

Neuberger Berman Advisers Management Trust



Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio — Class S Shares

Prospectus May 1, 2024

These securities, like the securities of all mutual funds, have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission has not determined if this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.



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The Fund is offered to certain life insurance companies to serve as an investment vehicle for premiums paid under their variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts (each, a "variable contract") and to certain qualified pension and other retirement plans (each, a "qualified plan").

Fund Summary

Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio

Class S

GOAL

The Fund seeks growth of capital.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold or sell shares of the Fund. These tables do not reflect any fees and expenses charged by your insurance company under your variable contract or by your qualified plan. If the tables did reflect such fees and expenses, the overall expenses would be higher than those shown. Please refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation for information on their separate fees and expenses.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a % of the value of your investment)	
Management fees	0.85
Distribution and/or shareholder service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	0.17
Total annual operating expenses	1.27
Fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement	0.01
Total annual operating expenses after fee waivers and/or expense reimbursement ¹	1.26

¹ Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("Manager") has contractually undertaken to waive and/or reimburse certain fees and expenses of Class S so that the total annual operating expenses (excluding interest, transaction costs, brokerage commissions, dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales, acquired fund fees and expenses, taxes including any expenses relating to tax reclaims and extraordinary expenses, if any) ("annual operating expenses") are limited to 1.25% of average net assets. This undertaking lasts until 12/31/2027 and may not be terminated during its term without the consent of the Board of Trustees. The Fund has agreed that Class S will repay the Manager for fees and expenses waived or reimbursed for the class provided that repayment does not cause annual operating expenses to exceed 1.25% of its average net assets. Any such repayment must be made within three years after the year in which the Manager incurred the expense.

Expense Example

The expense example can help you compare costs among mutual funds. The example assumes that you invested \$10,000 for the periods shown, that you redeemed all of your shares at the end of those periods, that the Fund earned a hypothetical 5% total return each year, and that the Fund's expenses were those in the table. Actual performance and expenses may be higher or lower.

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class S	\$128	\$400	\$694	\$1,531

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in annual operating expenses or in the example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 20% of the average value of its portfolio.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

To pursue its goal, the Fund normally invests at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies, which it defines as those with a total market capitalization within the market capitalization range of the Russell Midcap[®] Value Index at the time of purchase.

The Fund's strategy consists of using a bottom-up, fundamental research driven approach to identify stocks of companies that are trading below the Portfolio Managers' estimate of their intrinsic value and that they believe have the potential for appreciation over time. The Portfolio Managers' estimate of a company's intrinsic value represents their view of the company's true, long-term economic worth, the market's view of which may be currently distorted by market inefficiencies. The intrinsic value estimate

represents what the Portfolio Managers believe a company could be worth if it is acquired, if its profitability returns to its long-term average level, or if its valuation moves in line with those companies that the Portfolio Managers see as its publicly traded peers.

The Portfolio Managers believe that while markets are often efficient, valuations of certain types of companies are often distorted by market inefficiencies, which can lead to attractive investment opportunities. The Portfolio Managers attempt to exploit recurring market inefficiencies among the following types of companies as the Portfolio Managers believe these types of companies are often misunderstood and mispriced by investors.

- **Complex Companies:** These companies typically have multiple lines of business that are in different industries or sectors and/or that have different growth rates and profitability characteristics.
- **Cyclical Companies:** These companies typically have ebbs and flows in their business depending on demand patterns for their products, the length of product cycles, or other transient factors.
- **Companies in a Period of Interrupted Growth:** Typically, these are companies in attractive, high growth markets that have suffered what the Portfolio Managers believe is a temporary setback and/or are in transition to a more mature, lower growth business model that focuses more on current earnings than on rapid growth.

In seeking to identify potential investment opportunities, the Portfolio Managers perform an initial screening to identify those companies that have stock prices that are trailing the performance of the overall market and that they believe are attractive relative to current cash flows. Next, the Portfolio Managers establish an estimate of a company's intrinsic value. The Portfolio Managers will invest in a company based on its discount to their estimate of intrinsic value and their belief in its potential for appreciation over time. In addition, the Portfolio Managers may invest in anticipation of a catalyst that can be expected to close the value/price gap, such as a merger, restructuring, liquidation, spin-off, major management change, share repurchase, or capital reallocation. The Portfolio Managers will typically visit a company and interview its management team to help understand management's incentives (such as equity ownership in the company and compensation plans), the merits of its strategic plan, and other factors that have the potential to increase the value of the company's stock.

The Portfolio Managers establish an intrinsic value for a company's stock when it is purchased and then continues to evaluate the company's stock price versus their estimate of its intrinsic value to determine whether to maintain, add to, reduce or eliminate the position. The Portfolio Managers typically reduce or eliminate a position in a company's stock if the stock's price appreciates and the company's discount to their estimate of its intrinsic value narrows. The Portfolio Managers' decision to reduce or eliminate a position in a particular stock may also be driven by their belief that another company's stock has a wider discount to their estimate of its intrinsic value. Changes in a company's management or corporate strategy, or the failure of a company to perform as expected, may also cause the Portfolio Managers to reduce or eliminate a position in that company's stock.

Although the Fund invests primarily in domestic stocks, it may also invest in stocks of foreign companies. The Fund may also invest in real estate investment trusts ("REITs").

The Fund may invest in restricted securities, including private placements, which are securities that are subject to legal restrictions on their sale and may not be sold to the public unless registered under the applicable securities law or pursuant to an applicable exemption.

The Fund seeks to reduce risk by diversifying among many companies, sectors and industries. At times, the Portfolio Managers may emphasize certain sectors or industries that they believe may benefit from market or economic trends.

The Fund will not change its strategy of normally investing at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of mid-capitalization companies, without providing shareholders at least 60 days' notice. This test is applied at the time the Fund invests; later percentage changes caused by a change in Fund assets, market values or company circumstances will not require the Fund to dispose of a holding.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

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 Fund may take temporary defensive and cash management positions; to the extent it does, it will not be pursuing its principal investment strategies.

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 and valuation.

The Fund is a mutual fund, not a bank deposit, and is not guaranteed or insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The value of your investment may fall, sometimes sharply, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund.

Each of the following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance, can significantly affect the Fund's performance. The relative importance of, or potential exposure as a result of, each of these risks will vary based on market and other investment-specific considerations.

Catalyst Risk. Investing in companies in anticipation of a catalyst carries the risk that the catalyst may not happen as anticipated, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. 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. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by various factors, including investor perception and changes in interest rates; intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad.

Foreign Risk. 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, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals; significant government involvement in an economy and/or market structure; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing and accounting, corporate disclosure, governance, 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. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. In addition, foreign markets may perform differently than the U.S. markets. The effect of economic instability on specific foreign markets or issuers may be difficult to predict or evaluate. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by governmental authorities. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities or instruments, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

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

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular type of 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. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Market Volatility Risk. 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. Geopolitical and other risks, including environmental and public health risks may add to instability in world economies and markets generally. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance.

