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Neuberger Berman Greater China Equity Fund

NB.COM/GREATERCHINAEQUITY

TICKER: Institutional Class: NCEIX, Class A: NCEAX, Class C: NCECX

Fund Highlights

- A fundamental and research intensive "private equity-like" approach to Greater China investing
- Value-bias approach seeks to generate attractive level of total return in up and down markets
- One of the most tenured investment teams in Greater China with a local presence in Shanghai and Hong Kong[1]

Portfolio Characteristics[6]

Portfolio Assets ($mn)	39.0
Number of Holdings	31
Weighted Average Market Capitalization ($bn)	67.3
Forward Price/Earnings Ratio	12.98
Portfolio Turnover as of 5/31/22 (%)	76.89

Top 10 Holdings (%)

Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	6.4
Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial Group Co. Ltd Class A	6.1
Wanhua Chemical Group Co. Ltd. Class A	5.7
China Merchants Bank Co. Ltd., H Shares	5.5
Haier Smart Home Co. Ltd., H Shares	5.3
Yunnan Energy New Material Co. Ltd., A Shares	5.2
China Resources Beer Holding Co. Ltd.	5.0
Midea Group Co. Ltd. Class A	4.9
Jiangsu Eastern Shenghong Co. Ltd., A Shares	4.7
Satellite Chemical Co. Ltd.	4.4

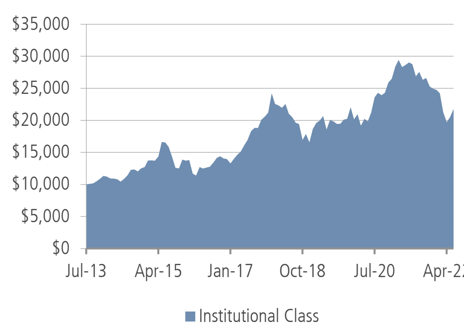
Investment Performance

As of June 30, 2022*			AVERAGE ANNUALIZED				EXPENSE RATIOS[5]	
AT NAV	Quarter	YTD	1 Year	3 Year	5 Year	Since Inception	Gross Expense	Total (Net) Expense
Institutional Class[2]	2.44	-12.60	-24.24	2.81	5.18	9.55	1.80	1.51
Class A[2]	2.33	-12.75	-24.52	2.45	4.81	9.22	2.26	1.87
Class C[2]	2.13	-13.04	-25.08	1.68	4.03	8.36	3.06	2.62
WITH SALES CHARGE								
Class A[2]	-3.60	-17.73	-28.86	0.44	3.57	8.50		
Class C[2]	1.13	-13.91	-25.79	1.68	4.03	8.36		
MSCI® China All Shares Index (Net)[3]	2.90	-11.77	-25.48	3.63	3.50	6.22		

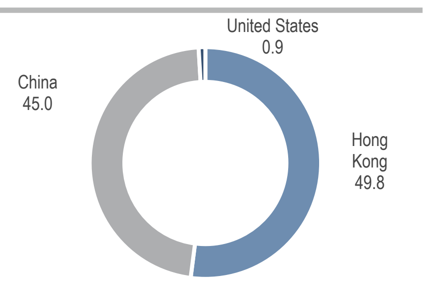
Performance data quoted represent past performance, which is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate so that an investor's shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original costs. Results are shown on a "total return" 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 www.nb.com/performance.

The inception date for Neuberger Berman Greater China Equity Fund Class A , Class C and Institutional Class was 7/17/13. The date used to calculate since inception and benchmark performance is that of the Institutional Class. *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.*
On April 26, 2021, the Fund began comparing its performance to the MSCI China All Shares Index (Net) rather than the MSCI China Index (Net) because the Manager believes the MSCI China All Shares Index (Net) has characteristics that are more representative of the Fund's investment strategy than its current index, the MSCI China Index (Net).

$10,000 Hypothetical Investment[7]



Market Exposure (%)



Sector Breakdown (%)

	Fund	Benchmark
Communication Services	3.9	11.1
Consumer Discretionary	24.5	21.0
Consumer Staples	11.1	10.2
Energy	0.0	2.4
Financials	8.8	16.0
Health Care	4.9	7.2
Industrials	11.4	9.8
Information Technology	6.6	9.0
Materials	22.5	7.3
Real Estate	3.8	3.1
Utilities	0.0	2.8

