Neuberger Japan Equity ETF*

TICKER: NBJP

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Performance Highlights

During the most recent quarter, Neuberger Japan Equity ETF (NBJP) (the "Fund" or "ETF") had net asset value (NAV) and market price-based total returns of 15.98% and 15.33%[1] respectively. In contrast, the MSCI Japan Index (the "Index"), the ETF's primary benchmark, reported a return of 14.21% for the same period.

Market Context

During the quarter, the benchmark Index gained 16.68%, outperforming the broader Topix Index which rose 14.21% but underperforming the more concentrated Nikkei 225 Index which gained 37.21% during the same period.[2] Compared to global peers, Japanese equities underperformed the S&P 500 Index's gain of 17.54% but outperformed STOXX Europe 600 Index's gain of 11.37%.[3]

After the drawdown in late Q1, where Middle East tensions and tariff-related uncertainty weighed on sentiment across global equity markets, Q2 started with a swift recovery, led by Japan's semiconductor supply chain related names as a continuation of the global artificial intelligence (AI) momentum that had begun building in the prior quarter. The rebound in April and May, led to the Nikkei posting some of its strongest back-to-back monthly performances in years. June was more measured but still positive, with a mid-month spike in volatility giving way to a late-month recovery following the US-Iran memorandum of understanding, which pushed crude prices lower and broadened buying into cyclicals, construction, airlines and autos.

In contrast to Q1 2026, large caps led consistently in the second quarter, extending the pattern that had emerged in the second half of Q1. June saw this dynamic taken even further, leaving year-to-date returns for smaller and mid-cap names significantly behind their large-cap peers. This performance gap reflects both the concentration of the AI rally in a handful of names and a broader risk-off rotation away from more speculative smaller growth stocks that had run up in prior months. Corporate governance reform, buyback activity and capital efficiency improvement continued to progress across the market, but the benefits have initially accrued disproportionately to larger names with greater institutional ownership and activist engagement. On the other hand, governance reform adoption across small- and mid-caps remains early-stage, with significant room for re-rating.

On monetary policy, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) raised its policy rate to 1.0% at the June meeting, its first hike since December, with near-unanimous board support. Despite the move, the yen weakened to a 40-year low. The BoJ also signaled a likely pause in the pace of Japanese Government Bond (JGB) purchase reductions from April 2027, providing some relief to the long end of the market. JGB yields remained elevated relative to recent history, and the mid-quarter spike in 10-year yields served as a reminder that concerns surrounding fiscal credibility and bond market stability remain very real as the Takaichi Cabinet presses ahead with its massive public-private investment program.

Performance Commentary

The ETF's Q2's performance was ahead of the Index, driven predominantly by stock selection, while sector allocation was mostly flat. For the former, our core holdings in Industrials and Consumer Discretionary contributed most positively to performance, while companies held in Information Technology and Financials contributed negatively. For the latter, our underweight in Healthcare and Consumer Staples contributed the most, while our overweight in Real Estate and Industrials sectors detracted the most.

During the quarter, our top performers were NAND flash memory maker Kioxia Holdings Corporation (285A), high-end semiconductor packaging company IBIDEN Co. (4062), and semiconductor production equipment maker Tokyo Electron Ltd. (8035). Shares of Kioxia Holdings continued to go from strength to strength after management signaled further upside in margin growth and better earnings visibility as they have continued making progress in negotiations with clients to ramp up long-term purchase agreements. IBIDEN's stock jumped after revising up its mid-term earnings outlook on robust demand for its components used in data centre CPUs. Tokyo Electron's stock also jumped on its positive earnings outlook on the back of price hikes as well as improved shareholder returns.

On the other hand, our top detractors were trading company Mitsui & Co. (8031), property developer Sumitomo Realty & Development Co. (8830), and general construction company Taisei Corporation (1801). Mitsui & Co.'s stock fell on growing investor views that reduced tensions in the Middle East may weigh on commodity prices, which could negatively affect the firm's earnings. Sumitomo Realty & Development's stock fell after announcing a conservative outlook for shareholder returns. Shares of Taisei Corporation fell on concerns of development

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

[1] Please see the performance table on page 3 for additional performance information and for the definitions of market price and NAV.

