

Neuberger Energy Transition & Infrastructure ETF (NBET)*

Morningstar Overall Rating™



(N/A Class, Out of 67 Equity Energy Funds)†

FUND FACTS

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Portfolio Assets (\$mn) | 42.1 |
| Morningstar Category | Equity Energy |
| CUSIP | 64135A101 |
| Exchange | NYSE Arca |
| Shares Outstanding | 1,025,001 |

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS³

| | Fund |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| Number of Holdings | 32 |
| Wtd Avg Market Cap (\$bn) | 76.5 |
| Forward P/E Ratio | 17.58 |
| 30-Day SEC Yield | 2.69 |
| Unsubsidized 30-Day SEC Yield | 2.05 |

RISK MEASURES⁴

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Beta* | 0.97 |
| Standard Deviation* | 17.45 |
| Benchmark St. Dev. %* | 15.87 |
| Sharpe Ratio* | 1.26 |
| Active Share % | 80.73 |
| Portfolio Turnover as of 02/28/26 (%) | 6.50 |

133.60 /
Up / Down Capture %*

*1 Year Time Period

TOP 10 HOLDINGS (%)⁶

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Targa Resources Corp | 8.9 |
| Enterprise Products Partners LP | 6.6 |
| Cheniere Energy Inc | 6.3 |
| Energy Transfer LP | 6.2 |
| DT Midstream Inc | 5.6 |
| Williams Companies, Inc | 5.2 |
| Antero Midstream Corp | 4.0 |
| Clearway Energy Inc | 4.0 |
| Antero Resources Corp | 3.9 |
| Western Midstream Partners LP | 3.8 |

OVERVIEW

- The Neuberger Berman Energy Transition & Infrastructure ETF is an actively managed Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) that seeks total return through growth and income.
- Seeks to invest in energy transition, focusing on companies in midstream infrastructure, utilities and renewables.
- Concentrated portfolio of 20-30 names with an emphasis on companies with the potential for stable, reliable cash flows and a history of distribution growth

INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

As of March 31, 2026

| | Annualized Returns | | | | | | | Expense Ratio ¹ | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | QTD | YTD | 1 Year | 3 Years | 5 Years | 10 Year | Since Inception* | Gross | Net |
| Regular NAV | 26.54 | 26.54 | 26.06 | 21.77 | - | - | 15.39 | 2.10 | 0.65 |
| Market Price | 26.43 | 26.43 | 25.98 | 21.65 | - | - | 15.38 | | |
| Alerian MLP Index ² | 16.86 | 16.86 | 13.92 | 24.72 | - | - | 22.11 | | |
| S&P 500 Index | -4.33 | -4.33 | 17.80 | 18.32 | - | - | 11.53 | | |

Performance data quoted represent 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. Results are shown on a "total return" basis and include reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions. 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/ETFs.

*Fund inception date was 4/6/2022. Return information shown for less than one year is cumulative, not annualized. Past performance, particularly for brief periods of time, are not indicative of future results. 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 (NAV) 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.

INDUSTRY BREAKDOWN (%)

| | Fund | Benchmark |
|---|------|-----------|
| Oil Gas & Consumable Fuels | 83.5 | 90.8 |
| Multi-Utilities | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| Independent Power and Renewable Electricity Producers | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Energy Equipment & Services | 3.8 | 5.2 |
| Trading Companies & Distributors | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Chemicals | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Gas Utilities | 0.0 | 3.9 |
| Cash | 0.7 | 0.0 |

*Prior to December 18, 2025, the Fund included "Neuberger Berman" in place of "Neuberger" in its name. Formerly known as the Neuberger Berman Carbon Transition and Infrastructure ETF.

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.

MANAGEMENT TEAM

Douglas Rachlin

40 yrs of industry experience

Paolo Frattaroli

26 yrs of industry experience

Robert Russo

22 yrs of industry experience

IMPORTANT RISK DISCLOSURE

The composition, characteristics, sectors, and holdings of the Fund are as of the period shown and are subject to change without notice. The primary benchmark is the Alerian MLP Index, the secondary benchmark is the S&P 500 Index, and the tertiary benchmark is the MSCI All Country World Index.

1. Net expense ratio represents the total annual operating expenses that shareholders pay (after the effect of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursements). The Fund's investment 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) of the Fund are limited to 0.65% of average net assets through 10/31/2029. Absent such arrangements, which cannot be changed without Board approval, the returns may have been lower. Information as of most recent prospectus dated December 18, 2025 as amended and supplemented. Please see the Fund's current prospectus for additional details.

2. The **Alerian MLP Index** is a capped, float-adjusted, capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of energy infrastructure Master Limited Partnerships (MLPs) whose constituents earn the majority of their cash flow from midstream activities involving energy commodities. The **S&P 500 Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that focuses on the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market, and includes a significant portion of the total value of the market. The **MSCI All Country World Index (Net)** is a free float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed and emerging markets. The index consists of 47 country indexes comprising 23 developed and 24 emerging market country indexes. The developed market country indexes included are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. The emerging market country indexes included are: Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and the UAE. Net total return indexes reinvest dividends after the deduction of withholding taxes, using (for international indexes) a tax rate applicable to non-resident institutional investors who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

Index returns are for illustrative purposes only. Index performance returns do not reflect any management fees, transaction costs or expenses. Indexes are unmanaged and individuals cannot invest directly in an index. **Past performance does not guarantee future results.** 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 indices are prepared or obtained by Neuberger Berman and include reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions. The Fund may invest in many securities not included in the above-described indices.

