Neuberger Equity Income Fund*

TICKERS: Institutional Class: NBHIX, Class A: NBHAX, Class C: NBHCX, Class R3: NBHRX

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS: Rich Levine, Sandy Pomeroy, Will Hunter, and Shawn Trudeau, CFA

Performance Highlights

During the quarter, the Institutional Class of the Neuberger Equity Income Fund (the "Fund") reported a -2.29% return, underperforming the Russell 1000 Value Index which returned 2.61%. Year-to-date (YTD) the Fund's Institutional Class has advanced 3.40% (net of fees), underperforming the Russell 1000 Value Index which is up 19.27% over the same timeframe. Performance for all share classes can be found in the Standardized Performance table below. As a reminder, the Fund strives to deliver a total return profile between stocks and bonds with lower volatility relative to the Russell 1000 Value Index. The Fund is diversified among dividend-paying stocks selected through extensive analysis of cash flow prospects, which we believe demonstrate the potential to sustain and grow dividends. Our rigorous security selection and portfolio construction has generated attractive risk-adjusted results in both weak and strong environments. Since inception, the Fund has provided attractive current yield and capital appreciation potential, making this, in our view, an ideal investment for investors seeking a conservative approach. The Fund has a high active share of ~82% and through quarter-end, the Institutional Class enjoys a 2.07% 30-Day Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) yield (30-Day SEC yields by share class can be found in the 30-Day SEC Yields table below).

Market Context

U.S. equities grappled with uncertainty throughout the reporting period, with the S&P 500 Index finishing the quarter at 7,652 even as the index gave back ground in September. Beneath the surface, investors favored value-oriented stocks over their growth counterparts, with the Russell 1000 Value advancing 2.61%, outperforming the Russell 1000 Growth by ~169 basis points, as the latter returned 0.92%. While value stocks outpaced growth, market participants continued to favor companies with limited or no dividend policies as lower-yielding and non-dividend-paying names drove returns of the value cohort during the reporting period.

Elsewhere, renewed attacks on shipping and energy infrastructure near the Strait of Hormuz sent crude oil sharply higher and revived fears of a broader regional conflict, complicating the inflation picture. Meanwhile, the combination of resilient labor data and entrenched inflation saw the Federal Reserve (Fed) raise the federal funds rate by 25 basis points in September to a target range of 3.75% to 4.00%, with policymakers leaving the door open for additional tightening. By quarter-end, the dollar was modestly stronger, while the yield on the inflation-sensitive 10-year Treasury, which moves inversely to price, settled at 5.29%, its highest level in nearly two decades. As the third period came to a close, four of eleven Russell 1000 Value Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS) sectors posted gains, with Energy, Information Technology, and Communication Services gaining the most.

Portfolio Review

The common thread across our holdings is high-quality businesses exhibiting attractive free cash flow (FCF) growth potential with reasonable payout ratios. The majority of the Fund is diversified across dividend-paying stocks, with the top sectors represented by: ~18% Financials, ~12% Industrials, and ~11% Utilities. This quarter, the Fund generated the bulk of its returns from Materials and Energy, the only two sectors with a positive contribution to return, while Utilities, Real Estate, and Consumer Discretionary weighed most on results.

BEST AND WORST PERFORMERS FOR THE QUARTER[1]

Best Performers	Worst Performers
Valterra Platinum	Ferrovial
ExxonMobil	CenterPoint Energy
Microsoft	AstraZeneca
Noble	Brixmor Property Group
Nutrien	Paychex

1. Reflects the best and worst performers, in descending order, to the Fund's performance based on individual security performance and portfolio weighting. Specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchased, sold or recommended for the Fund. Positions listed may include securities that are not held in the Fund as of 09/30/26. It should not be assumed that any investments in securities identified and described were or will be profitable.

By design, our overweight to Materials provides a footprint to a group of commodity producers intended to act as an inflation hedge. Stock selection drove the bulk of returns as our Materials holdings collectively posted double-digit gains, led by **Valterra Platinum** and **Nutrien** which advanced ~21% and ~12%, respectively. As it relates to Valterra, this position provides exposure to a leading producer of platinum group metals (PGMs) with operations in South Africa and Zimbabwe, rallied after July first-half results showed a sharp improvement in profitability. A surge in realized Platinum Group Metals (PGM) prices lifted revenue 93% and headline Earnings Per Share (EPS) to 82.02 South African rand from 4.73 a year earlier, ahead of consensus. Management also declared an interim dividend roughly 28 times last year's, though its payout varies with earnings (70% of headline earnings this period). With 2026 production guidance intact, we remain constructive on Valterra's low-cost, cash-generative asset base and its ability to engage in shareholder friendly initiatives.