[2] Bloomberg data as of end June 2026. Stock indices are Tokyo Stock Price Index (Topix, JPY) and Nikkei-225 Stock Average (Nikkei 225, JPY) during 03/31/2026 - 06/30/2026.

[3] Bloomberg data as of end June 2026. Stock indices are S&P 500 Index (JPY) and STOXX Europe 600 index (JPY) during 03/31/2026 - 06/30/2026.

projects being pushed back due to higher interest rates and construction costs.

During the quarter, we continued to rebalance the portfolio towards companies that we view as having more attractive risk/reward profiles. During the quarter we exited 6 companies primarily in Health Care and Communication Services. The proceeds were used to initiate 6 companies within mainly Information Technology that we believe have strong growth potential backed by solid fundamentals while trading at attractive valuations.

Engagement Commentary

During the month of June, we collaborated with the Asian Corporate Governance Association (ACGA) and its investor members to engage with the Director of factory automation company B on capital management. Company B is a global leader in automation and sensing equipment and thanks to its fabless and asset light business model, it has maintained operating margins in excess of 50% over the last decade. As a result, the company has generated significant cash flows and currently sits on a cash pile that is equivalent to 1.5 years of revenue or 44% of shareholder's equity. As such, despite the strong profitability, company B has seen its return on equity (ROE) fall by 2% in the last three years, causing the stock to underperform sector peers during the same period. This was our second meeting to discuss the firm's efforts to improve capital efficiency.

We began by commending the firm's recent announcement to revise its articles of incorporation in the upcoming annual shareholders' meeting to provide discretion to the Board of Directors to undertake share repurchases. Subsequently, we voted in support of this management proposal at the AGM as we viewed this as a key step for the firm to begin the long journey of streamlining its balance sheet. We also touched on the company's plans on how to utilize the cash pile. The Director explained to us that company management sees raising profits as key to the company's sustainable growth and aims to deploy the capital to M&A that could help expand the business in new technologies and sales channels. Second, the Director acknowledged the importance of combining profit growth and balance sheet rationalization to raise ROE and suggested that the company may consider in a forward-looking matter to improve shareholder returns in the form of stock buybacks.

Considering the firm's culture and its historically opaque management, we came away with a relatively positive view on the company's transparency and commitment to improving corporate value. Our next step would be to engage the company's President on its mid to long-term ROE improvement strategy and the further strengthening of corporate governance via the appointment of Directors with corporate finance experience.

Outlook

After a strong run in 2025, Japanese equities maintained the solid momentum as seen in the first half of 2026, driven by important structural changes and considerable resilience in the face of geopolitical tensions and currency fluctuations. We remain optimistic about the prospects for the Japanese equity market in the second half of this year.

Our positive view reflects our belief that the Japanese economy is continuing to make firm progress to end the so-called "Lost Decades" on the back of stabilizing inflation and structural gains in wage growth. Moreover, we view recently appointed Prime Minister Sanae Takaichi and her administration's economic and fiscal policies as conducive to providing solid support to the domestic economy, especially among strategic industries such as AI, defense and shipbuilding. In addition, we believe the landslide victory of the February 8th snap election provides a foundation for reduced policy uncertainty and a clearer path forward, which is typically supportive for risk assets. We also continue to believe the Japanese government is fully committed to driving corporate governance and capital management reforms, which could become strong tailwinds for Japanese equities. In particular, we see the upcoming revision to the Corporate Governance Code and its push for more transparency on capital allocation, as well as the second round of the Topix Index consolidation to narrow the benchmark index constituents as potential catalysts that may pave the way for a more broad-based increase in return on equity (ROE).

In addition, rather than limiting the search for opportunities to large-cap names, we think that venturing into mid- and small-cap stocks could be rewarding, in part because growth- and profitability-driving reforms are taking hold more slowly in this segment of the market. In our opinion, such companies may also be more open to engagement with investors to further enhance their business practices and drive shareholder value.