3. **Forward P/E ratio** is calculated by dividing the current price of the stock by its forecasted 12 months earnings per share. Earnings Per Share (EPS) is calculated by dividing total earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. EPS can be actual (trailing), estimated for the current year, or estimated for the coming year. Negative EPS indicates negative earnings. The **Long-Term Growth Rate** is calculated weekly by taking the median of all First Call contributing broker estimates of a company's projected earnings growth over a period of two to five years. The long-term growth rate is based on projections, which may or may not be realized. **30-day SEC yield** is similar to a yield to maturity for the entire portfolio. The formula is designated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Absent any expense cap arrangement noted above, the SEC yields may have been lower. A negative 30-Day SEC yield results when a Fund's accrued expenses exceed its income for the relevant period. Please

note, in such instances the 30-day SEC yield may not equal the Fund's actual rate of income earned and distributed by the fund and therefore, a per-share distribution may still be paid to shareholders.

4. **Beta** measures market-related risk. A beta less than 1 indicates the portfolio is less volatile than the index, while a beta greater than 1 indicates more volatility. **Standard Deviation** measures the volatility of the Fund's and Benchmark's returns. Higher deviation indicates higher volatility and risk. **Up Capture** measures a manager's performance in up markets relative to the market by dividing the manager's return by the market's return during up periods. A value of 110 indicates the manager performs 10% better than the market. **Down Capture** measures a manager's performance in down markets relative to the market by dividing the manager's return by the market's return during down periods. A value of 90 indicates the manager's loss is 90% of the market's loss. **Active Share** measures the percentage of fund assets that are invested differently from the benchmark. **Sharpe Ratio** measures the risk-adjusted return of a portfolio, calculated by dividing the excess return (portfolio annualized return minus the risk-free rate) by the portfolio standard deviation. A higher Sharpe Ratio indicates better performance. **Portfolio Turnover** is calculated since inception.

5. Figures are derived from FactSet as of 03/31/2026. The Global Industry Classification StandardSM is used to derive the component economic sectors of the benchmark and the Fund. The Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS")SM was developed by, and is the exclusive property of, MSCI and Standard & Poor's. "Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)," "GICS" and "GICS Direct" are service marks of MSCI and Standard & Poor's.

6. Portfolio holdings are expressed as a percentage and are calculated by taking the market value of each holding and dividing it by the Fund's NAV. Portfolio holdings are subject to change. For current portfolio holdings please download "Fund Holdings" as a CSV or PDF at nb.com/ETFs. Portfolio holdings should not be considered as investment advice or a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any particular security. It should not be assumed that an investment in the securities identified was or will be profitable.

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 and valuation.

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. To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. Because the prices of most growth stocks are based on future expectations, these stocks tend to be more sensitive than value stocks to bad economic news and negative earnings surprises. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

Energy transition companies may be more volatile than more established companies. These companies may be dependent on government regulation and subsidies related to transitioning to the use of more renewable energy sources. Changes in U.S., European and other governments' policies towards the use of renewable energy sources, such as electric vehicles, and power sources, such as solar, wind and hydrogen, may have an adverse impact on these companies. These investments may be negatively impacted by industrial accidents; natural phenomena; changes in fuel and power costs and potential fuel and power shortages; shortages of and cost of supplies, labor costs, shortages or strikes, civil unrest; reduced availability of renewable energy sources; slowdowns in new construction; and threats of attack by terrorists on renewable energy assets. Energy transition companies may be small, have a limited operating history, limited resources and may never operate profitably without government or regulatory support.

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In addition, new and emerging technologies may have a significant impact on these companies, which may not be possible to predict.

To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors. The Fund will concentrate its investments in companies operating in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry, which is cyclical and highly dependent on the market price of commodities and, in particular, fuel, and can be highly volatile. The market value of companies in the oil, gas and consumable fuels industry are strongly affected by the levels and volatility of global commodity prices, supply and demand, capital expenditures on exploration and production, energy conservation efforts, the prices of alternative fuels, exchange rates and technological advances.

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.

MLPs may have limited financial resources, their securities may trade infrequently and in limited volume, and they may be subject to more abrupt or erratic price movements than securities of larger or more broadly based companies, and may be difficult to value. MLPs involve certain other risks, including risks related to limited control and voting rights on matters affecting MLPs, risks related to potential conflicts of interest between an MLP and the MLP's general partner, cash flow risks, dilution risks, and risks related to the general partner's right to require unitholders to sell their common units at an undesirable time or price. Distributions from an MLP may consist in part of a return of the amount originally invested, which would not be taxable to the extent the distributions do not exceed the investor's adjusted basis in its MLP interest. These reductions in the Fund's adjusted tax basis in the MLP securities will increase the amount of gain (or decrease the amount of loss) recognized by the Fund on a subsequent sale of the securities. Much of the benefit the Fund derives from its investment in equity securities of MLPs is a result of MLPs generally being treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A change in current tax law, or a change in the business of a given MLP, could result in an MLP being treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and subject to corporate level tax on its income, and could reduce the amount of cash available for distribution by the MLP to its unit holders. If an MLP were classified as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, the MLP may incur significant federal and state tax liability, likely causing a reduction in the value of the Fund's shares.

Foreign securities, including emerging markets, involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses. In addition, the Chinese investment and banking systems are materially different from many developed markets, which exposes the Fund to significant risks that are different from those in the U.S.

The Fund is classified as non-diversified. As such, the percentage of the Fund's assets invested in any single issuer or a few issuers is not limited as much as it is for a Fund classified as diversified. Investing a higher percentage of its assets in any one or a few issuers could increase the Fund's risk of loss and its share price volatility, because the value of its shares would be more susceptible to adverse events affecting those issuers.

The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs.

Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events. 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.

The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The Morningstar Rating does not include any adjustment for sales loads. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36-59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods.

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