FORM 485BPOS

Post-effective amendments [Rule 485(b)]

Filing Date: **2013-05-16**
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FILER

	Mailing Address	Business Address
JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC CIK:**1555553**| IRS No.: **381659835** | State of Incorp.:**DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231** Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **33** | File No.: **333-183061** | Film No.: **13849967**	*225 W. WACKER DRIVE* *SUITE 1200* *CHICAGO IL 60606*	*225 W. WACKER DRIVE* *SUITE 1200* *CHICAGO IL 60606* *(517) 367-4336*
JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC CIK:**1555553**| IRS No.: **381659835** | State of Incorp.:**DE** | Fiscal Year End: **1231** Type: **485BPOS** | Act: **40** | File No.: **811-22730** | Film No.: **13849968**	*225 W. WACKER DRIVE* *SUITE 1200* *CHICAGO IL 60606*	*225 W. WACKER DRIVE* *SUITE 1200* *CHICAGO IL 60606* *(517) 367-4336*

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 16, 2013.

1933 Act Registration No. 333-183061
1940 Act Registration No. 811-22730

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM N-1A

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933	[X]
Pre-Effective Amendment No.	[ ]
Post-Effective Amendment No. 3	[X]

and/or

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940	[X]
Amendment No. 7	[X]

JNL STRATEGIC INCOME FUND LLC
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, Illinois 60606
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code: (517) 381-5500

225 West Wacker Drive, Suite 1200, Chicago, Illinois 60606
(Mailing Address)

with a copy to:

Susan S. Rhee, Esq.
JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC
Vice President, Counsel & Secretary
1 Corporate Way
Lansing, Michigan 48951

K&L Gates LLP
1601 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006-1600
Attn: Diane E. Ambler

(Name and Address of Agent for Service)

It is proposed that this filing will become effective (check appropriate box)

[X] immediately upon filing pursuant to paragraph (b)

[ ] on __________ pursuant to paragraph (b)

[ ] 60 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

[ ] on __________ pursuant to paragraph (a)(1)

[ ] 75 days after filing pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)

[ ] on (date) pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of Rule 485

[ ] This post-effective amendment designates a new effective date for a previously filed post-effective amendment.

Part C.

This Post-Effective Amendment No. 3 is filed for the sole purpose of submitting the XBRL exhibit for the risk/return summary first provided in Pre-Effective Amendment No. 2 to the Trust's Registration Statement.

JNL® STRATEGIC INCOME FUND LLC

1 Corporate Way
Lansing, MI 48951
517/381-5500

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act and the Investment Company Act, the Fund certifies that it meets all of the requirements for effectiveness of this Post-Effective Amendment under rule 485(b) and has duly caused this Post-Effective Amendment to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, duly authorized, in the City of Lansing and the State of Michigan on the 16th day of May, 2013.

JNL STRATEGIC INCOME FUND LLC

Susan S. Rhee

Vice President, Counsel (Chief Legal Officer), and Secretary

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act, this Post-Effective Amendment has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated.

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
Michael Bouchard
Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
William Crowley
Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
Dominic D'Annunzio
Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
Michelle Engler
Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
James Henry
Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee * — May 16, 2013
Richard D. McLellan

Manager

/s/ Susan S. Rhee *	May 16, 2013
Mark D. Nerud President and Manager	
/s/ Susan S. Rhee *	May 16, 2013
William R. Rybak Manager	
/s/ Susan S. Rhee *	May 16, 2013
Patricia A. Woodworth Manager	
/s/ Susan S. Rhee *	May 16, 2013
Gerard A. M. Oprins Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	

* *By Susan S. Rhee, Attorney In Fact*

EXHIBIT LIST

Exhibit Number 28	Exhibit Description
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extenstion Labels Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund

Investment Objective.

The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to provide a high level of current income. Long term capital appreciation is a secondary objective.

Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.