Similar to Materials, our overweight to Energy provides what we believe to be a structural hedge against inflation given persistent supply and demand imbalances. Brent and WTI crude prices were volatile throughout the quarter, with markets caught between

* Prior to December 18, 2025, the Fund included "Neuberger Berman" in place of "Neuberger" in its name.

improving supply conditions and renewed geopolitical tensions in the Middle East. **ExxonMobil** and **Noble** were our top performers within the sleeve, advancing ~20% and ~13%, respectively, as Brent ultimately climbed from ~$71 per barrel in early July to ~$98 by quarter-end as renewed hostilities between Washington and Tehran strained a fragile ceasefire. Within this space, ExxonMobil proved to be our top contributor here, as this holding reported a sharp sequential rebound in second-quarter earnings, supported by its highest upstream production in more than two decades (excluding Middle East disruptions), record Permian output, strong U.S. Gulf Coast utilization, and record second-quarter diesel production. More broadly, geopolitical disruptions and tight refined product markets remained critical across the energy complex as these dynamics continue to support the investment thesis.

For several years Information Technology has driven the equity market's gains, supported by structural growth trends tied to Artificial Intelligence (AI) chip / memory producers, cloud computing, and software-oriented businesses. Strong results have swelled the sector to ~21% of the Russell 1000 Value, yet it remains a desert for yield-focused investors. Among our holdings, investors cheered the ~38% advance of **Microsoft**, a cloud, productivity, and gaming platform company, supported by strong fiscal fourth-quarter 2026 results reported in July, with Azure cloud revenue growth of 43% helping drive EPS above consensus. After investors questioned whether massive AI investment would generate sufficient returns, stronger operating momentum helped shift the narrative, with the market increasingly viewing Microsoft's cloud infrastructure and enterprise distribution as competitive advantages rather than simply costs, and the board raised the dividend ~8% in September.

Across our Industrials, stock selection collectively outperformed the broader sector, however, **Ferrovial** and **Paychex** proved to be outliers, declining ~21% and ~15%. As it relates to Ferrovial, this long-term holding operates transport infrastructure across North America via Cintra's toll roads, including LBJ Express and North Tarrant Express in Dallas-Fort Worth, and via Ferrovial Airports. Shares fell despite a strong first half of 2026, with revenue of €4.7 billion (up 11.3% on a like-for-like basis), as investors focused on interest-rate sensitivity and on the New Terminal One project at New York's JFK Airport, 92% complete as of its first-half report but pushed to a revised March 2027 target for its first phase of occupancy. Given recent volatility, we have been in contact with management and continue to closely evaluate this legacy position.

From a portfolio construction standpoint, we continue to favor a select cohort of Utilities providing exposure to multi-year growth trends tied to infrastructure modernization exhibiting what we believe are high earnings visibility and dividend growth potential. Nonetheless, this sleeve proved to be this quarter's largest detractor sector even as our own holdings collectively outperformed the broader utility group. **CenterPoint Energy** was among our losers, declining ~16%. This regulated electric and natural gas utility, anchored in the greater Houston, Texas area, delivered better-than-expected second-quarter results and reaffirmed full-year guidance, while management raised its 10-year capital investment plan to $66.7 billion from $65.5 billion, citing accelerating power demand from data centers and industrial load growth in Texas. While recent price action has been underwhelming, growing data center investment opportunity at Houston Electric reinforces our conviction, especially as management remains focused on delivering high single-digit EPS growth.