Mid-Cap Companies Risk. At times, mid-cap companies may be out of favor with investors. Compared to larger companies, mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a shorter history of operations, less publicly available information, less stable earnings, and limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of mid-cap companies are often more volatile, which at times can be rapid and unpredictable, and less liquid than the securities of larger companies and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector, during market downturns, or by adverse publicity and investor perceptions.

Private Placements and Other Restricted Securities Risk. Private placements and other restricted securities, including securities for which Fund management has material non-public information, are securities that are subject to legal and/or contractual restrictions on their sales. These securities may not be sold to the public unless certain conditions are met, which may include registration under the applicable securities laws. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, the prices of these securities may be more difficult to determine than publicly traded securities and these securities may involve heightened risk as compared to investments in securities of publicly traded companies. Private placements and other restricted securities may be illiquid, and it frequently can be difficult to sell them at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or the Fund may be able to sell them only at prices that are less than what the Fund regards as their fair market value. Transaction costs may be higher for these securities. In addition, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a private placement or other restricted security.

Recent Market Conditions. 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. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, recently, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might increase or start decreasing, the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, or reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements, risks associated with the trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the risks associated with trade negotiations between the U.S. and China, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, if the U.S. dollar continues to be strong, it may decrease foreign demand for U.S. assets, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

Regulators in the U.S. have proposed and adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which apply to the Fund. The full effect of various newly adopted regulations is not currently known. Additionally, it is not currently known whether any of the proposed regulations will be adopted. However, due to the scope of regulations being proposed and adopted, certain of these changes to regulation could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and

related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of the Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

There is widespread concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change may negatively impact certain issuers and/or industries.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may experience periods of large or frequent redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's overall liquidity, or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that one or more investors or intermediaries control a large percentage of investments in the Fund and the risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Large redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance, increase transaction costs, and create adverse tax consequences.

REITs and Other Real Estate Companies Risk. REITs 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, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; casualty or condemnation losses; changing social trends regarding working arrangements; or other economic, social, political, or regulatory matters affecting the real estate industry. REITs also are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation.

Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. Domestic REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free "pass-through" of distributed net investment income and net realized gains under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, ("Code") or to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. REITs and other real estate company securities tend to be small- to mid-cap securities and are subject to the risks of investing in small- to mid-cap securities.

Sector Risk. 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. Individual sectors or sub-sectors may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks may remain undervalued for extended periods of time, may decrease in value during a given period, may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value or intrinsic value, or the portfolio management team's assumptions about intrinsic value or potential for appreciation may be incorrect. This may happen, among other reasons, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions or investor preferences.

A summary of the Fund's additional principal investment risks is as follows:

Risk of Increase in Expenses. 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 in "Fees and Expenses."

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. 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. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Cybersecurity incidents can result from

deliberate attacks or unintentional events. It is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Risk Management. 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, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund’s investment program. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment’s most recent price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. The Fund’s ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

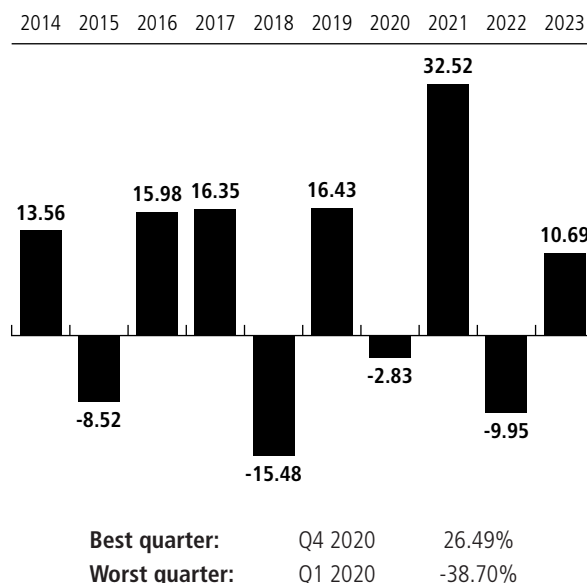
PERFORMANCE

The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time and compares the returns with the returns of one or more broad-based market indices. The indices, which are described in “Descriptions of Indices” in the prospectus, have characteristics relevant to the Fund’s investment strategy. The performance information does not reflect variable contract or qualified plan fees and expenses. If such fees and expenses were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Please refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation for information on their separate fees and expenses.

Returns would have been lower/higher if the Manager had not reimbursed/recouped certain expenses and/or waived a portion of the investment management fees during certain of the periods shown.

Past performance is not a prediction of future results. Visit www.nb.com or call 800-877-9700 for updated performance information.

YEAR-BY-YEAR % RETURNS AS OF 12/31 EACH YEAR



AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/23

Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class S	10.69	8.36	5.88
Russell Midcap [®] Value Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	12.71	11.16	8.26
Russell Midcap [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.23	12.68	9.42

INVESTMENT MANAGER

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“Manager”) is the Fund’s investment manager.

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is co-managed by Michael C. Greene (Managing Director of the Manager), Benjamin H. Nahum (Managing Director of the Manager), James F. McAree (Managing Director of the Manager), Amit Solomon (Managing Director of the Manager), Rand W. Gesing (Senior Vice President of the Manager) and Scott A. Hoina (Senior Vice President of the Manager). Mr. Greene has managed the Fund since December 2011 and Messrs. Nahum, McAree, Solomon and Gesing have managed the Fund since May 2021 and Mr. Hoina has managed the Fund since May 2024.

BUYING AND SELLING SHARES

The Fund is designed as a funding vehicle for certain variable contracts and qualified plans. Because shares of the Fund are held by the insurance companies or qualified plans involved, you will need to follow the instructions provided by your insurance company or qualified plan administrator for matters involving allocations to the Fund.

When shares of the Fund are bought and sold, the share price is the Fund’s net asset value per share. When shares are bought or sold, the share price will be the next share price calculated after the order has been received in proper form. Shares of the Fund may be purchased or redeemed (sold) on any day the New York Stock Exchange is open.

TAX INFORMATION

Distributions made by the Fund to an insurance company separate account or a qualified plan, and exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares made by a separate account or qualified plan, ordinarily do not cause the contract holder or plan participant to recognize income or gain for federal income tax purposes. Please see your variable contract prospectus or the governing documents of your qualified plan for information regarding the federal income tax treatment of the distributions to the applicable separate account or qualified plan and the holders of the contracts or plan participants, respectively.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Neuberger Berman BD LLC and/or its affiliates may pay insurance companies or their affiliates, qualified plan administrators, broker-dealers or other financial intermediaries, for services to current and prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants who choose the Fund as an investment option. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the financial intermediary and its employees to recommend the Fund over another investment or make the Fund available to their current or prospective variable contract owners and qualified plan participants. Ask your financial intermediary or visit its website for more information.

Descriptions of Certain Practices and Security Types

Foreign Stocks. There are many promising opportunities for investment outside the United States. Foreign markets can respond to different factors and therefore may follow cycles that are different from each other. For this reason, many investors put a portion of their portfolios in foreign investments as a way of gaining further diversification.

