Neuberger Short Duration Income ETF*

TICKER: NBSD

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Performance Highlights

During the most recent quarter, the Neuberger Short Duration Income ETF (NBSD) (the "Fund" or "ETF") had net asset value (NAV) and market price-based total returns of 0.90% and 0.76%[1] respectively. In contrast, the Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Govt/Credit Bond Index, the ETF's primary benchmark, reported a return of 0.48% for the same period.

Market Environment[2]

Global fixed income markets generated positive returns in June and for the second quarter, supported by resilient risk sentiment, attractive all-in yields and broad spread tightening. U.S. and global investment grade (IG) fixed income delivered positive total returns in June and the second quarter of 0.24% and 0.37% and 5.04% and 4.84%, respectively, as measured by the Bloomberg U.S. Aggregate Index and Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (USD hedged). June returns were positive across most sectors, with local currency emerging markets debt, hard currency emerging markets debt, pan-European high yield and pan-European investment grade corporates among the stronger performers. For the quarter, hard currency emerging markets debt, pan-European high yield, local currency emerging markets debt and pan-European investment grade corporates led returns, while U.S. Treasuries and securitized sectors posted more modest gains.

Performance leadership (as measured by the indices below), reflected a combination of spread compression, carry and regional rate dispersion. In June, local currency emerging markets debt returned 1.13%, hard currency emerging markets debt 0.72%, pan-European high yield 0.62% and pan-European investment grade corporates 0.58%. For the quarter, hard currency emerging markets debt returned 4.64%, pan-European high yield 3.70%, local currency emerging markets debt 2.84% and pan-European investment grade corporates 2.77%, while U.S. high yield and global investment grade corporates also generated solid positive returns.

Bloomberg Index (Total Returns)	June	2Q26	YTD
Local Currency EM Debt (USD hedged)	1.13%	2.84%	1.69%
Hard Currency Emerging Markets Debt	0.72%	4.64%	3.32%
Pan-European High Yield (USD hedged)	0.62%	3.70%	2.61%
Pan-European IG Corporates (USD hedged)	0.58%	2.77%	2.08%
Global IG Corporates	0.32%	1.83%	1.29%
U.S. High Yield	0.25%	2.45%	1.89%
U.S. Agency MBS	0.22%	0.58%	0.99%
U.S. IG Corporates	0.19%	1.40%	0.86%
U.S. CMBS	0.16%	0.48%	0.81%
U.S. Senior Floating Rate Loans	0.08%	1.88%	1.31%
U.S. TIPS	-0.47%	0.89%	1.15%

Rates were a mixed contributor in June and over the quarter. In June, U.S. Treasury yields rose modestly across the front and intermediate parts of the curve, with the 2-year yield up 17 bps to 4.18%, the 5-year up 9 bps to 4.23% and the 10-year up 3 bps to 4.47%, while the 30-year declined 2 bps to 4.95%. For the quarter, the move was larger: the 2-year rose 38 bps, the 5-year 29 bps, the 10-year 15 bps and the 30-year 4 bps. Outside the U.S., several developed-market 10-year yields declined over the month, led by New Zealand and Mexico, which each fell 15 bps to 4.36% and 9.03%, respectively, followed by Australia down 11 bps to 4.72%, Germany down 8 bps to 2.86%, the U.K. down 5 bps to 4.76%, Canada down 3 bps to 3.38%, Italy down 2 bps to 3.63% and Spain down 1 bp to 3.34%, while Japan's 10-year yield rose 1 bp to 2.67%.

Macro and policy developments remained central to market pricing. The Fed left rates unchanged through June, consistent with our view that policy is likely to remain on hold as disinflation progresses but labor-market resilience and geopolitical risks argue for patience. Outside the U.S., lower

[1]Please see the performance table on page 4 for additional performance information and for the definitions of market price and NAV.
[2,3]Bloomberg
*Prior to February 28, 2026, the Fund name included "Neuberger Berman" in place of "Neuberger."

European yields supported returns, while Japan remained an outlier as higher yields reflected ongoing policy normalization.

Overall, June capped a constructive second quarter for global fixed income, driven primarily by credit carry, spread tightening and selective sovereign yield declines outside the U.S. The strength of the recovery continued to vary by sector, with higher-beta spread sectors leading and duration-sensitive segments more dependent on regional rate moves. With spreads tighter and policy paths increasingly differentiated, performance remained dependent on sector selection, country-level duration exposure and disciplined risk allocation.