Across Health Care, **AstraZeneca** retreated ~14%. This UK-based global biopharmaceutical company's underlying business remained strong, with July second-quarter results showing core EPS of $2.63, coming in above consensus expectations. Despite seeing healthy results, shares tumbled after a late-stage CARDIO-TTRansform trial of Wainua (a treatment for transthyretin-mediated amyloid cardiomyopathy, a progressive heart condition caused by abnormal protein buildup) failed to meet its primary efficacy endpoint versus placebo, though a prespecified subgroup analysis of patients on Wainua monotherapy did show a nominally significant reduction in cardiovascular events. As it stands, we view this as a setback tied to a single pipeline asset rather than a reflection of the broader oncology-led growth story and our view of its long-term growth prospects is unchanged.

Stock selection across our Real Estate names proved challenging, as the Fund's holdings trailed the Russell 1000 Value's Real Estate group and **Brixmor Property Group** declined ~12%. The Fund enjoys a diversified footprint across a variety of property types, with the common thread being attractive supply and demand dynamics, growing net operating income (NOI), and adjusted funds from operations (AFFO). Brixmor owns open-air, grocery-anchored shopping centers across the United States. Shares moved lower despite solid July second-quarter results, including ~5.8% same-property NOI growth, record small-shop occupancy, and a raised full-year outlook. In our view, the pullback reflected broader selling pressure across rate-sensitive Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) amid expectations for higher-for-longer Fed policy and elevated Treasury yields, which weighed on valuations despite constructive fundamentals. A record pipeline of signed leases not yet commenced and a pending joint acquisition with Everview Partners of Slate Grocery REIT for $2.34 billion support our thesis.

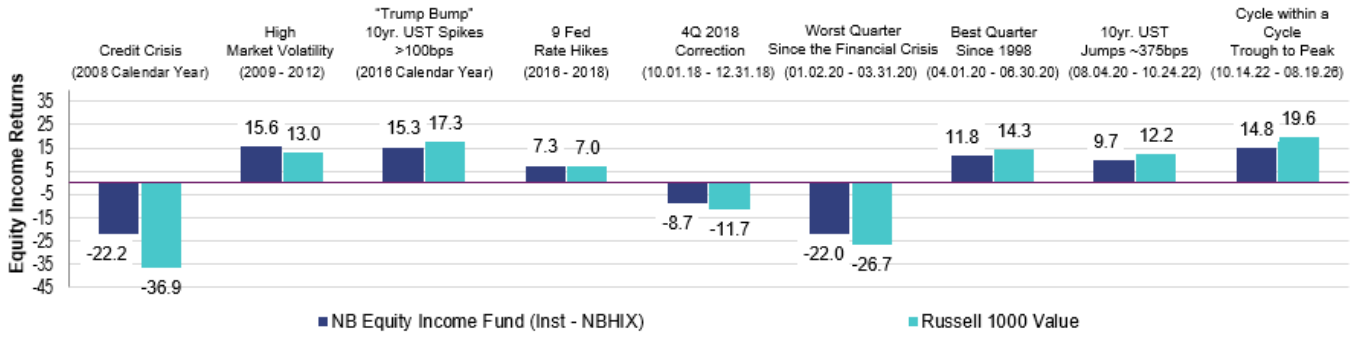
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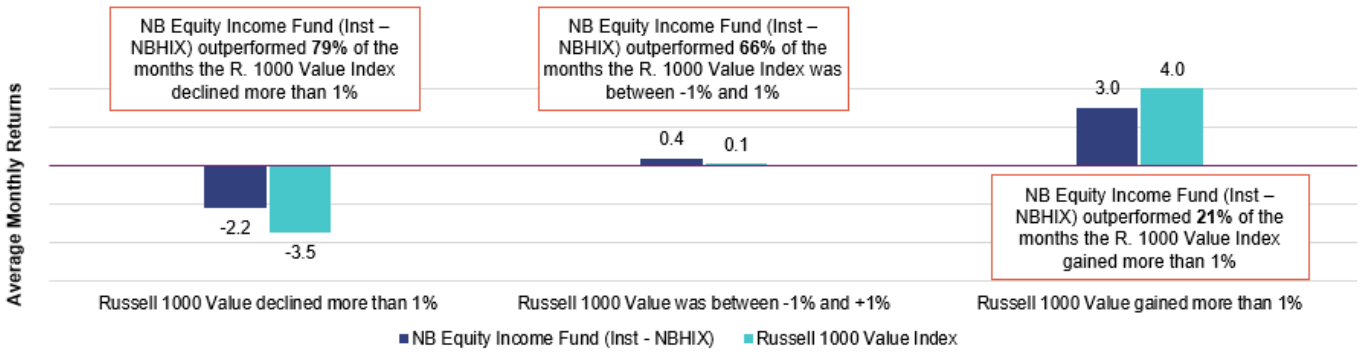
Today's landscape paints an interesting picture as inflation remains above the U.S. central bank's 2% target. We continue to believe that deglobalization, infrastructure modernization, and uncertainty around trade policy set the stage for structurally higher inflation. While the Trump administration's pro-capital markets stance fueled risk sentiment, potential volatility should not be overlooked as witnessed during the first half of 2025 and into 2026.