REITs. A REIT is a pooled investment vehicle that invests primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate related loans or interests. A domestic REIT is not taxed on net income and net realized gains that are distributed to its shareholders, provided it complies with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“Code”), and similar treatment may also apply to foreign REITs under the laws in which they are formed. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs or mortgage REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property, derive their income primarily from rents and can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive their income primarily from interest payments.

Value Investing. At any given time, there are companies whose stock prices, whether based on earnings, book value, or other financial measures, do not reflect their full economic opportunities. This happens when investors under-appreciate the business potential of these companies, or are distracted by transient or non-fundamental issues. The value investor examines these companies, searching for those that may rise in price when other investors realize their worth.

Additional Information about Principal Investment Risks

This section provides additional information about the Fund’s principal investment risks described in the Fund Summary section. The following risks are described in alphabetical order and not in order of any presumed importance or potential exposure.

Catalyst Risk. 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 may happen in modified or conditional form, or the market may react to the catalyst differently than expected. Furthermore, a catalyst, such as a pending restructuring or spin-off, may be renegotiated or terminated or involve a longer time frame than originally contemplated. These investments may be highly speculative and an incorrect assessment of the risk associated with such an investment could result in significant losses to the Fund.

Currency Risk. Currency risk is the risk that foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar. 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. Domestic issuers that hold substantial foreign assets may be similarly affected. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate in response to factors external to a country’s economy, which makes the forecasting of currency market movements extremely difficult. Currency exchange rates may fluctuate significantly over short periods of time and can be affected unpredictably by various factors, including investor perception of a country’s economy and changes in interest rates; intervention, or failure to intervene, by U.S. or foreign governments, central banks, or supranational entities, such as the International Monetary Fund; or by currency controls or political developments in the U.S. or abroad. To the extent the Fund invests or hedges based on the perceived relationship between two currencies, there is a risk that the correlation between those currencies may not behave as anticipated.

Foreign Risk. 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, diplomatic, or economic instability; trade barriers and other protectionist trade policies (including those of the U.S.); imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, organizations, companies, entities and/or individuals, significant government involvement in an economy and/or market structure; fluctuations in foreign currencies or currency redenomination; potential for default on sovereign debt; nationalization or expropriation of assets; settlement, custodial or other operational risks; higher transaction costs; confiscatory withholding or other taxes; and less stringent auditing and accounting, corporate disclosure, governance, and legal standards. The Fund may have limited or no legal recourse in the event of default with respect to certain foreign securities. In addition, key information about the issuer, the markets or the local government or economy may be unavailable, incomplete, or inaccurate. As a result, foreign securities may fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. World markets, or those in a particular region, may all react in similar fashion to important economic or political developments. In addition, securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations may involve risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries, as well as currency exchange rates. Regardless of where a company is organized or its stock is traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in regions from which it derives its profits or in which it conducts significant operations.

Securities of issuers traded on foreign exchanges may be suspended, either by the issuers themselves, by an exchange, or by governmental authorities. Trading suspensions may be applied from time to time to the securities of individual issuers for reasons

specific to that issuer, or may be applied broadly by exchanges or governmental authorities in response to market events. Suspensions may last for significant periods of time, during which trading in the securities and in instruments that reference the securities, such as derivative instruments, may be halted. In the event that the Fund holds material positions in such suspended securities or instruments, the Fund's ability to liquidate its positions or provide liquidity to investors may be compromised and the Fund could incur significant losses.

In addition, foreign markets may perform differently than the U.S. markets. Over a given period of time, foreign securities may underperform U.S. securities — sometimes for years. The Fund could also underperform if it invests in countries or regions whose economic performance falls short. To the extent that the Fund invests a portion of its assets in one country, state, region or currency, an adverse economic, business or political development may affect the value of the Fund's investments more than if its investments were not so invested.

The effect of economic instability on specific foreign markets or issuers may be difficult to predict or evaluate. Some national economies continue to show profound instability, which may in turn affect their international trading and financial partners or other members of their currency bloc.

Issuer-Specific Risk. An individual security may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the market as a whole. The value of an issuer's securities may deteriorate because of a variety of factors, including disappointing earnings reports by the issuer, unsuccessful products or services, loss of major customers, major litigation against the issuer, perceived poor management performance, changes in economic or political conditions or in government regulations affecting the issuer or the competitive environment. Certain unanticipated events, such as natural disasters, may have a significant adverse effect on the value of an issuer's securities.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment or type of investment in which the Fund invests is or may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time. An illiquid investment means any investment that the Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Judgment plays a greater role in pricing these investments than it does in pricing investments having more active markets, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. The Fund may receive illiquid securities as a result of its investment in securities involved in restructurings. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, particularly during periods of increased market volatility, adverse investor perception, economic uncertainty or changes in interest rates. Additionally, market closures due to holidays or other factors may render a security or group of securities (e.g., securities tied to a particular country or geographic region) illiquid for a period of time, which can be extensive. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Market prices for such securities or other investments may be volatile. Market participants attempting to sell the same or a similar investment at the same time as the Fund could decrease the liquidity of such investments, especially during times of market volatility. During periods of substantial market volatility, an investment or even an entire market segment may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly, which can adversely affect the Fund's ability to limit losses.

Unexpected episodes of illiquidity, including due to market or political factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows or other factors, may limit the Fund's ability to pay redemption proceeds within the allowable time period. To meet redemption requests during periods of illiquidity, the Fund may be forced to sell securities at an unfavorable time and/or under unfavorable conditions.

Market Capitalization Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. At times, any of these market capitalizations may be out of favor with investors. Compared to small- and mid-cap companies, large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly to changes and opportunities and may grow at a slower rate. As such, the return on investment in securities of large-cap companies may be less than the return on investment in securities of small- and/or mid-cap companies. Compared to large-cap companies, small- and mid-cap companies may depend on a more limited management group, may have a shorter history of operations, less publicly available information, less stable earnings, and limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies may fluctuate more widely in price than the market as a whole, which at times can be rapid and unpredictable, may be difficult to sell when the economy is not robust or during market downturns, and may be more affected than other types of securities by the underperformance of a sector, during market downturns, or by adverse publicity and investor perceptions. There may also be less trading in small- or mid-cap securities, which means that buy and sell transactions in those securities could have a larger impact on a security's price than is the case with large-cap securities and the Fund may not be able to liquidate a position at a particular time.

The Fund defines mid-capitalization companies by reference to the market capitalization range of companies in the named index. The size of companies in an index changes with market conditions. In addition, changes to the composition of an index can change the market capitalization range of companies in the index and, therefore, the market capitalization range of companies in which the Fund invests.

Market Volatility Risk. 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. Changes in the financial condition of a single issuer may impact a market as a whole. Changes in value may be temporary or may last for extended periods. If the Fund sells a portfolio position before it reaches its market peak, it may miss out on opportunities for better performance. Geopolitical risks, including terrorism, tensions or open conflict between nations, or political or economic dysfunction within some nations that are major players on the world stage or major producers of oil, may lead to overall instability in world economies and markets generally and have led, and may in the future lead, to increased market volatility and may have adverse long-term effects. Similarly, environmental and public health risks, such as natural disasters or epidemics, or widespread fear that such events may occur, may impact markets and economies adversely and cause market volatility in both the short- and long-term.