Shareholder Fees

(fees paid directly from your investment)

Not Applicable

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

Annual Fund Operating Expenses		JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund
Management Fees (as a percentage of Assets)		0.75%
Other Expenses (as a percentage of Assets):	[1]	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2]	0.06%
Expenses (as a percentage of Assets)		0.82%

[1] 1 Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] 2 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect expenses of investing in other investment companies. Accordingly, the expense ratio presented in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus will not correlate to the Total Annual Operating Expense disclosed above.

Expense 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

The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a $10,000 investment, assuming (1) 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expense Example (USD $)	Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years
JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund	84	262	455	1,014

Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio).

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund's performance.

Principal Investment Strategies.

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities. The Fund's investments in securities may include, but are not limited to, investments in (i) investment grade securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser, PPM America, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") to be of comparable quality; (ii) below investment grade securities (sometimes referred to as "high yield" or "junk" securities) , including floating rate loans, of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality; (iii) debt securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments (including emerging market governments), their agencies and instrumentalities; and (iv) mortgage-related and asset-backed securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured loans, senior and subordinated loans, second lien loans and senior and subordinated bridge loans. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative or other synthetic instruments that have economic characteristics similar to the investments mentioned above.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including emerging market issuers. Based on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of the Fund's foreign currency exposure, the Sub-Adviser may (but is not required to) hedge a portion of the Fund's exposure relative to the U.S. dollar through the use of currency futures and forwards and other derivatives.

The Fund also may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities.

The Fund may invest both directly in securities and indirectly in securities by investing in derivatives and synthetic instruments.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Fund's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information, for investment purposes. The Fund also may invest in currency futures and forward currency exchange contracts, which are derivatives, in order to hedge against currency exposure or for investment purposes.

The Sub-Adviser determines the Fund's allocations to investment grade, high yield, and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities based on the Sub-Adviser's outlook for risk-adjusted returns from those types of securities. The Sub-Adviser then selects individual securities based on its analysis of the various issuers and sectors (e.g., corporate, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and real-estate related securities).

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.

An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund's shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Counterparty and settlement risk* **-** Trading options, futures contracts and other derivative financial instruments entails credit and settlement risk on the counterparties. Settlement mechanisms in emerging markets are generally less developed and reliable than those in more developed countries increasing the risks.
- *Credit risk* **–** The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Currency risk* **–** The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.
- *Derivatives risk* **–** Investing in derivative instruments, such as, swaps, options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, indexed securities and asset-backed securities, to be announced (TBAs) securities, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, and certain exchange traded funds, involves risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These instruments are subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. The Fund could experience losses if its derivative holdings were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.
- *Emerging markets risk* **–** Investments in emerging markets involve greater risk from economic and political systems that typically are less developed, and likely to be less stable, than those of more advanced countries. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions or from problems in security registration or settlement and custody. The Fund will also be subject to the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations.
- *Fixed income risk* – The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Increases in interest rates can cause the prices of the Fund's fixed income securities to decline, and the level of current income from a portfolio of fixed income securities may decline in certain interest rate environments.
- *Foreign regulatory risk* – The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential plc, a publicly traded company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America. Through its ownership structure, the Adviser has a number of global financial industry affiliated entities. As a result of this structure, and the asset management and financial industry business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, the Adviser and the Fund may be prohibited or limited in effecting transactions in certain securities. The Adviser and the Fund may encounter trading limitations or restrictions because of aggregation issues or other foreign regulatory requirements. Foreign regulators or foreign laws may impose position limits on securities held by the Fund, and the Fund may be limited as to which securities it may purchase or sell, as well as, the timing of such purchases or sales. These foreign regulatory limits may increase the Fund's expenses and may limit the Fund's performance.