While market performance has been concentrated for years, we remain encouraged by the pivot into dividend-paying stocks throughout the second half of 2024, 2025 and into the first quarter of 2026. While dividend payers lagged their lower-dividend-paying peers in the third quarter, we believe this potentially marks an attractive entry point, setting the stage for a durable rotation underpinned by favorable valuations and attractive earnings growth. Irrespective of market conditions, we remain focused on fundamentals, favoring high-quality, cash-generative, value-oriented stocks exhibiting attractive FCF growth. We believe our approach provides a natural inflation hedge while representing a complement to bonds / growth stocks. From an opportunity standpoint, stocks with dividend yields greater than 2.5% are still trading near a two-standard deviation discount relative to the broader market.

NBHIX: OUTPERFORMANCE DURING DOWN AND FLAT MONTHS

238 months of performance from 11/30/06 to 09/30/26





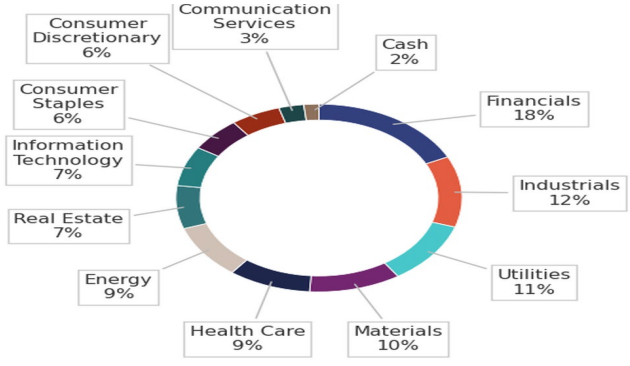
30-DAY SEC YIELDS BY SHARE CLASS (09/30/26)*

Institutional Class	Class A	Class C	Class R3
2.07%	1.69%	0.84%	1.41%

PORTFOLIO RISK-METRICS (SINCE INCEPTION: 12/01/06 to 09/30/26)

	NBHIX	R1000 Value
Beta	0.7	1.00
Alpha	1.4	N/A
Upside Capture	72	100
Downside Capture	72	100
Sharpe Ratio	0.5	0.4
Standard Deviation	12.4	15.8

SECTOR EXPOSURE (As of 09/30/26)



The Fund's International allocation was 29.6% in aggregate across multiple sectors as of 09/30/26, of which 14.4% is allocated to European Multinationals, 7.5% Canada, 2.6% Singapore, 2.3% South Africa, 1.9% Australia, and 0.9% Peru.

Neuberger Equity Income Fund Returns (%)

				(Annualized as of 09/30/26)				
	Sept 2026	3Q 26	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	10 Year	Since Inception^
At NAV								
Institutional Class	-6.11	-2.29	3.40	6.69	14.88	9.19	9.00	8.15
Class A	-6.17	-2.39	3.06	6.33	14.45	8.79	8.60	7.78
Class C	-6.22	-2.60	2.54	5.55	13.60	7.97	7.78	7.05
Class R3	-6.18	-2.45	2.87	6.06	14.15	8.47	8.29	7.58
With Sales Charge								
Class A	-11.55	-7.98	-2.86	0.20	12.22	7.50	7.96	7.46
Class C	-7.16	-3.57	1.54	4.55	13.60	7.97	7.78	7.05
Russell 1000 Value Index	-3.13	2.61	19.27	23.81	20.07	11.92	11.43	8.50

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 cost. Results are shown on a "total return" basis and include reinvestment of all dividends and capital gains distributions. Current performance may be higher or lower than the performance given. For current performance data, including current to the most recent month end, please visit www.nb.com/performance.