Operational and Cybersecurity Risk. 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. Cybersecurity incidents may allow an unauthorized party to gain access to fund assets, customer data, or proprietary information, or cause the Fund or its service providers, as well as the securities trading venues and their service providers, to suffer data corruption or lose operational functionality. Cybersecurity incidents can result from deliberate attacks (e.g., malicious software coding, ransomware, or “hacking”) or unintentional events (e.g., inadvertent release of confidential information). A cybersecurity incident could, among other things, result in the loss or theft of customer data or funds, customers or employees being unable to access electronic systems (“denial of services”), loss or theft of proprietary information or corporate data, physical damage to a computer or network system, or remediation costs associated with system repairs. A cybersecurity incident may not permit the Fund and its service providers to access electronic systems to perform critical duties for the Fund, such as trading and calculating net asset value. Any cybersecurity incident could have a substantial adverse impact on the Fund and its shareholders.

The occurrence of any of these problems could result in a loss of information, regulatory scrutiny, reputational damage and other consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Fund or its shareholders. The Manager, through its monitoring and oversight of Fund service providers, endeavors to determine that service providers take appropriate precautions to avoid and mitigate risks that could lead to such problems. While the Manager has established business continuity plans and risk management systems seeking to address these problems, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems, and it is not possible for the Manager or the other Fund service providers to identify all of the cybersecurity or other operational risks that may affect the Fund or to develop processes and controls to completely eliminate or mitigate their occurrence or effects. Most issuers in which the Fund invests are heavily dependent on computers for data storage and operations, and require ready access to the internet to conduct their business. Thus, cybersecurity incidents could also affect issuers of securities in which the Fund invests, leading to significant loss of value.

Private Placements and Other Restricted Securities Risk. Private placements and other restricted securities, including securities for which Fund management has material non-public information, are securities that are subject to legal and/or contractual restrictions on their sales. These securities may not be sold to the public unless certain conditions are met, which may include registration under the applicable securities laws. These securities may not be listed on an exchange and may have no active trading market. As a result of the absence of a public trading market, the prices of these securities may be more volatile and more difficult to determine than publicly traded securities and these securities may involve heightened risk as compared to investments in securities of publicly traded companies. Private placements and other restricted securities may be illiquid, and it frequently can be difficult to sell them at a time when it may otherwise be desirable to do so or the Fund may be able to sell them only at prices that are less than what the Fund regards as their fair market value. A security that was liquid at the time of purchase may subsequently become illiquid. In addition, transaction costs may be higher for private placements and other restricted securities. The Fund may have to bear the expense of registering such securities for sale and there may be substantial delays in effecting the registration. If, during such a delay, adverse market conditions were to develop, the Fund might obtain a less favorable price than prevailed at the time it decided to seek registration of the securities. In addition, the Fund may get only limited information about the issuer of a private placement or other restricted security, so it may be less able to anticipate a loss. Also, if Fund management receives material non-public information about the issuer, the Fund may, as a result, be legally prohibited from selling the securities.

Recent Market Conditions. 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. National economies are substantially interconnected, as are global financial markets, which creates the possibility that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. However, the interconnectedness of economies and/or markets may be diminishing or changing, which may impact such economies and markets in ways that cannot be foreseen at this time.

Although interest rates were unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad, recently, the Federal Reserve and certain foreign central banks raised interest rates as part of their efforts to address rising inflation. In addition, ongoing inflation pressures could continue to cause an increase in interest rates and/or negatively impact companies. It is difficult to accurately predict the pace at which interest rates might increase or start decreasing, or the timing, frequency or magnitude of any such changes in interest rates, or when such changes might stop or reverse course. Additionally, various economic and political factors could cause the Federal Reserve or other foreign central banks to change their approach in the future and such actions may result in an economic slowdown both in the U.S. and abroad. Unexpected changes in interest rates could lead to significant market volatility or reduce liquidity in certain sectors of the market. Deteriorating economic fundamentals may, in turn, increase the risk of default or insolvency of particular issuers, negatively impact market value, cause credit spreads to widen, and reduce bank balance sheets. Any of these could cause an increase in market volatility, reduce liquidity across various markets or decrease confidence in the markets. Also, regulators have expressed concern that changes in interest rates may cause investors to sell fixed income securities faster than the market can absorb them, contributing to price volatility. Over the longer term, the interest rate increases may present a greater risk than has historically been the case due to the prior period of relatively low interest rates and the effect of government fiscal and monetary policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives, or their alteration or cessation. Historical patterns of correlation among asset classes may break down in unanticipated ways during times of high volatility, disrupting investment programs and potentially causing losses.

Some countries, including the U.S., have adopted more protectionist trade policies. Slowing global economic growth, the rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements, risks associated with the trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the European Union, and the risks associated with trade negotiations between the U.S. and China, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time. In addition, if the U.S. dollar continues to be strong, it may decrease foreign demand for U.S. assets, which could have a negative impact on certain issuers and/or industries.

Regulators in the U.S. have proposed and adopted a number of changes to regulations involving the markets and issuers, some of which implicate a Fund. The full effect of various newly adopted regulations is not currently known. Additionally, it is not currently known whether any of the proposed regulations will be adopted. However, due to the scope of regulations being proposed and adopted, certain of these changes to regulation could limit a Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies or make certain investments, may make it more costly for it to operate, or adversely impact its performance.

Tensions, war, or open conflict between nations, such as between Russia and Ukraine, in the Middle East, or in eastern Asia could affect the economies of many nations, including the United States. The duration of ongoing hostilities and any sanctions and related events cannot be predicted. Those events present material uncertainty and risk with respect to markets globally and the performance of a Fund and its investments or operations could be negatively impacted.

Certain illnesses spread rapidly and have the potential to significantly and adversely affect the global economy. The impact of epidemics and/or pandemics that may arise in the future could negatively affect the economies of many nations, individual companies and the global securities and commodities markets, including their liquidity, in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time and could last for an extended period of time.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. There is no assurance that the U.S. Congress will act to raise the nation's debt ceiling; a failure to do so could cause market turmoil and substantial investment risks that cannot now be fully predicted. Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy.

China's economy, which had been sustained through debt-financed spending on housing and infrastructure, appears to be experiencing a significant slowdown and growing at a lower rate than prior years. Due to the size of China's economy, such a slowdown could impact a number of other countries.

There is widespread concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. Certain issuers, industries and regions may be adversely affected by the impact of climate change in ways that cannot be foreseen. The impact of legislation, regulation and international accords related to climate change may negatively impact certain issuers and/or industries.

A rise in sea levels, a change in weather patterns, including an increase in powerful storms and large wildfires, and/or a climate-driven increase in flooding could cause properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected zones may not ever recover their value. The U.S. administration appears concerned about the climate change problem and is focusing regulatory and public works projects around those concerns. Regulatory changes and divestment movements tied to concerns about climate change could adversely affect the value of certain land and the viability of industries whose activities or products are seen as accelerating climate change.