Credit Markets and Spreads[3]

Spread moves were broadly constructive in June and materially tighter for the quarter. In June, global aggregate corporate spreads widened 2 bps to 78 bps, while U.S. investment grade corporate spreads widened 2 bps to 74 bps and pan-European investment grade corporate spreads were unchanged at 80 bps. Higher-beta markets were mixed month over month, with U.S. high yield widening 1 bp to 275 bps, pan-European high yield widening 2 bps to 284 bps and hard currency emerging markets debt tightening 2 bps to 235 bps. For the quarter, spread compression was more pronounced: hard currency emerging markets debt tightened 53 bps, U.S. high yield tightened 53 bps, pan-European high yield tightened 63 bps, U.S. investment grade corporates tightened 15 bps and pan-European investment grade corporates tightened 17 bps.

Credit fundamentals remain broadly supportive in our view but increasingly differentiated by region and quality. In the U.S., many investment grade issuers generally maintain stable balance sheets, contained leverage and healthy interest coverage, although elevated capital spending, refinancing needs and potential M&A activity bear watching. U.S. non-investment grade fundamentals are more uneven, with high yield supported by market access and manageable near-term maturities, while leveraged loans and lower-rated borrowers remain more exposed to higher interest expense and liability management activity. In Europe, fundamentals remain resilient in our view but are more closely tied to softer growth, sector dispersion and still-restrictive financing conditions; higher-quality issuers continue to benefit from conservative balance sheets, while lower-rated borrowers face greater sensitivity to earnings pressure and refinancing windows. Overall, we believe fundamentals continue to support carry-oriented credit exposure, but tight spreads and greater dispersion argue for a selective, quality-biased approach.

Global Economic Conditions[4,5]

Global economic conditions in June 2026 remained uneven, with diverging inflation and growth signals across major economies. In the United States, May CPI accelerated to 4.2% YoY with core at 2.9%, while a sharp deceleration in June payrolls to 57k — well below the prior month's revised 129k — left the Fed navigating a difficult balance between persistent inflation and a cooling labor market. The Eurozone saw headline CPI spike to 3.2% in May before easing to a flash 2.8% in June as energy pressures moderated, while manufacturing activity held in modest expansion though input costs hit a four-year high. In the U.K., May CPI held at 2.8% with services inflation remaining sticky near 3.7%, and the Bank of England flagged a likely re-acceleration toward 3.25% by year-end even as the services PMI slipped into contraction for the first time in over a year. Japan sustained strong manufacturing momentum — PMI reaching 54.8 in June for its best quarter since early 2014 — though core CPI remained below the BoJ's 2% target, and surging wholesale price inflation of 6.3% introduced upstream cost risk. In China, activity remained bifurcated, with the official NBS PMI recovering modestly to 50.3 in June while the Caixin private-sector PMI held firm at 51.7, supported by AI-related export demand, though producer price inflation of 3.9% — a near four-year high — pointed to lingering cost pressures across the supply chain.

Overall, global conditions remained uneven, with inflation, growth and policy signals pulling in different directions. The U.S. continued to balance above-target inflation against a softer labor market, while Europe and the U.K. faced easing headline inflation but softer activity. Japan’s manufacturing strength and China’s bifurcated recovery added to the cross-regional divergence.

Portfolio Review

Supported by resilient risk sentiment, attractive all-in yields and broad spread tightening, despite persistent geopolitical tensions, the ETF delivered a positive total return (net) and outperformed its benchmark for the second quarter.

The ETF’s allocation to securitized credit was the top positive contributor to relative performance, followed by high yield, senior floating rate loans and CLOs, agency MBS and investment grade credit. Conversely, duration—driven by U.S. government exposure—was the primary detractor, while emerging market debt exposure detracted modestly from relative performance.

During the quarter, we made positioning adjustments. We added to securitized credit (non-agency MBS, ABS and CMBS), non-investment grade credit, investment grade credit, agency MBS and EM hard currency debt. Cash positions were also higher over the period as we look to deploy into attractive relative valuation and yield opportunities. We reduced exposure to U.S. Treasuries and credit risk transfers.

[4] https://www.bea.gov
[5] https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/press_conference/monetary-policy-statement/2025/html/ecb.is250911~a13675b834.en.html#qa

Looking Ahead

We believe the outlook remains constructive but more differentiated. U.S. growth appears resilient, supported by AI-related capital spending and fiscal tailwinds, but the mix of slowing payroll momentum, still-elevated inflation and moderating consumer activity argues for a measured assessment of the cycle. Outside the U.S., growth and inflation trends are increasingly divergent, with Europe facing softer activity alongside uneven price pressures, the U.K. showing gradual disinflation progress, Japan normalizing policy incrementally and China continuing to recover unevenly.