Average Annual Total Returns with sales charge reflect deduction of current maximum initial sales charge of 5.75% for Class A shares and applicable contingent deferred sales charges ("CDSC") for Class C shares. The maximum CDSC for Class C shares is 1%, which is reduced to 0% after 1 year.

^The inception date for Neuberger Equity Income Fund Class A, Class C and Institutional Class was 6/9/08. The inception date of Class R3 was 6/21/10. Performance of Class A, Class C and Institutional Class prior to that date is that of the Trust Class, which had an inception date of 11/2/06 and ceased operations on 6/9/08. Performance of Class R3 prior to its inception date is that of the Institutional Class, which has lower expenses and typically higher returns than Class R3.

	Gross / Net Expenses (%)
Institutional Class	0.72
Class A	1.09
Class C	1.84
Class R3	1.37

Gross expense represents the total annual operating expenses that shareholders pay. The Fund's investment manager (the "Manager") has contractually undertaken to waive and/or reimburse certain fees and expenses of the Fund so that the total annual operating expenses are capped (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) through 08/31/2029 for Institutional Class at 0.80%, 1.16% for Class A, 1.91% for Class C and 1.41% for Class R3 (each as a percentage of average net assets). As of the Fund's most recent prospectuses, the Manager was not required to waive or reimburse any expenses pursuant to this arrangement. Absent such arrangements, which cannot be changed without Board approval, the returns may have been lower. Information as of the most recent prospectuses dated December 18, 2025 as amended, restated 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 summary prospectus, which you can obtain by calling 877.628.2583. Please read the prospectus or summary prospectus carefully before making an investment.

The **Russell 1000 Growth Index** measures the performance of the large-cap growth segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with higher price-to-book ratios and higher forecasted growth values. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index and includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000 represents approximately 90% of the U.S. market.

The **Russell 1000 Value Index** measures the performance of the large-cap value segment of the U.S. equity universe. It includes those Russell 1000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower expected growth values. The Russell 1000 Index measures the performance of the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity universe. It is a subset of the Russell 3000 Index and includes approximately 1,000 of the largest securities based on a combination of their market cap and current index membership. The Russell 1000 represents approximately 90% of the U.S. market.

Effective after the market close on March 21, 2025, FTSE Russell is implementing a capping methodology to all Russell U.S. Style Indices including the above. Any individual company weights in the index greater than 22.5% will be capped, and the sum of all individual companies that have an index weight greater than 4.5% will be capped to a 45% aggregate weight in the index. This will be applied quarterly going forward, but historical index returns will not be restated.

The **S&P 500 Index** is a capitalization weighted index comprised of 500 stocks chosen for market size, liquidity, and industry group representation. The S&P 500 Index is constructed to represent a broad range of industry segments in the U.S. economy. The S&P 500 Index focuses on the large-cap segment of the market with over 80% coverage of US equities.

The **VIX Index** is a calculation designed to product a measure of constant, 30-day expected volatility of the U.S. stock market, derived from real-time, mid-quote prices of S&P 500 Index (SPX) call and put options. On a global basis, it is one of the most recognized measures of volatility, widely reported by financial media and closely followed by a variety of market participants as a daily market indicator.

Please note that the indices do not take into account any fees, expenses or taxes of investing in the individual securities that they track, and that individuals cannot invest directly in any index. Data about the performance of these indices are prepared or obtained by the Manager and include reinvestment of all dividends and capital gain distributions. The Fund may invest in many securities not included in the above-described indices.

The Global Industry Classification Standard ("GICS")SM is used to derive the component economic sectors of the benchmark and the fund. GICS 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.

As of 09/30/26, the weightings of the Best and Worst Performers, in order listed above, as a percentage of Fund net assets were Valterra Platinum Limited, 2.32%; ExxonMobil Holdings Corporation, 2.04%; Microsoft Corporation, 1.17%; Noble Corporation PLC Class A, 2.24%; Nutrien Ltd., 1.92%; Ferrovial N.V., 1.73%; CenterPoint Energy, Inc., 1.79%; AstraZeneca PLC, 2.71%; Brixmor Property Group, Inc., 2.23%; and Paychex, Inc., 1.51%. Portfolio data, including holdings, sectors and weightings are as of the date indicated and are subject to change without notice.