Losses related to climate change could adversely affect corporate issuers and mortgage lenders, the value of mortgage-backed securities, the bonds of municipalities that depend on tax or other revenues and tourist dollars generated by affected properties, and insurers of the property and/or of corporate, municipal or mortgage-backed securities. Since property and security values are driven largely by buyers' perceptions, it is difficult to know the time period over which these market effects might unfold.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may experience periods of large or frequent redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times, which could have a negative impact on the Fund's overall liquidity, or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is greater to the extent that one or more investors or intermediaries control a large percentage of investments in the Fund, have short investment horizons, or have unpredictable cash flow needs. In addition, the risk is heightened if redemption requests are unusually large or frequent or occur during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Large redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance, increase transaction costs and create adverse tax consequences.

REITs and Other Real Estate Companies Risk. REITs 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, including, among other risks: general and local economic conditions; changes in interest rates; declines in property values; defaults by mortgagors or other borrowers and tenants; increases in property taxes and other operating expenses; overbuilding in their sector of the real estate market; fluctuations in rental income; lack of availability of mortgage funds or financing; extended vacancies of properties, especially during economic downturns; changes in tax and regulatory requirements; losses due to environmental liabilities; casualty or condemnation losses; changing social trends regarding working arrangements or other economic, social, political, or regulatory matters affecting the real estate industry. REITs also are dependent upon the skills of their managers and are subject to heavy cash flow dependency or self-liquidation. Regardless of where a REIT is organized or traded, its performance may be affected significantly by events in the region where its properties are located. Domestic REITs could be adversely affected by failure to qualify for tax-free "pass-through" of distributed net investment income and net realized gains under the Code or to maintain their exemption from registration under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, the Code generally allows individuals and certain other non-corporate entities a deduction for 20% of qualified REIT dividends. Regulations provide that a regulated investment company can pass the character of its qualified REIT dividends through to its shareholders for purposes of benefiting from this deduction. An insurance company separate account or a qualified plan investing in the Fund, however, will not be eligible to benefit from this deduction. While certain of these risk factors may affect only one or a few real estate sectors at a time, others may affect the real estate industry broadly. For example, the value of REIT common shares may decline when interest rates rise. During periods of high interest rates, REITs and other real estate companies may lose appeal for investors who may be able to obtain higher yields from other income-producing investments. High interest rates may also mean that financing for property purchases and improvements is more costly and difficult to obtain.

Most equity REITs receive a flow of income from property rentals, which, after covering their expenses, they pay to their shareholders in the form of dividends. Equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying property they own, while mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit they extend or mortgages they purchase.

REITs and other real estate company securities tend to be small- to mid-cap securities and are subject to the risks of investing in small- to mid-cap securities. Some of the REIT securities in which the Fund invests may be preferred stock, which receives preference in the payment of dividends.

Risk Management. Management undertakes certain analyses with the intention of identifying particular types of risks and reducing the Fund's exposure to them. However, risk is an essential part of investing, and the degree of return an investor might expect is often tied to the degree of risk the investor is willing to accept. By its very nature, risk involves exposure to the possibility of adverse events. Accordingly, no risk management program can eliminate the Fund's exposure to such events; at best, it may only reduce the possibility that the Fund will be affected by adverse events, and especially those risks that are not intrinsic to the Fund's investment program. While the prospectus describes material risk factors associated with the Fund's investment program, there is no assurance that as a particular situation unfolds in the markets, management will identify all of the risks that might affect the Fund, rate their probability or potential magnitude correctly, or be able to take appropriate measures to reduce the Fund's exposure to them. The Fund could experience losses if judgments about risk prove to be incorrect. Measures taken with the intention of decreasing exposure to identified risks might have the unintended effect of increasing exposure to other risks.

Sector Risk. 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 one sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market, its performance will be especially sensitive to developments that significantly affect those sectors, industries, or sub-sectors. An individual sector, industry, or sub-sector of the market may be more volatile, and may perform differently, than the broader market. The industries that constitute a sector may all react in the same way to economic, political or regulatory events. The Fund's performance could also be affected if the sectors, industries, or sub-sectors do not perform as expected. Alternatively, the lack of exposure to one or more sectors or industries may adversely affect performance. For a summary of the Fund's recent sector allocations, see its most recent shareholder report. (The information in the report is as of the date of the report and may have changed.) For information about the risks of investing in particular sectors, see the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. Such differences could be significant, particularly for illiquid securities and securities that trade in relatively thin markets and/or markets that experience extreme volatility. If market or other conditions make it difficult to value an investment, the Fund may be required to value such investments using more subjective methods, known as fair value methodologies. Using fair value methodologies to price investments may result in a value that is different from an investment's most recent closing price and from the prices used by other funds to calculate their NAVs. Investors who purchase or redeem Fund shares on days when the Fund is holding fair-valued securities may receive fewer or more shares, or lower or higher redemption proceeds, than they would have received if the Fund had not held fair-valued securities or had used a different methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain futures, fixed income securities, and currencies may be materially affected by events after the close of the markets on which they are traded but before the Fund determines its net asset value. The Fund uses pricing services to provide values for certain securities and there is no assurance that the Fund will be able to sell an investment at the price established by such pricing services. Different pricing services use different valuation methodologies, potentially resulting in different values for the same investments. As a result, if the Fund were to change pricing services, or if a pricing service were to change its valuation methodology, the value of the Fund's investments could be impacted. The Fund's ability to value its investments in an accurate and timely manner may be impacted by technological issues and/or errors by third party service providers, such as pricing services or accounting agents.

Value Stock Risk. Value stocks may remain undervalued for extended periods of time, may decrease in value during a given period, may not ever realize what the portfolio management team believes to be their full value or intrinsic value, or the portfolio management team's assumptions about intrinsic value or potential for appreciation may be incorrect. This may happen because value stocks, as a category, lose favor with investors compared to growth stocks, because of a failure to anticipate which stocks or industries would benefit from changing market or economic conditions, or because the stocks' worth was misgauged. Entire industries or sectors may lose favor with investors, and the Fund, in seeking value stocks, may focus its investments more heavily in those industries or sectors.

Information about Additional Risks and Other Practices

As discussed in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, the Fund may engage in certain practices and invest in certain securities in addition to those described as its "principal investment strategies" in the Fund Summary section. For example, should the Fund engage in borrowing or securities lending or should the Fund use derivatives, it will be subject to the additional risks associated with these practices and securities, some or all of which may already be included in its "principal investment strategies."

Borrowing money, securities lending, or using derivatives would create investment leverage, meaning that certain gains or losses would be amplified, increasing share price movements. The Fund may, to a limited extent, use certain derivatives for hedging or investment purposes. A derivative instrument, whether used for hedging or for speculation, could fail to perform as expected, causing a loss for the Fund.

In addition, the Fund may be an investment option for a Neuberger Berman mutual fund that is managed as a "fund of funds." As a result, from time to time, the Fund may experience relatively large redemptions or investments and could be required to sell securities or to invest cash at a time when it is not advantageous to do so.

In anticipation of adverse or uncertain market, economic, political, or other temporary conditions, including during periods of high cash inflows or outflows, the Fund may temporarily depart from its goal and use a different investment strategy (including leaving a significant portion of its assets uninvested) for defensive purposes. Doing so could help the Fund avoid losses, but may mean lost opportunities. In addition, in doing so different factors could affect the Fund's performance and the Fund may not achieve its goal.