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

FRANK YAO
29 Years of Industry Experience

LIHUI TANG
24 Years of Industry Experience

There are significant risks inherent in investing in China A-shares through "Connect Programs" of local stock exchanges in China, such as the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program ("Shanghai Connect Program") and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program ("Shenzhen Connect Program"). The Chinese investment and banking systems are materially different in nature from many developed markets, which exposes investors to risks that are different from those in the U.S. The Connect Programs are subject to daily quota limitations, and an investor cannot purchase and sell the same security on the same trading day, which may restrict the Fund's ability to invest in China A-shares through the Connect Programs and to enter into or exit trades on a timely basis. If either one or both markets involved in a particular Connect Program are closed on a U.S. trading day, the Fund may not be able to dispose of its China A- shares in a timely manner under such Connect Program, which could adversely affect the Fund's performance. Only certain China A-shares are eligible to be accessed through the Connect Programs. Such securities may lose their eligibility at any time, in which case they could be sold but could no longer be purchased through the Connect Programs.

Further regulations or restrictions, such as limitations on redemptions or suspension of trading, may adversely impact the Connect Programs. The future impact of this integration of Chinese and foreign markets is unclear and the actual effect on the market for trading China A-shares with the introduction of large numbers of foreign investors is unknown.

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.

Depositary receipts are subject to the risk of fluctuation in the currency exchange rate if, as is often the case, the underlying foreign securities are denominated in foreign currency, and there may be an imperfect correlation between the market value of depositary receipts and the underlying foreign securities.

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. Derivatives can be highly complex and highly volatile and may perform in unanticipated ways. Derivatives can create leverage, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests; some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. Equity-linked investments are subject to the same risks as direct investments in securities of the underlying investment. If the underlying investment decreases in value, the value of the equity-linked investment will decrease; however, the performance of such investments may not correlate exactly to the performance of the underlying investment that they seek to replicate. Equity-linked investments are also subject to counterparty risk, which is the risk that the issuer of such investment —which is different from the issuer of the underlying investment —may be unwilling or unable to fulfill its obligations.

Foreign securities involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities. Additional risks include exposure to less developed or less efficient trading markets; social, political or economic instability; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; and less stringent auditing and legal standards. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than 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. The governments of emerging market countries may be more unstable and more likely to impose capital controls, nationalize a company or industry, place restrictions on foreign ownership and on withdrawing sale proceeds of securities from the country, and/or impose burdensome taxes that could adversely affect security prices. In addition, the economies of emerging market countries may be dependent on relatively few industries that are more susceptible to local and global changes. Emerging market countries may also have less developed legal and accounting systems. In times of market stress, regulatory authorities of different emerging market countries may apply varying techniques and degrees of intervention, which can have an effect on prices and may require that the Fund fair value its holdings in those countries. Securities of issuers traded on exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange or by governmental authorities. he likelihood of such suspensions may be higher for securities of issuers in emerging or less-developed market countries than in countries with more developed markets. The Fund's performance is expected to be closely tied to economic, political, diplomatic, and social conditions within the Greater China region and to be more volatile than the performance of more geographically diversified funds. Most economies in the Greater China region are generally considered emerging markets and carry the risks associated with emerging markets, as well as risks particular to the region. Events in any one country within the region may impact other countries in the region or the Greater China region as a whole. The economies, industries, and securities and currency markets of the Greater China region may be adversely affected by slow economic activity worldwide, protectionist trade policies, dependence on exports and international trade, currency devaluations and other currency exchange rate fluctuations, restrictions on monetary repatriation, increasing competition from Asia's low-cost emerging economies, environmental events and natural disasters that may occur in the Greater China region, and military conflicts either in response to social unrest or with other countries. In addition, the tax laws and regulations in mainland China are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect.

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, may adversely affect the Fund's performance and may generate a greater amount of capital gain distributions to shareholders than if the Fund had a low portfolio turnover rate.

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

From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly.

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.

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.

Preferred securities, which are a form of hybrid security (i.e., a security with both debt and equity characteristics), may pay fixed or adjustable rates of return. 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.

National economies are increasingly interconnected, as are global financial markets, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. Some countries, including the U.S., have in recent years adopted more protectionist trade policies. The rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements and the potential for changes to others, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. Equity markets in the U.S. and China have been very sensitive to the outlook for resolving the U.S.-China "trade war," a trend that may continue in the future.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty, and there may be a further increase in the amount of debt due to the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing public health measures. Governments and central banks have moved to limit the potential negative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic with interventions that are unprecedented in size and scope and may continue to do so, but the ultimate impact of these efforts is uncertain. Governments' efforts to limit potential negative economic effects of the pandemic may be altered, delayed, or eliminated at inopportune times for political, policy or other reasons. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, and central banks have reduced rates further in an effort to combat the economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact on various markets of a significant rate increase or other significant policy changes. Over the longer term, rising interest rates may present a greater risk than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal and monetary policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives or their alteration or cessation.

