Global Agg
Government	**23.0**	53.8
Government-Related	**8.8**	12.2
Securitized	**20.2**	15.3
Corporate	**44.2**	18.7
Net Cash & Other[g]	**3.8**	0.0

REGION DIVERSIFICATION (%)[c][f]

	Fund	BBG Barclays Global Agg
United States	**49.6**	38.9
Latin America	**18.5**	1.1
Europe (excluding United Kingdom)	**9.3**	25.8
United Kingdom	**6.7**	5.5
Pacific (excluding Japan)	**4.3**	5.2
Japan	**3.5**	17.0
Africa	**2.8**	0.2
Canada	**1.5**	3.3
Middle East	**0.0**	0.6
Other	**0.0**	2.4

(a) Effective May 1, 2017, Dodge & Cox has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund for all ordinary expenses to the extent necessary to maintain Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses at 0.45% through April 30, 2018. The term of the agreement renews annually thereafter unless terminated with 30 days' written notice by either party prior to the end of the term. For periods prior to May 1, 2017, the Fund's Net Expense Ratio was 0.60%.

(b) SEC Yield is an annualization of the Fund's net investment income for the trailing 30-day period. Dividends paid by the Fund may be higher or lower than implied by the SEC Yield.

(c) The Fund may classify an issuer in a different category than the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index. The Fund generally classifies a corporate issuer based on the country of incorporation of the parent company, but may designate a different country in certain circumstances.

(d) The Fund's portfolio holdings are subject to change without notice. The mention of specific securities is not a recommendation to buy, sell, or hold any particular security and is not indicative of Dodge & Cox's current or future trading activity.

(e) The credit quality distributions shown for the Fund and the Index are based on the middle of Moody's, S&P's, and Fitch ratings, which is the methodology used by Bloomberg in constructing its indices. If a security is rated by only two agencies, the lower of the two ratings is used. Please note the Fund applies the highest of Moody's, S&P's, and Fitch ratings to comply with the quality requirements stated in its prospectus. On that basis, the Fund held 13.5% in securities rated below investment grade. The credit quality of the investments in the portfolio does not apply to the stability or safety of the Fund or its shares.

(f) Excludes the Fund's derivative contracts.

(g) Net Cash & Other includes cash, short-term investments, derivatives, receivables, and payables.

Average Annual Total Return[1]

For periods ended June 30, 2017	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception (December 5, 2012)
Dodge & Cox Global Bond Fund	8.13%	1.11%	2.65%
Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg Index	–2.18	–0.35	0.09

dodgeandcox.com

Returns represent past performance and do not guarantee future results. Investment return and share price will fluctuate with market conditions, and investors may have a gain or loss when shares are sold. Fund performance changes over time and currently may be significantly lower than stated above. Performance is updated and published monthly. Visit the Fund's website at dodgeandcox.com or call 800-621-3979 for current month-end performance figures.

The Dodge & Cox Global Bond Fund had a total return of 2.3% for the second quarter of 2017, compared to 2.6% for the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index (Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg). For the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Fund had a total return of 5.8%, compared to 4.4% for the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg.

INVESTMENT COMMENTARY

In the second quarter, the combination of a moderate depreciation of the trade-weighted U.S. dollar, strong corporate bond performance, and relatively stable interest rates levels drove positive global bond returns. Overall, risk sentiment remained positive, despite lingering uncertainties around upcoming central bank actions, scattered incidents of political conflict around the world, and evolving U.S. policies regarding tax, trade, and foreign relations.

The yield premium for the Bloomberg Barclays Global Credit Index fell for the seventh consecutive quarter, boosting corporate bond performance. Corporate bonds constitute a sizable 45% weighting in the Fund, reflecting our relatively optimistic view of the total return potential from the Fund's diverse set of 39 corporate issuers.

Interest rates in major developed economies remained low, despite prospects for reductions in central bank asset purchase programs—a key pillar of the global low rate environment in recent years. The U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) hiked rates in June and signaled one more hike in 2017. The Fed minutes included details about how the Fed might begin reducing its balance sheet as early as later this year. Although recent inflation readings have been weaker than expected, unemployment is at its lowest level since 2001, and we believe the market is underpricing upside risks to inflation and interest rates. The overall duration,[2] or interest rate sensitivity, of the Fund remains relatively low to mitigate potential performance headwinds due to rising interest rates.