- *Foreign securities risk* – Investments in foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments and possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on income payable on the securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets and foreign issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements as domestic issuers.
- *Hedging instruments risk* – The Fund, may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts, where available and when, in the manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund. A forward foreign currency exchange contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date and at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a change in value of a currency, but they also limit any potential gains and do not protect against fluctuations in the value of the underlying position. For example, during periods when the U.S. dollar weakens in relation to a foreign currency the Fund's use of a currency hedging program will result in lower returns than if no currency hedging programs were in effect. The Fund may also attempt, from time to time, to hedge against market risks by using other derivative investments, which may include purchasing or selling call and put options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts and put options are considered derivative investments, because their value and performance depend, at least in part, on the value and performance of an underlying asset. The Fund may also use futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments to hedge risk. The Fund's investment in derivatives may involve a small investment relative to the amount of risk assumed. To the extent the Fund enters into these transactions, its success will depend on the manager's ability to predict market movements, and their use may have the opposite effect of that intended. Risks include potential loss due to the imposition of controls by a government on the exchange of foreign currencies, the loss of any premium paid to enter into the transaction, delivery failure, default by any other party, or inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid.
- *High yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk* – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as "junk bonds," and are considered below "investment-grade" by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations.
- *Interest rate risk* – When interest rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities normally have more price volatility than short-term fixed-income securities. The value of equity investments, such as utilities and real estate securities, may be sensitive to interest rate changes.
- *Issuer risk* – A security's value may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, corporate governance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
- *Leverage risk* – Reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, dollar rolls, buy backs, futures, forwards, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, and other derivatives, may give rise to a form of leverage. The effect of using leverage is to amplify the Fund's gains and losses in comparison to the amount of the Fund's assets (that is, assets other than borrowed assets) at risk, thus causing the Fund to be more volatile.
- *Liquidity risk* – Investments in securities that are difficult to purchase or sell (illiquid or thinly-traded securities) may reduce returns if the Fund is unable to sell the securities at advantageous times or prices. Illiquid securities may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.
- *Loans risk* – Bank loans, corporate loans, loan participations and assignments involve credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and the general risks of being a lender.
- *Managed portfolio risk* – As an actively managed portfolio, the value of the Fund's investments could decline because the financial condition of an issuer may change (due to such factors as management performance, reduced demand or overall market changes), financial markets may fluctuate or overall prices may decline, or the manager's investment techniques could fail to achieve the Fund's investment objective or negatively affect the Fund's investment performance.
- *Market risk* – All forms of securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole.
- *Mortgage-related and other asset-backed risk* – Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates and exhibit additional volatility. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected, which can reduce the returns.
- *Portfolio turnover risk* – Active trading may increase transaction costs, which may reduce performance and also may increase realized short-term capital gains and losses.
- *Sovereign debt risk* – These investments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government

does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

- *U.S. Government securities risk* – Obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government vary in the level of support they receive from the U.S. Government. They may be: (i) supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; (ii) supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the issuer's obligations; or (iv) supported only by the credit of the issuer. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, or their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury.

Performance.

Performance information for the Fund has not been included because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance. Performance, which provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund, will be available once the Fund has completed one full calendar year of operations.

JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund

Prospectus [Line Items]	
Objective [Heading]	**Investment Objective.**
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to provide a high level of current income. Long term capital appreciation is a secondary objective.
Expense [Heading]	**Expenses**
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	**Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)**
Shareholder Fees [Table]	Not Applicable
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	**Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)**

Annual Fund Operating Expenses [Table]

Annual Fund Operating Expenses		JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund
Management Fees (as a percentage of Assets)		0.75%
Other Expenses (as a percentage of Assets):	[1]	0.01%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	[2]	0.06%
Expenses (as a percentage of Assets)		0.82%

[1] 1 Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] 2 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect expenses of investing in other investment companies. Accordingly, the expense ratio presented in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus will not correlate to the Total Annual Operating Expense disclosed above.