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.

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.

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.

The Fund and its service providers, and your ability to transact with the Fund, may be negatively impacted due to operational risks arising from, among other problems, 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.

The composition, sectors, and holdings of the Fund are as of the period shown and are subject to change without notice.

For each retail mutual fund with at least a three-year history, Morningstar calculates a Morningstar Rating based on a Morningstar Risk-Adjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a fund's monthly performance (including the effects of sales charges, loads and redemption fees), placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of funds in each category receive five stars, the next 22.5% receive four stars, the next 35% receive three stars, the next 22.5% receive two stars and the bottom 10% receive one star. (Each share class is counted as a fraction of one fund within this scale and rated separately, which may cause slight variations in the distribution percentages.) The Overall Morningstar Rating for a retail mutual fund is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five- and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. Ratings are ©2022 Morningstar, Inc. All Rights Reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

1 Senior Research Analysts have an average of 18 years' experience. Given the fund management industry in mainland China only started 21 years ago, the investment team is one of the most tenured in the industry.

2 Results are shown on a "total return" basis and include reinvestment of all distributions including capital gains.

3 The MSCI China All Shares Index captures large and mid-cap representation across China A-shares, B-shares, H-shares, Red- chips, P-chips and foreign listings (e.g. ADRs). The index aims to reflect the opportunity set of China share classes listed in Hong Kong, Shanghai, Shenzhen and outside of China. It is based on the concept of the integrated MSCI China equity universe with China A-shares included.

4 The MSCI China Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of Chinese securities accessible to non-domestic investors. The index includes equity securities issued by companies incorporated in the People's Republic of China (PRC), and listed in the form of B shares on the Shanghai Stock Exchange (in US$) or Shenzhen Stock Exchange (in HK$), or China H shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (in HK$) and other foreign exchanges. It also includes Red-Chips and P-Chips, which are not incorporated in the PRC and listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. Red-Chips include companies that are directly or indirectly controlled by organizations or enterprises that are owned by the state, provinces, or municipalities of the PRC. P-Chips include non-state-owned Chinese companies incorporated outside the mainland and traded in Hong Kong. The index does not include China A-shares or securities of US and Singapore-listed overseas companies. (China A-shares are securities listed on the Shanghai or Shenzhen Stock Exchanges and traded in Renminbi, with limited accessibility to foreign investors.) Please note that indices do not take into account any fees and expenses or taxes of investing in the individual securities that they track, and that individuals cannot invest directly in any index. 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. Gross total return indexes reinvest as much as possible of a company's dividend distributions, regardless of withholding taxes that a non-resident may experience. Data about the performance of this index 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 index.

5 Total (net) expense represents the total annual operating expenses that shareholders pay (after the effect of fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement). 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, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales, and extraordinary expenses, if any; consequently, total (net) expenses may exceed the contractual cap) through 8/31/2025 for Class A at 1.86%, Class C, at 2.61%, and1.50% for Institutional Class (each of average net assets). Absent such arrangements, which cannot be changed without Board approval, the returns may have been lower. Information as of the most recent prospectus dated December 17, 2021, as amended and supplemented.

6 Figures are derived from FactSet as of 6/30/22. **The Forward Price/Earnings (P/E)** ratio is the weighted harmonic aggregate of the Forward P/E ratios of all the stocks currently held in the Portfolio. The Forward P/E ratio of a stock is calculated by dividing the current ending price of the stock by its forecasted calendar year Earnings Per Share (EPS). The forecasted EPS of a company is based on consensus estimates, not Neuberger Berman's own projections, and it may or may not be realized. In addition, any revision to a forecast could affect the market price of a security. By quoting them herein, Neuberger Berman does not offer an opinion as to the accuracy of, and does not guarantee, these forecasted numbers. Additionally, these fund statistics are not a forecast of the Fund's performance. The ratio shown excludes companies with negative EPS.

7 The hypothetical analysis assumes an initial investment of $10,000 made on December 15, 2015, the inception date of the Fund's Institutional share class. This analysis assumes the reinvestment of all income dividends and other distributions, if any. The analysis does not reflect the effect of taxes that would be paid on Fund distributions. The analysis is based on past performance and does not indicate future results. Given the potential fluctuation of the Fund's Net Asset Value (NAV), the hypothetical market value may be less than the hypothetical initial investment at any point during the time period considered. The above analysis also does not compare the Fund's relative performance to the Fund's prospectus benchmark, The MSCI China Index (Net). Please see annualized performance table.

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The sub-advisor for the Fund is Green Court Capital Management.

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