The trade-weighted U.S. dollar depreciated, particularly versus European currencies. The euro's 7% appreciation was mainly due to reduced fear of a European Union (EU) break-up (following a pro-EU victory in the French elections) and reduced expectations for dovish European Central Bank policies. Most emerging market currencies appreciated, although an 11% decline in the price of oil weighed on the currencies of oil-exporting countries, including Russia and Colombia. We continue to find value in selected emerging market bonds with high nominal and real yields, undervalued currencies, and relatively healthy economic and institutional environments.

SECOND QUARTER PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Fund underperformed the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg by 0.4 percentage points during the quarter.

KEY DETRACTORS FROM RELATIVE RESULTS

- The Fund's currency positioning detracted from relative returns, predominantly due to the Fund's lack of exposure to the euro (compared to 23%[3] in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg), which appreciated 7% versus the U.S. dollar.

KEY CONTRIBUTORS TO RELATIVE RESULTS

- Security selection was strong, led by issuers including HSBC, Rio Oil Finance Trust, Royal Bank of Scotland, and Telecom Italia.
- The Fund's large overweight position in the Mexican peso (9% versus 0.3% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg) added to relative returns as the peso appreciated 3% versus the U.S. dollar.
- The Fund's large allocation to corporate bonds (45% versus 19% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg) added to relative returns as credit yield premiums declined.

YEAR-TO-DATE PERFORMANCE REVIEW

The Fund outperformed the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg by 1.4 percentage points year to date.

KEY CONTRIBUTORS TO RELATIVE RESULTS

- The Fund's large position in the Mexican peso (8% versus 0.3% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg) added to relative returns as the currency appreciated 14% versus the U.S. dollar.
- Security selection was strong, led by Brazil-related holdings including Petrobras and Rio Oil Finance Trust. Other notable outperformers include Republic of Indonesia, Royal Bank of Scotland, and Telecom Italia.
- The Fund benefited from holding longer-term bonds in Mexico, Colombia, and Peru (13% versus 0.3% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg) as rates declined.
- The Fund's large allocation to corporate bonds (49% versus 19% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg) added to relative returns as credit yield premiums declined.

KEY DETRACTORS FROM RELATIVE RESULTS

- Currency positioning detracted from relative returns, predominantly because of the Fund's lack of exposure to the euro (compared to 24% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg), and also to the British pound and the Japanese yen (compared to combined 22% in the Bloomberg Barclays Global Agg).
- Certain credits underperformed including Macy's and State of Illinois.

[1] The Fund's total returns include the reinvestment of dividend and capital gain distributions, but have not been adjusted for any income taxes payable by shareholders on these distributions or on Fund share redemptions. Index returns include interest income but, unlike Fund returns, do not reflect fees or expenses. The Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Bond Index is a widely recognized, unmanaged index of multi-currency, investment-grade debt securities. All returns are stated in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted. A private fund managed and funded by Dodge & Cox (the "Private Fund") was reorganized into the Fund and the Fund commenced operations on May 1, 2014. The Private Fund commenced operations on December 5, 2012, and had an investment objective, policies, and strategies that were, in all material respects, the same as those of the Fund, and was managed in a manner that, in all material respects, complied with the investment guidelines and restrictions of the Fund. However, the Private Fund was not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act"), and therefore was not subject to certain investment limitations, diversification requirements, liquidity requirements, and other restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act and the Internal Revenue Code, which, if applicable, may have adversely affected its performance. Expense reimbursements have been in effect for the Fund since its inception. Without the expense reimbursements, returns for the Fund would have been lower.

[2] Duration is a measure of a bond's (or a bond portfolio's) price sensitivity to changes in interest rates.

[3] Unless otherwise noted, figures cited in this section denote positioning at the beginning of the period.

Before investing in any Dodge & Cox Fund, you should carefully consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses. To obtain a Fund's prospectus and summary prospectus, which contain this and other important information, visit dodgeandcox.com or call 800-621-3979. Please read the prospectus and summary prospectus carefully before investing.