For the Federal Reserve, the key issue is whether the recent increase in headline inflation remains largely energy-led or broadens into underlying price pressures. Our base case is that the Fed remains on hold through 2026, with easing deferred to 2027. We do not view the current backdrop as one that calls for rate hikes, but we also see limited scope for near-term easing while inflation remains above target and the labor market, though cooling at the margin, remains broadly resilient. Disinflation remains a high-conviction Neuberger view — with core inflation expected to move toward ~2.6% by end-2026, driven by shelter normalization and anchored expectations — as transitory price pressures have not materially altered the trajectory, in our view, supporting continued Fed patience.

The repricing in rates has improved the opportunity set, particularly at the front end and belly of the curve, where yields appear to discount a more persistent period of restrictive policy. We remain more cautious on broad long-duration exposure, where fiscal, supply and volatility risks continue to matter. We believe this supports a preference for shorter to intermediate duration, disciplined curve positioning and risk deployment where carry and roll are attractive without adding unnecessary term-premium exposure.

Credit markets remain supported by attractive all-in yields and broadly resilient fundamentals, but headline spreads are tight and new issue supply has become a less supportive technical factor, in our view. As a result, we continue to favor a constructive but selective approach, emphasizing higher-quality credit, securitized opportunities with attractive structural features and active security selection in areas where issuer, sector and structural dispersion are potentially creating value.

Country and sector differentiation should remain an important source of return. Europe’s fiscal and growth dynamics, elevated sovereign spread dispersion, the divide between commodity exporters and importers in emerging markets and China’s uneven recovery all reinforce the importance of selectivity. Across global fixed income, we believe valuation discipline, quality bias and careful deployment into dislocations remain appropriate as policy divergence, fiscal pressures, supply dynamics and geopolitical risks continue to shape markets.

We remain focused on seeking to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns — with the potential to generate consistent performance across market cycles by drawing on the diverse alpha sources our investible universe and investment approach afford. We thank you for your continued support and confidence.

[4]https://www.bea.gov
[5]https://www.ecb.europa.eu/press/press_conference/monetary-policy-statement/2025/html/ecb.is250911~a13675b834.en.html#qa

FUND PERFORMANCE (%)

				(ANNUALIZED AS OF 06/30/2026)				
For Periods Ending 06/30/26	**1 Month**	**3 Months**	**YTD**	**1 Year**	**3 Year**	**5 Year**	**10 Year**	**Since Inception 6/9/1986**
NBSD – NAV	0.13	0.90	1.08	4.05	6.01	2.93	2.56	3.88
NBSD – Market Price	-0.01	0.76	0.97	3.97	6.01	2.93	2.56	3.88
Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Govt/Credit Bond Index	-0.46	0.48	0.77	3.14	4.64	2.12	2.00	4.73

Performance data quoted represents past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original costs. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. For current performance data, including current to the most recent month end, please visit nb.com/ETF. Return information shown for periods of less than one year is cumulative, not annualized. Prior to close of business on 6/21/24, the ETF operated as an open-end mutual fund (the "Predecessor Fund"). The ETF has the same investment objective, strategy, restrictions and portfolio managers as the Predecessor Fund. The NAV returns include returns of the Institutional Class Shares of the Predecessor Fund prior to the ETF's commencement of operations. Prior to the ETF's listing on 6/24/24, the Institutional Share Class NAVs of the Predecessor Fund are used to represent both the NAV and proxy market price return history of the ETF. The inception date for the Institutional Class of the Predecessor Fund is 6/21/10 and for the Investor Class of the Predecessor Fund is 6/9/86. Performance prior to the inception date of the Institutional Class of the Predecessor Fund is that of the Investor Class of the Predecessor Fund. The inception date used to calculate benchmark performance is 6/9/86. The **Market Price** is the official closing price as of the closing time of the NYSE Arca (typically 4 p.m., Eastern time). **Net Asset Value** is determined at the close of each business day, and represents the dollar value of one share of the Fund; it is calculated by taking the total assets of the fund, subtracting total liabilities, and dividing by the total number of shares outstanding. The NAV is not necessarily the same as the ETF's intraday trading value. ETF investors should not expect to buy or sell shares at NAV.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold and sell shares of the Fund. You may pay other fees, such as brokerage commissions and other fees to financial intermediaries, which are not reflected in the table below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses	
Gross Expense Ratio	0.42%
Net Expense Ratio*	0.35%

* Net expense ratio represents the total annual operating expenses that shareholders pay (after the effect of fee waivers). Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Manager") has contractually undertaken to waive and/or reimburse certain fees and expenses of the Fund so that the total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes including any expenses relating to tax reclaims, dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales, and extraordinary expenses, if any) ("Operating Expenses") of the Fund are limited to 0.34% of average net assets. This undertaking lasts until 10/31/2029 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Fund has agreed that it will repay the Manager for fees and expenses waived or reimbursed for the Fund, including those fees and expenses waived or reimbursed for the Institutional Class of the predecessor fund, Neuberger Berman Short Duration Bond Fund, provided that repayment does not cause annual Operating Expenses to exceed 0.34% of the Fund's average net assets. Any such repayment must be made within three years after the year in which the Manager incurred the expense. Information as of most recent prospectus dated February 28, 2026 as amended and supplemented.