In addition, to the extent the Fund is undergoing a transition (such as a change in strategy, rebalancing, reorganization, liquidation or experiencing large inflows or outflows) or takes a temporary defensive position, it may deviate from its principal investment strategies during such period.

The Fund may change its goal without shareholder approval.

Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

Descriptions of Indices

The **Russell Midcap® Value Index** is a float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the mid-cap value segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes those Russell Midcap® Index companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth rates. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The **Russell Midcap® Index** is a float-adjusted, market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the mid-cap segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes approximately 800 of the smallest securities in the Russell 1000® Index. The index is rebalanced annually in June.

Management of the Fund

Investment Manager

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“Manager”), located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104, is the Fund’s investment manager and administrator. Neuberger Berman BD LLC (“Distributor”), located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10104, is the Fund’s distributor. Pursuant to an investment advisory agreement, the Manager is responsible for choosing the Fund’s investments and handling its day-to-day business. The services provided by the Manager as the investment manager and administrator include, among others, overall responsibility for providing all supervisory, management, and administrative services reasonably necessary for the operation of the Fund, which may include, among others, compliance monitoring, operational and investment risk management, legal and administrative services and portfolio accounting services. The Manager carries out its duties subject to the policies established by the Board of Trustees. The investment advisory agreement establishes the fees the Fund pays to the Manager for its services as the Fund’s investment manager and the expenses paid directly by the Fund. Together, the Neuberger Berman affiliates manage approximately \$474 billion in total assets (as of 3/31/2024) and continue an asset management history that began in 1939. For the 12 months ended 12/31/2023, the management fees (i.e., advisory and administration fees) paid to the Manager by the Fund were 0.85% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for Class S.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the investment advisory agreement is available in the Fund’s annual report for the fiscal period ended December 31, 2023.

NBIA may engage one or more of foreign affiliates that are not registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (“participating affiliates”) in accordance with applicable SEC no-action letters. As participating affiliates, whether or not registered with the SEC, the affiliates may provide designated investment personnel to associate with NBIA as “associated persons” of NBIA and perform specific advisory services for NBIA, including services for the Fund, which may involve, among other services, portfolio management and/or placing orders for securities and other instruments. The designated employees of a participating affiliate act for NBIA and are subject to certain NBIA policies and procedures as well as supervision and periodic monitoring by NBIA. The Fund will pay no additional fees and expenses as a result of any such arrangements.

Neither this Prospectus nor the Statement of Additional Information is intended to give rise to any contract rights or other rights in any shareholder, other than any rights conferred explicitly by federal or state securities laws that have not been waived. The Fund enters into contractual arrangements with various parties, including, among others, the Manager, who provide services to the Fund. Shareholders are not parties to, or intended to be third party beneficiaries of, those contractual arrangements. Where shareholders are not third party beneficiaries of contractual arrangements, those contractual arrangements cannot be enforced by shareholders acting on their own behalf.

Portfolio Managers

Please see the Statement of Additional Information for additional information about each Portfolio Manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by each Portfolio Manager, and each Portfolio Manager’s ownership of Fund shares.

Michael C. Greene is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Greene joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since December 2011.

Benjamin H. Nahum is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Nahum joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since May 2021.

James F. McAree is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. McAree joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since May 2021.

Amit Solomon, PhD, is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Solomon joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since May 2021.

Rand W. Gesing is a Senior Vice President of the Manager. Mr. Gesing joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since May 2021.

Scott A. Hoina is a Senior Vice President of the Manager. Mr. Hoina joined the firm in 2008 and has managed the Fund since May 2024.

Financial Highlights

These financial highlights describe the performance of the Fund's Class S shares for the fiscal periods indicated. All figures have been derived from the financial statements audited by Ernst & Young LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. Their report, along with full financial statements, appears in the Fund's most recent annual shareholder report (see back cover).

This information does not reflect variable contract or qualified plan fees and expenses. If such fees and expenses were reflected, returns would be less than those shown. Please refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation for information on their separate fees and expenses.

Neuberger Berman Advisers Management Trust - Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio — Class S Shares

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
PER-SHARE DATA (\$)					
Data apply to a single share throughout each year indicated. You can see what the Fund earned (or lost), what it distributed to investors, and how its share price changed.					
Share price (NAV) at beginning of year	17.95	18.68	18.02	23.82	18.39
Plus:					
Income from investment operations					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽⁴⁾	0.19	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.10
Net gains (losses) — realized and unrealized	2.66	(0.68)	5.76	(2.75)	1.76
Subtotal: income (loss) from investment operations	2.85	(0.55)	5.86	(2.61)	1.86
Minus:					
Distributions to shareholders					
Income dividends	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.03	0.10
Capital gain distributions	2.07	—	—	2.79	0.83
Subtotal: distributions to shareholders	2.12	0.11	0.06	2.82	0.93
Equals:					
Share price (NAV) at end of year	18.68	18.02	23.82	18.39	19.32
RATIOS (% OF AVERAGE NET ASSETS)					
The ratios show the Fund's expenses and net investment income (loss), as they actually are as well as how they would have been if certain expense reimbursement/repayment arrangements had not been in effect.					
Net expenses — actual	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.26
Gross expenses⁽¹⁾	1.26	1.28	1.25	1.28	1.27
Net investment income (loss) — actual	0.98	0.89	0.48	0.65	0.54
OTHER DATA					
Total return shows how an investment in the Fund would have performed over each year, assuming all distributions were reinvested. The turnover rate reflects how actively the Fund bought and sold securities.					
Total return (%)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	16.43	(2.83)	32.52	(9.95)	10.69
Net assets at end of year (in millions of dollars)	43.8	39.5	43.5	34.9	33.8
Portfolio turnover rate (%)	14	35	40	14	20

⁽¹⁾ Shows what this ratio would have been if there had been no expense reimbursement/repayment.

⁽²⁾ Would have been lower/higher if there had been no expense reimbursement/recoupment.

⁽³⁾ Does not reflect charges and other expenses that apply to the separate account or the related insurance policies. Qualified plans that are direct shareholders of the Fund are not affected by insurance related expenses.

⁽⁴⁾ Calculated based on the average number of shares outstanding during each fiscal period.

YOUR INVESTMENT

Buying and Selling Fund Shares

The Fund is designed as a funding vehicle for certain variable contracts and qualified plans. Because shares of the Fund are held by the insurance companies or qualified plans involved, you will need to follow the instructions provided by your insurance company or qualified plan administrator for matters involving allocations to this Fund.

Redemption proceeds are typically sent out the next business day after an order is executed, and nearly always within seven days regardless of payment type. The Fund typically expects to meet redemption requests, under both normal and stressed market conditions, by redeeming cash and cash equivalent portfolio holdings and/or selling portfolio securities or other instruments. As stated below, and in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information, the Fund also reserves the right to redeem an investor's shares in kind (i.e., providing investors with securities instead of cash), in whole or in part to meet redemption requests in stressed market conditions and other appropriate circumstances. Redemptions in kind may cause you to incur transaction costs to the extent you dispose of the securities redeemed in kind and the value of the securities redeemed in kind may decrease between the time of redemption and the time of such sale. The Fund may also borrow under any available line of credit and other available methods to meet redemption requests in both normal and stressed market conditions and other appropriate circumstances.