Expense Example [Heading]	**Expense Example.**
Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]	This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds

Expense Example by, Year, Caption [Text]

The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a $10,000 investment, assuming (1) 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expense Example, With Redemption [Table]

Expense Example (USD $)	Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years
JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund	84	262	455	1,014

Portfolio Turnover [Heading]

Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio).

Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund’s performance.

Portfolio Turnover, Rate

7.00%

Strategy [Heading]

Principal Investment Strategies.

Strategy Narrative [Text Block]

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities. The Fund’s investments in securities may include, but are not limited to, investments in (i) investment grade securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser, PPM America, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) to be of comparable quality; (ii) below investment grade securities (sometimes referred to as “high yield” or “junk” securities) , including floating rate loans, of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality; (iii) debt securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments (including emerging market governments), their agencies and instrumentalities; and (iv) mortgage-related and asset-backed securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured loans, senior and subordinated loans, second lien loans and senior and subordinated bridge loans. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative or other synthetic instruments that have economic characteristics similar to the investments mentioned above.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including emerging market issuers. Based on the Sub-Adviser’s assessment of the Fund’s foreign currency exposure, the Sub-Adviser may (but is not required to) hedge a portion of the Fund’s exposure relative to the U.S. dollar through the use of currency futures and forwards and other derivatives.

The Fund also may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities.

The Fund may invest both directly in securities and indirectly in securities by investing in derivatives and synthetic instruments.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Fund’s prospectus or Statement of Additional Information, for investment purposes. The Fund also may invest in currency futures and forward currency exchange contracts, which are derivatives, in order to hedge against currency exposure or for investment purposes.

The Sub-Adviser determines the Fund’s allocations to investment grade, high yield, and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities based on the Sub-Adviser’s outlook for risk-adjusted returns from those types of securities. The Sub-Adviser then selects individual securities based on its analysis of the various issuers and sectors (e.g., corporate, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and real-estate related securities).

Risk [Heading]

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.

Risk Narrative [Text Block]

An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund's shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Counterparty and settlement risk* **-** Trading options, futures contracts and other derivative financial instruments entails credit and settlement risk on the counterparties. Settlement mechanisms in emerging markets are generally less developed and reliable than those in more developed countries increasing the risks.
- *Credit risk* **–** The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Currency risk* **–** The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.
- *Derivatives risk* **–** Investing in derivative instruments, such as, swaps, options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, indexed securities and asset-backed securities, to be announced (TBAs) securities, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, and certain exchange traded funds, involves risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These instruments are subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. The Fund could experience losses if its derivative holdings were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.
- *Emerging markets risk* **–** Investments in emerging markets involve greater risk from economic and political systems that typically are less developed, and likely to be less stable, than those of more advanced countries. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions or from problems in security registration or settlement and custody. The Fund will also be subject to the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations.
- *Fixed income risk –* The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Increases in interest rates can cause the prices of the Fund's fixed income securities to decline, and the level of current income from a portfolio of fixed income securities may decline in certain interest rate environments.
- *Foreign regulatory risk –* The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential plc, a publicly traded company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America. Through its ownership structure, the Adviser has a number of global financial industry affiliated entities. As a result of this structure, and the asset management and financial industry business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, the Adviser and the Fund may be prohibited or limited in effecting transactions in certain securities. The Adviser and the Fund may encounter trading limitations or restrictions because of aggregation issues or other foreign regulatory requirements. Foreign regulators or foreign laws may impose position limits on securities held by the Fund, and the Fund may be limited as to which securities it may purchase or sell, as well as, the timing of such purchases or sales. These foreign regulatory limits may increase the Fund's expenses and may limit the Fund's performance.
- *Foreign securities risk* **–** Investments in foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments and possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on income payable on the securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets and foreign issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements as domestic issuers.
- *Hedging instruments risk –* The Fund, may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts, where available and when, in the manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund. A forward foreign currency exchange contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date and at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a change in value of a currency, but they also limit any potential gains and do not protect against fluctuations in the value of the underlying position. For example, during periods when