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Investing in companies in anticipation of a catalyst carries the risk that the catalyst may not happen as anticipated, possibly due to the actions of other market participants, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected.

The value of a convertible security, which is a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), typically increases or decreases with the price of the underlying common stock. In general, a convertible security is subject to the market risks of stocks when the underlying stock's price is high relative to the conversion price and is subject to the market risks of debt securities when the underlying stock's price is low relative to the conversion price.

To the extent that the Fund invests in securities or other instruments denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could adversely impact investment gains or add to investment losses.

There is no guarantee that the companies in which the Fund invests will declare dividends in the future or that dividends, if declared, will remain at current levels or increase over time.

Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Investing in emerging market countries involves risks in addition to and greater than those generally associated with investing in more developed foreign countries.

In general, the value of investments with interest rate risk, such as income-oriented equity securities that pay dividends, will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of such securities may decline.

An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole.

To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks.

Markets may be volatile and values of individual securities and other investments, including those of a particular type, may decline significantly in response to 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 or publicity.

Use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that can involve investment techniques and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Futures contracts are subject to the risk that an exchange may impose price

fluctuation limits, which may make it difficult or impossible for a fund to close out a position when desired. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. If a strategy is applied at an inappropriate time or market conditions or trends are judged incorrectly, the use of options may lower the Fund's return. There can be no guarantee that the use of options or futures contracts will increase the Fund's return or income.

Preferred securities are subject to issuer-specific and market risks applicable generally to equity securities, however, unlike common stocks, participation in the growth of an issuer may be limited.

Both U.S. and international markets have experienced significant volatility in recent months and years. As a result of such volatility, investment returns may fluctuate significantly.

The Fund may experience periods of large or frequent redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value.

REIT and other real estate company securities are subject to risks similar to those of direct investments in real estate and the real estate industry in general.

From time to time, based on market or economic conditions, the Fund may have significant positions in one or more sectors of the market. To the extent the Fund invests more heavily in particular sectors, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors.

Utility companies are sensitive to changes in interest rates and other economic conditions, government regulation, uncertainties created by deregulation, environmental protection or energy conservation policies and practices, the level and demand for services, and the cost of technological advances and the possible inability to implement them at opportune times. In addition, securities of utility companies are volatile and may underperform in a sluggish economy.

Value stocks may remain undervalued or may decrease in value during a given period or may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value.

A decline in the Fund's average net assets during the current fiscal year due to market volatility or other factors could cause the Fund's expenses for the current fiscal year to be higher than the expense information presented.

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 financially material environmental, social and governance factors.

The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational matters arising from, among other problems, human errors, systems and technology disruptions or failures, or cybersecurity incidents.

Risk is an essential part of investing. No risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to adverse events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by such events.

*A fund's 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. The unsubsidized 30-day SEC Yield for Institutional Class is 2.07%, Class A is 1.69%, Class C is 0.84% and Class R3 is 1.41%. 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.

Active Share is the percentage of a portfolio's holdings that differ from an Index.

Alpha is a measure of value added. The estimated alpha represents how much of the rate of return on the portfolio is attributable to the managers' ability to derive above-average risk adjusted returns.

Beta is a measure of the market-related risk of a portfolio compared to that of the overall market, as represented by an index. The lower the beta the lower the sensitivity to the movements of the market, as represented by the index.

Standard Deviation (Risk/Volatility) is a statistical measure of the historical volatility of a mutual fund or portfolio.

Sharpe Ratio: A ratio developed by Nobel laureate William F. Sharpe to measure risk-adjusted performance. The Sharpe ratio is calculated by subtracting the risk-free rate, such as that of the 10-year U.S. Treasury bond, from the rate of return for a portfolio and dividing the result by the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

Upside Capture is a statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in up-markets. The up-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has risen. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the up-market and multiplying that factor by 100.

Downside Capture is a statistical measure of an investment manager's overall performance in down-markets. The down-market capture ratio is used to evaluate how well or poorly an investment manager performed relative to an index during periods when that index has dropped. The ratio is calculated by dividing the manager's returns by the returns of the index during the down-market and multiplying that factor by 100.

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