Under certain circumstances, which may include normal and stressed market conditions, the Fund reserves the right to:

- suspend the offering of shares
- reject any exchange or purchase order
- suspend or reject future purchase orders from any investor who has not provided timely payment to settle a purchase order
- satisfy an order to sell Fund shares with securities rather than cash
- change, suspend, or revoke the exchange privilege
- suspend the telephone order privilege
- suspend or postpone investors' ability to sell Fund shares or postpone payments on redemptions for more than seven days, on days when trading on the New York Stock Exchange ("Exchange") is restricted, or as otherwise permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")
- remain open and process orders to purchase or sell Fund shares when the Exchange is closed.

Frequent purchases, exchanges and redemptions of Fund shares ("market-timing activities") can interfere with effective Fund management and adversely affect Fund performance in various ways, including by requiring a portfolio manager to liquidate portfolio holdings at a disadvantageous time or price, by increasing costs (such as brokerage costs) to the Fund by requiring a portfolio manager to effect more frequent purchases and sales of portfolio securities, and possibly by requiring a portfolio manager to keep a larger portion of Fund assets in cash, all of which could adversely affect the interests of long-term shareholders. To discourage market-timing activities by Fund shareholders, the Board of Trustees has adopted market-timing policies and has approved the procedures of the principal underwriter for implementing those policies. Pursuant to such policies, the exchange privilege can be withdrawn from any investor that is believed to be "timing the market" or is otherwise making exchanges judged to be excessive. In furtherance of these policies, under certain circumstances, the Fund reserves the right to reject any exchange or purchase order; change, suspend or revoke the exchange privilege.

The Manager applies the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to market-timing activities by monitoring trading activity in the Fund, identifying excessive trading patterns, and warning or prohibiting shareholders who trade excessively from making further purchases or exchanges of Fund shares. These policies and procedures are applied consistently to all shareholders. Although the Fund makes efforts to monitor for market-timing activities, the ability of the Fund to monitor trades that are placed by the underlying shareholders of omnibus accounts maintained by brokers, retirement plan accounts and other approved financial intermediaries may be limited in those instances in which the financial intermediary maintains the underlying shareholder accounts. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to eliminate all market-timing activities.

Because the Fund is offered to different insurance companies, and for different types of variable contracts — annuities and life insurance — and to qualified plans, groups with different interests will share the Fund. Due to differences of tax treatment and other considerations among these shareholders, it is possible (although not likely) that the interests of the shareholders might sometimes be in conflict. For these reasons, the trustees of the Fund watch for the existence of any material irreconcilable conflicts and will determine what action, if any, should be taken in the event of a conflict. If there is a conflict, it is possible that to resolve

it, one or more insurance company separate accounts or qualified plans might be compelled to withdraw its investment in the Fund. While this might resolve the conflict, it also might force the Fund to sell securities at disadvantageous prices.

Share Prices

When shares of the Fund are bought and sold, the share price is the Fund's net asset value per share.

The Fund is generally open for business every day the Exchange is open. The Exchange is generally closed on all national holidays and Good Friday; Fund shares will not be priced on those days or other days on which the Exchange is scheduled to be closed. When the Exchange is closed for unusual reasons, Fund shares will generally not be priced although the Fund may decide to remain open and price Fund shares and in such a case, the Fund would post a notice on www.nb.com.

The Fund normally calculates its share price on each day the Exchange is open once daily as of 4:00 P.M., Eastern time. In the event of an emergency or other disruption in trading on the Exchange, the Fund's share price would still normally be determined as of 4:00 P.M., Eastern time. In general, every buy or sell order you place will go through at the next share price calculated after your order has been received in proper form; check with your insurance company or qualified plan administrator to find out by what time your order must be received so that it can be processed the same day. Depending on when your insurance company or qualified plan administrator accepts orders, it is possible that the Fund's share price could change on days when Fund shares cannot be bought or sold.

Because foreign markets may be open on days when U.S. markets are closed, the value of foreign securities owned by the Fund could change on days when Fund shares cannot be bought or sold. Remember, though, any purchase or sale takes place at the next share price calculated after you send your order to your insurance company or qualified plan administrator and it is received in proper form.

Share Price Calculations

The net asset value per share of each class of the Fund is the total value of Fund assets attributable to shares of that class minus the liabilities attributable to that class, divided by the total number of shares outstanding for that class. Because the value of the Fund's portfolio securities changes every business day, its share price usually changes as well.

The Fund generally values its investments based upon their last reported sale prices, market quotations, or estimates of value provided by an independent pricing service as of the time as of which the Fund's share price is calculated. Equity securities (including securities issued by ETFs) and exchange-traded derivative instruments held by the Fund generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the Manager at the last reported sale price or official closing price or, if there is no reported sale quoted on a principal exchange or market for that security or official closing price, on the basis of market quotations. Debt securities and certain derivative instruments that do not trade on an exchange held by the Fund generally are valued by one or more independent pricing services approved by the Manager on the basis of market quotations and in the case of derivatives, market data about the underlying investments. Short-term securities held by the Fund may be valued on the basis of amortized cost, unless other factors indicate that amortized cost is not an accurate estimate of the security's value.

Investments in non-exchange traded investment companies are valued using the respective fund's daily calculated net asset value per share. The prospectuses for these funds explain the circumstances under which the funds will use fair value pricing and the effects of using fair value pricing.

If a valuation for a security is not available from an independent pricing service or if the Manager believes in good faith that the valuation does not reflect the amount a Fund would receive on a current sale of that security, the Fund seeks to obtain quotations from brokers or dealers. If such quotations are not readily available, the Fund may use a fair value estimate made according to methods approved by the Manager. Pursuant to Rule 2a-5 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the Board of Trustees designated the Manager as the Fund's valuation designee. As the Fund's valuation designee, the Manager is responsible for determining fair value in good faith for any and all Fund investments. The Fund may also use these methods to value certain types of illiquid securities. Fair value pricing generally will be used if the market in which a portfolio security trades closes early or if trading in a particular security was halted during the day and did not resume prior to the time as of which a Fund's share price is calculated.

The Fund may also fair value securities that trade in a foreign market if significant events that appear likely to affect the value of those securities occur between the time the foreign market closes and the time as of which the Fund's share price is calculated. Significant events may include (1) corporate actions or announcements that affect a single

issuer, (2) governmental actions that affect securities in one sector, country or region, (3) natural disasters or armed conflicts that affect a country or region, or (4) significant domestic or foreign market fluctuations.