the U.S. dollar weakens in relation to a foreign currency the Fund's use of a currency hedging program will result in lower returns than if no currency hedging programs were in effect. The Fund may also attempt, from time to time, to hedge against market risks by using other derivative investments, which may include purchasing or selling call and put options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts and put options are considered derivative investments, because their value and performance depend, at least in part, on the value and performance of an underlying asset. The Fund may also use futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments to hedge risk. The Fund's investment in derivatives may involve a small investment relative to the amount of risk assumed. To the extent the Fund enters into these transactions, its success will depend on the manager's ability to predict market movements, and their use may have the opposite effect of that intended. Risks include potential loss due to the imposition of controls by a government on the exchange of foreign currencies, the loss of any premium paid to enter into the transaction, delivery failure, default by any other party, or inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid.

- *High yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk* – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as "junk bonds," and are considered below "investment-grade" by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations.
- *Interest rate risk* – When interest rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities normally have more price volatility than short-term fixed-income securities. The value of equity investments, such as utilities and real estate securities, may be sensitive to interest rate changes.
- *Issuer risk* – A security's value may decline for reasons that directly relate to the issuer, such as management performance, corporate governance, financial leverage and reduced demand for the issuer's goods or services.
- *Leverage risk* – Reverse repurchase agreements, loans of portfolio securities, dollar rolls, buy backs, futures, forwards, and the use of when-issued, delayed delivery or forward commitment transactions, and other derivatives, may give rise to a form of leverage. The effect of using leverage is to amplify the Fund's gains and losses in comparison to the amount of the Fund's assets (that is, assets other than borrowed assets) at risk, thus causing the Fund to be more volatile.
- *Liquidity risk* – Investments in securities that are difficult to purchase or sell (illiquid or thinly-traded securities) may reduce returns if the Fund is unable to sell the securities at advantageous times or prices. Illiquid securities may also be difficult to value. If the Fund is forced to sell an illiquid asset to meet redemption requests or other cash needs, the Fund may be forced to sell at a loss.
- *Loans risk* – Bank loans, corporate loans, loan participations and assignments involve credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and the general risks of being a lender.
- *Managed portfolio risk* – As an actively managed portfolio, the value of the Fund's investments could decline because the financial condition of an issuer may change (due to such factors as management performance, reduced demand or overall market changes), financial markets may fluctuate or overall prices may decline, or the manager's investment techniques could fail to achieve the Fund's investment objective or negatively affect the Fund's investment performance.
- *Market risk* – All forms of securities may decline in value due to factors affecting securities markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic, political, or regulatory conditions, inflation, changes in interest or currency rates or adverse investor sentiment. Adverse market conditions may be prolonged and may not have the same impact on all types of securities. The values of securities may fall due to factors affecting a particular issuer, industry or the securities market as a whole.
- *Mortgage-related and other asset-backed risk* – Rising interest rates tend to extend the duration of mortgage-related securities, making them more sensitive to changes in interest rates and exhibit additional volatility. When interest rates decline, borrowers may pay off their mortgages sooner than expected, which can reduce the returns.
- *Portfolio turnover risk* – Active trading may increase transaction costs, which may reduce performance and also may increase realized short-term capital gains and losses.
- *Sovereign debt risk* – These investments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

- *U.S. Government securities risk* – Obligations issued by agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. Government vary in the level of support they receive from the U.S. Government. They may be: (i) supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury; (ii) supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the U.S. Treasury; (iii) supported by the discretionary authority of the U.S. Government to purchase the issuer's obligations; or (iv) supported only by the credit of the issuer. The maximum potential liability of the issuers of some U.S. Government securities may greatly exceed their current resources, or their legal right to support from the U.S. Treasury.

Bar Chart and Performance Table [Heading]	**Performance.**
Performance Narrative [Text Block]	Performance information for the Fund has not been included because the Fund has less than one full calendar year of performance. Performance, which provides some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund, will be available once the Fund has completed one full calendar year of operations.