An investor should consider the Fund's investment objectives, risks and fees and expenses carefully before investing. This and other important information can be found in the Fund's prospectus, and if available summary prospectus, which you can obtain by calling 877.628.2583. Please read the prospectus, and if available the summary prospectus, carefully before making an investment.

The **Bloomberg 1-3 Year U.S. Government/Credit Bond Index** is an unmanaged index of government and credit securities with maturities between 1 and 3 years (including corporate, sovereign, supranational and taxable municipal bonds). Please note that indices do not take into account any fees and expenses of investing in the individual securities that they track, and that individuals cannot invest directly in any index. Data about the performance of this index are prepared or obtained by the Manager and reflect the reinvestment of income dividends and other distributions, if any. The Fund may invest in many securities not included in the above-described index.

Performance data shown represents past performance and is no guarantee of future results. Information (including holdings and portfolio characteristics is as of the end of the period indicated in the document title and is subject to change without notice.

There can be no guarantee that the Portfolio Managers will be successful in their attempts to manage the risk exposure of the Fund or will appropriately evaluate or weigh the multiple factors involved in investment decisions, including issuer, market and/or instrument-specific analysis, valuation and environmental, social and governance factors.

All ETF products are subject to risk, including possible loss of principal. Stock prices fluctuate, sometimes rapidly and dramatically, due to factors affecting individual companies, particular industries or sectors, or general market conditions, including adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, economic or other developments that may cause broad changes in market value, public perceptions concerning these developments, and adverse investor sentiment. An individual security may be more volatile and may perform differently than the market as a whole.

Unlike mutual funds, ETF shares are purchased and sold in secondary market transactions at negotiated market prices rather than at net asset value ("NAV") and as such ETFs may trade at a premium or discount to their NAV. As a result, shareholders of the Fund may pay more than NAV when purchasing shares and receive less than NAV when selling Fund shares. ETF shares may only be redeemed at NAV by authorized participants in large creation units. There can be no guarantee that an active trading market for shares will develop or be maintained or that the Fund's shares will continue to be listed. The trading of shares may incur brokerage commissions. The Fund has a limited number of Authorized Participants. To the extent they exit the business or are otherwise unable to proceed in creation and redemption transactions with the Fund and no other Authorized Participant is able to step forward to create or redeem, shares of the Fund may be more likely to trade at a premium or discount to NAV and possibly face trading halts or delisting.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows, could have a significant negative impact on the Fund's NAV, liquidity, and brokerage costs. To the extent the Fund's investments trade in markets that are closed when the Fund is open, premiums or discounts to NAV may develop in share prices.

Shares in the Fund may fluctuate, sometimes significantly, based on interest rates, market conditions, credit quality and other factors. Generally, bond values will decline as interest rates rise. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. The market's behavior is unpredictable and there can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal.

Lower rated debt securities (also known as "junk bonds") involve greater risks and may fluctuate more widely in price and yield, and carry a greater risk of default, than investment grade debt securities. They may fall in price during times when the economy is weak or is expected to become weak. Derivatives involve risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with more traditional investments.

Derivatives can be highly complex, can create investment leverage and may be highly volatile, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives may be difficult to value and may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative position at a particular time or at an anticipated price. The Fund's investments in derivatives create counterparty risk.

Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities, including exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political or economic instability; fluctuations in foreign currencies; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; and less stringent auditing and legal standards. These risks may be more pronounced for emerging market securities, which involve additional risks and may be more volatile and less liquid than foreign securities tied to more developed economies. The Fund's performance could be affected if borrowers pay back principal on certain debt securities, such as mortgage- or asset-backed securities, before or after the market anticipates such payments, shortening or lengthening their duration and could magnify the effect of the rate increase on such security's price. When issued and forward-settling securities can have a leverage-like effect on the Fund, which may increase fluctuations in the Fund's share price and may cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so in order to satisfy its purchase obligations. Leverage amplifies changes in the Fund's net asset value.

These and other risks are discussed in more detail in the Fund's prospectus. Please refer to the Fund's prospectus for a complete discussion of the Fund's principal risks.

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