Risks we see to this outlook include the rapidly evolving geopolitical situation in the Middle East and its subsequent impact on the global economy and energy prices, not to mention the Japanese Yen, which are all factors that lie outside our direct sphere of control. That said, based on our experience investing in this market for two decades, we believe the most effective way to mitigate such uncontrollable risks is to stay true to our tried and tested investment approach of focusing on quality companies at a reasonable price (QARP) that have the business fundamentals and the balance sheet to weather such uncertainties. We have historically invested in asset-light businesses with pricing power that have been less exposed to commodity price shocks and able to pass on rising costs without sacrificing margins. We believe such companies will continue to thrive over the mid- to long-term and will take advantage of price dislocations to build our positions when we see attractive multiples.

Fund Performance (%)

For Periods Ending 6/30/26	1 Month	3 Months	YTD	1 Year	Annualized Since Inception*
NBJP – NAV	1.35	15.98	21.49	35.23	27.12
NBJP– Market Price	1.15	15.33	20.39	34.31	26.59
MSCI Japan Index (Net)	-0.32	14.21	15.78	29.11	22.99

*Fund inception date was 9/1/2024. The Fund is new and has limited performance history that should not be relied on. **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. 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. The Fund has a limited performance history that should not be relied on. Past performance, particularly for brief periods of time, are not indicative of future returns.** 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	1.92%
Net Expense Ratio*	0.50%

* 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 0.49% of average net assets until 8/31/2027 (after taking into account the Fee Waiver discussed below) and 0.69% of average net assets from 9/1/2027 to 8/31/2029 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Manager has contractually undertaken to waive its management fee by 0.20% of the Fund's average daily net assets ("Fee Waiver"). The undertaking lasts until 8/31/2027 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Fee Waiver is not subject to repayment under the expense limitation arrangement described above and will not reduce expenses below the expense limitation arrangement described above.

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 **MSCI Japan (Net) Index** measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the Japanese market. 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 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 **Tokyo Stock Price Index:** measure of current market capitalization assuming that market capitalization as of the base date (January 4 ,1968) is 100 points.

The **Nikkei-225 Stock Average:** price-weighted equity index, which consists of 225 stocks in the Prime Market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The **S&P 500 Index: T**he index includes 500 leading companies and covers approximately 80% of available market capitalization.

The **STOXX Europe 600 index:** a broad measure of the European equity market. With a fixed number of 600 components, the index provides extensive and diversified coverage across 17 countries and 11 industries within Europe's developed economies.

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.

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.

The Fund is new with limited operating history to evaluate. New funds may not attract sufficient assets to achieve investment, trading or other efficiencies and, if the Fund does not grow in size, it will be at greater risk than larger funds of wider bid-ask spreads for its shares, trading at a greater premium or discount to NAV and/or a stop to trading.

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the stock market, the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Managers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The market's behavior can be difficult to predict, particularly in the short term. There can be no guarantee that the Fund will achieve its goal. The actual risk exposure taken by the Fund in its investment program will vary over time, depending on various factors including the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments. 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.

The changing economic, political and social conditions in Japan could significantly impact the value of the Japanese securities held by the Fund. The Japanese market can experience volatility due to regional and global economic, social, and political conditions and events in the U.S. and elsewhere, and global economic disruptions such as supply chain disruptions and geopolitical instability and other hostilities, and to natural disasters or epidemics. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times, and the Fund bears substantial risks associated with fluctuating currency exchange rates. Since the year 2000, Japan's economic growth rate has remained relatively low. The Japanese economy is characterized by government intervention and protectionism, reliance on oil imports, a highly regulated labor market, an aging demographic, declining population, and large government debt. Japan is dependent on oil and other commodity imports, and higher commodity prices could therefore have a negative impact on the Japanese economy. International trade, particularly with the U.S., also impacts the growth of the Japanese economy, and trade policies taken by the U.S. and other trade partners or adverse economic conditions in the U.S. or other trade partners may affect Japan. The Japanese yen has fluctuated widely at times, and any increase in its value may cause a decline in exports that could weaken the Japanese economy. Rising interest rates, tax increases and budget deficits, potential changes in the economic and fiscal policies of Japan, and political tensions with neighboring countries and regional conflicts may also negatively impact the Japanese economy.

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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