Label	Element	Value
[RiskReturnAbstract]	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Document Type	dei_DocumentType	485BPOS
Document Period End Date	dei_DocumentPeriodEndDate	Dec. 31, 2012
Registrant Name	dei_EntityRegistrantName	JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC
Central Index Key	dei_EntityCentralIndexKey	0001555553
Amendment Flag	dei_AmendmentFlag	false
Trading Symbol	dei_TradingSymbol	jsifl
Document Creation Date	dei_DocumentCreationDate	Apr. 26, 2013
Document Effective Date	dei_DocumentEffectiveDate	Apr. 29, 2013
Prospectus Date	rr_ProspectusDate	Apr. 26, 2013
JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund		
[RiskReturnAbstract]	rr_RiskReturnAbstract	
Objective [Heading]	rr_ObjectiveHeading	**Investment Objective.**
Objective, Primary [Text Block]	rr_ObjectivePrimaryTextBlock	The investment objective of the Fund is to seek to provide a high level of current income. Long term capital appreciation is a secondary objective.
Expense [Heading]	rr_ExpenseHeading	**Expenses**
Expense Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseNarrativeTextBlock	This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund.
Shareholder Fees Caption [Text]	rr_ShareholderFeesCaption	**Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)**
Operating Expenses Caption [Text]	rr_OperatingExpensesCaption	**Annual Fund Operating Expenses (Expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)**
Portfolio Turnover [Heading]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverHeading	**Portfolio Turnover (% of average value of portfolio).**
Portfolio Turnover [Text Block]	rr_PortfolioTurnoverTextBlock	The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual fund operating expenses or in the expense example, affect the Fund’s performance.
Portfolio Turnover, Rate	rr_PortfolioTurnoverRate	7.00%
Expense Example [Heading]	rr_ExpenseExampleHeading	**Expense Example.**

Expense Example Narrative [Text Block]	rr_ExpenseExampleNarrativeTextBlock	This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds
Expense Example by, Year, Caption [Text]	rr_ExpenseExampleByYearCaption	The table below shows the expenses you would pay on a $10,000 investment, assuming (1) 5% annual return and (2) redemption at the end of each time period. The example also assumes that the Fund operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:
Strategy [Heading]	rr_StrategyHeading	**Principal Investment Strategies.**
Strategy Narrative [Text Block]	rr_StrategyNarrativeTextBlock	Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests primarily in a portfolio of debt securities. The Fund's investments in securities may include, but are not limited to, investments in (i) investment grade securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser, PPM America, Inc. (the "Sub-Adviser") to be of comparable quality; (ii) below investment grade securities (sometimes referred to as "high yield" or "junk" securities) , including floating rate loans, of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries or, if unrated, determined by the Sub-Adviser to be of comparable quality; (iii) debt securities issued by U.S. and non-U.S. governments (including emerging market governments), their agencies and instrumentalities; and (iv) mortgage-related and asset-backed securities of issuers located in the United States and non-U.S. countries, including emerging market countries. The Fund may invest in secured and unsecured loans, senior and subordinated loans, second lien loans and senior and subordinated bridge loans. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative or other synthetic instruments that have economic characteristics similar to the investments mentioned above. The Fund may invest, without limitation, in securities denominated in foreign currencies and in U.S. dollar-denominated securities of foreign issuers, including emerging market issuers. Based on the Sub-Adviser's assessment of the Fund's foreign currency exposure, the Sub-Adviser may (but is not required to) hedge a portion of the Fund's exposure relative to the U.S. dollar through the use of currency futures and forwards and other derivatives.

The Fund also may invest in equity securities, including common stocks, preferred stocks, and convertible securities.

The Fund may invest both directly in securities and indirectly in securities by investing in derivatives and synthetic instruments.

The Fund may invest, without limitation, in derivative instruments, such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements, subject to applicable law and any other restrictions described in the Fund's prospectus or Statement of Additional Information, for investment purposes. The Fund also may invest in currency futures and forward currency exchange contracts, which are derivatives, in order to hedge against currency exposure or for investment purposes.

The Sub-Adviser determines the Fund's allocations to investment grade, high yield, and non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities based on the Sub-Adviser's outlook for risk-adjusted returns from those types of securities. The Sub-Adviser then selects individual securities based on its analysis of the various issuers and sectors (e.g., corporate, asset-backed, mortgage-backed and real-estate related securities).

Risk [Heading]	rr_RiskHeading	**Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund.**
Risk Narrative [Text Block]	rr_RiskNarrativeTextBlock	An investment in the Fund is not guaranteed. As with any mutual fund, the value of the Fund's shares will change, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

- *Counterparty and settlement risk* **-** Trading options, futures contracts and other derivative financial instruments entails credit and settlement risk on the counterparties. Settlement mechanisms in emerging markets are generally less developed and reliable than those in more developed countries increasing the risks.
- *Credit risk* – The Fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a fixed income security, or the counterparty to a derivatives contract, repurchase agreement or a loan of portfolio securities, is unable or unwilling to make timely principal and/or interest payments, or to otherwise honor its obligations.
- *Currency risk* – The Fund's net asset value ("NAV") could decline as a result of changes in the exchange rates between foreign currencies and the U.S. dollar. Certain

foreign countries may impose restrictions on the ability of issuers of foreign securities to make payment of principal and interest to investors located outside the country, due to blockage of foreign currency exchanges or otherwise.

- *Derivatives risk* – Investing in derivative instruments, such as, swaps, options, futures contracts, forward currency contracts, indexed securities and asset-backed securities, to be announced (TBAs) securities, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps, and certain exchange traded funds, involves risks, including liquidity, interest rate, market, counterparty, credit and management risks, mispricing or improper valuation. Changes in the value of the derivative may not correlate perfectly with the underlying asset, rate or index, and the Fund could lose more than the principal amount invested. These instruments are subject to transaction costs and certain risks, such as unanticipated changes in securities prices and global currency investment. The Fund could experience losses if its derivative holdings were poorly correlated with its other investments, or if the Fund were unable to liquidate its position because of an illiquid secondary market.
- *Emerging markets risk* – Investments in emerging markets involve greater risk from economic and political systems that typically are less developed, and likely to be less stable, than those of more advanced countries. Loss may also result from the imposition of exchange controls, confiscations and other government restrictions or from problems in security registration or settlement and custody. The Fund will also be subject to the risk of negative foreign currency rate fluctuations.
- *Fixed income risk* – The prices of fixed income securities respond to economic developments, particularly interest rate changes, as well as to perceptions about the credit risk of individual issuers. Increases in interest rates can cause the prices of the Fund's fixed income securities to decline, and the level of current income from a portfolio of fixed income securities may decline in certain interest rate environments.
- *Foreign regulatory risk* – The Adviser is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential plc, a publicly traded company incorporated in the United Kingdom and is not affiliated in any manner with Prudential Financial Inc., a company whose principal place of business is in the United States of America. Through its ownership structure,

the Adviser has a number of global financial industry affiliated entities. As a result of this structure, and the asset management and financial industry business activities of the Adviser and its affiliates, the Adviser and the Fund may be prohibited or limited in effecting transactions in certain securities. The Adviser and the Fund may encounter trading limitations or restrictions because of aggregation issues or other foreign regulatory requirements. Foreign regulators or foreign laws may impose position limits on securities held by the Fund, and the Fund may be limited as to which securities it may purchase or sell, as well as, the timing of such purchases or sales. These foreign regulatory limits may increase the Fund's expenses and may limit the Fund's performance.

- *Foreign securities risk* – Investments in foreign securities involve risks not typically associated with U.S. investments. These risks include, among others, adverse fluctuations in foreign currency values as well as adverse political, social and economic developments and possible imposition of foreign withholding taxes on income payable on the securities. In addition, there may be less publicly available information and more volatile or less liquid markets and foreign issuers may not be subject to the same accounting, auditing and financial recordkeeping standards and requirements as domestic issuers.
- *Hedging instruments risk* – The Fund, may attempt, from time to time, to hedge (protect) against currency risks, largely using forward foreign currency exchange contracts, where available and when, in the manager's opinion, it would be advantageous to the Fund. A forward foreign currency exchange contract is an agreement to buy or sell a specific currency at a future date and at a price set at the time of the contract. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a change in value of a currency, but they also limit any potential gains and do not protect against fluctuations in the value of the underlying position. For example, during periods when the U.S. dollar weakens in relation to a foreign currency the Fund's use of a currency hedging program will result in lower returns than if no currency hedging programs were in effect. The Fund may also attempt, from time to time, to hedge against market risks by using other derivative investments, which may include purchasing or selling call and put options. A call option gives the purchaser of the option, upon

payment of a premium, the right to buy, and the seller of the option the obligation to sell, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Conversely, a put option gives the purchaser of the option, upon payment of a premium, the right to sell, and the seller of the option the obligation to buy, the underlying instrument at the exercise price. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts and put options are considered derivative investments, because their value and performance depend, at least in part, on the value and performance of an underlying asset. The Fund may also use futures, swaps, and other derivative instruments to hedge risk. The Fund's investment in derivatives may involve a small investment relative to the amount of risk assumed. To the extent the Fund enters into these transactions, its success will depend on the manager's ability to predict market movements, and their use may have the opposite effect of that intended. Risks include potential loss due to the imposition of controls by a government on the exchange of foreign currencies, the loss of any premium paid to enter into the transaction, delivery failure, default by any other party, or inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid.

- *High yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities risk* – High-yield bonds, lower-rated bonds, and unrated securities are broadly referred to as "junk bonds," and are considered below "investment-grade" by national ratings agencies. Junk bonds are subject to the increased risk of an issuer's inability to meet principal and interest payment obligations.
- *Interest rate risk* – When interest rates increase, fixed income securities generally will decline in value. Long-term fixed-income securities normally have more price volatility than short-term fixed-income securities. The value of equity investments, such as utilities and real estate securities, may be sensitive to interest rate changes.
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principal on its sovereign debt, due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies. If a governmental entity defaults, it may ask for more time in which to pay or for further loans. There is no legal process for collecting sovereign debt that a government does not pay nor are there bankruptcy proceedings through which all or part of the sovereign debt that a governmental entity has not repaid may be collected.

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Bar Chart and Performance Table [Heading]	rr_BarChartAndPerformanceTableHeading	**Performance.**	
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JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund | JNL/PPM America Strategic Income Fund **[RiskReturnAbstract]**	rr_RiskReturnAbstract		
Management Fees (as a percentage of Assets)	rr_ManagementFeesOverAssets	0.75%	
Other Expenses (as a percentage of Assets):	rr_OtherExpensesOverAssets	0.01%	[1]
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	rr_AcquiredFundFeesAndExpensesOverAssets	0.06%	[2]

Expenses (as a percentage of Assets)	rr_ExpensesOverAssets	0.82%
Expense Example, with Redemption, 1 Year	rr_ExpenseExampleYear01	84
Expense Example, with Redemption, 3 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear03	262
Expense Example, with Redemption, 5 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear05	455
Expense Example, with Redemption, 10 Years	rr_ExpenseExampleYear10	1,014

[1] 1 Other expenses are based on estimated amounts for the current fiscal year.

[2] 2 Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses are the indirect expenses of investing in other investment companies. Accordingly, the expense ratio presented in the Financial Highlights section of the prospectus will not correlate to the Total Annual Operating Expense disclosed above.