For certain foreign assets, after the relevant foreign markets have closed, a third-party vendor supplies evaluated, systematic fair value pricing based upon analysis of historical correlation of multiple factors. In the case of both foreign equity and foreign income securities, in the absence of precise information about the market values of these foreign securities as of the time as of which a Fund's share price is calculated, the Manager has determined on the basis of available data that prices adjusted or evaluated in this way are likely to be closer to the prices a Fund could realize on a current sale than are the prices of those securities established at the close of the foreign markets in which the securities primarily trade. Please see the Funds' Statement of Additional Information for additional detail about the Funds' fair valuation practices.

The effect of using fair value pricing is that a portfolio security will be priced based on the subjective judgment of the Manager, operating under procedures approved by the Manager, instead of being priced using valuations from an independent pricing service. Fair value pricing can help to protect the Fund by reducing arbitrage opportunities available to short-term traders, but there is no assurance that fair value pricing will completely prevent dilution of the Fund's net asset value by such traders.

Trading in securities on many foreign exchanges is normally completed before the Fund calculates its net asset value. In addition, foreign markets may be open on days when U.S. markets are closed. As a result, the value of foreign securities owned by the Fund could change at times or on days when the Fund's net asset value is not calculated, when Fund shares do not trade, and when sales and redemptions of Fund shares do not occur.

Fund Structure

While the Manager may serve as the adviser or sub-adviser of other mutual funds that have similar names, goals, and strategies as the Fund, there may be certain differences between the Fund and these other mutual funds in matters such as size, cash flow patterns and tax matters, among others. As a result, there could also be differences in performance.

The Fund uses a "multiple class" structure. The Fund offers Class I and Class S shares that have identical investment programs, but may have different fee waivers and different arrangements for distribution and shareholder servicing and, consequently, different expenses. Shares of a class to which a fee waiver applies may not be available to all investors in the Fund. Rather, they will be made available to investors meeting eligibility criteria outlined in the Prospectuses for such share classes. This prospectus relates only to Class S shares of the Fund.

Distributions and Taxes

Distributions. The Fund pays out to shareholders of record any net income and net realized capital gains. Ordinarily, the Fund makes distributions once a year, in October. All dividends and other distributions received by shareholders of record are automatically reinvested in Fund shares.

How distributions and transactions are taxed. Dividends and other distributions made by the Fund, as well as transactions in Fund shares, generally are not taxable, except to the extent described in your qualified plan documentation or variable contract prospectus. Please consult such documents for more information.

Other tax-related considerations. The Fund intends to continue to qualify for treatment as a "regulated investment company" for federal tax purposes ("RIC") by satisfying the requirements under Subchapter M of Chapter 1 of Subtitle A ("Subchapter M") of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code"). As a RIC, the Fund is not subject to federal income tax on its ordinary income and net realized capital gains that it distributes to its shareholders. It is the Fund's intention to distribute all such income and gains for each taxable year.

Because the Fund is offered to, among others, insurance company separate accounts (each, a "Separate Account") to fund variable contracts, it must meet special diversification standards beyond those that apply to RICs in general under Subchapter M. That is so because Section 817(h) of the Code and the regulations thereunder require that a Separate Account be "adequately diversified" (see the next paragraph for certain rules regarding that term) in order for the tax deferral for variable contracts based thereon to apply. In determining whether a Separate Account is so diversified, the Separate Account may "look-through" a RIC that satisfies certain criteria – which the Fund has done for each past taxable year and intends to continue to do – and treat the RIC's assets as its own. If the Fund's assets failed to meet those diversification standards, you could be subject to adverse tax consequences – for example, distributions of the net income earned and net gains realized by the Fund to the Separate Accounts that are invested in

the Fund (“Fund Accounts”) would generate a current tax liability for you instead of the tax deferral mentioned above. Accordingly, the Fund intends to continue to comply with the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) and the regulations so that owners of the variable contracts based on the Fund Accounts will not be subject to federal tax on distributions from the Fund to those Accounts.

Under the relevant regulations, a Separate Account is deemed to be adequately diversified if (1) no more than 55% of the value of the account’s total assets is represented by any one investment, (2) no more than 70% of that value is represented by any two investments, (3) no more than 80% of that value is represented by any three investments, and (4) no more than 90% of that value is represented by any four investments. Section 817(h) and those regulations also provide, as a safe harbor, that a Separate Account will be treated as being adequately diversified if the diversification requirements under Subchapter M are satisfied and no more than 55% of the value of its total assets is represented by cash and cash items, government securities, and securities of other RICs. For purposes of those regulations, all securities of the same issuer are treated as a single investment, but each U.S. government agency or instrumentality is treated as a separate issuer. It is possible that complying with these requirements may at times call for decisions that could reduce investment performance.

The foregoing is only a summary of some of the important federal income tax considerations generally affecting the Fund and you. Please refer to the Statement of Additional Information for more information about the taxation of the Fund. You should refer to the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation, or consult with your tax adviser, for information regarding taxes applicable to your variable contract or qualified plan, as applicable.

Insurance and Qualified Plan Expenses

The fees and policies outlined in this prospectus are set by the Fund and by the Distributor. The fee information here does not include the fees and expenses charged by your insurance company under your variable contract or by your qualified plan; for those fees and expenses, you will need to see the prospectus for your variable contract or your qualified plan documentation.

Distribution and Shareholder Servicing

Class S shares of the Fund have adopted a plan pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 that provides for payment to the Distributor of a fee at an annual rate of 0.25% of the Class’ average net assets to compensate financial intermediaries for providing distribution related services to the Fund and/or administrative or shareholder services to Fund shareholders. The Distributor may also retain part of this fee as compensation for providing these services. These fees increase the cost of investment. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund’s assets on an ongoing basis, over the long term they could result in higher overall costs than other types of sales charges.

Additional Payments to Financial Intermediaries

The Distributor and/or its affiliates pay additional compensation, out of their own resources and not as an expense of the Fund, to affiliates, insurance companies and their affiliates, qualified plan administrators and their affiliates, and other financial intermediaries in connection with the sale, distribution, retention and/or servicing of Fund shares. The amount of these payments may be substantial and may differ among financial intermediaries based on, for example, the level or type of services provided by a financial intermediary. These payments are in addition to any fees paid to compensate financial intermediaries for providing distribution related services to the Fund and/or administrative or shareholder services to Fund shareholders. These arrangements are separately negotiated between the Distributor and/or its affiliates, and the recipients of these payments and/or their affiliates. If your financial intermediary receives such payments, these payments may compensate the financial intermediary for providing services to you as a variable contract owner or qualified plan participant, and may also provide an incentive for the financial intermediary to make the Fund’s shares available to you, or recommend the Fund to you, as a current or prospective variable contract owner or qualified plan participant, and therefore promote distribution of the Fund’s shares. Please speak with your insurance company, qualified plan administrator or other financial intermediary to learn more about any payments it receives from the Distributor and/or its affiliates, as well as fees and/or commissions the financial intermediary charges. You should also consult disclosures made by your financial intermediary at the time of purchase. Any such payments by the Distributor or its affiliates will not change the net asset value or the price of the Fund’s shares. For more information, please see the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

Portfolio Holdings Policy

A description of the Fund's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Fund's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

The complete portfolio holdings for the Fund are available at www.nb.com/holdings (click on the tab with the name of the relevant Fund). The complete portfolio holdings for the Fund are generally posted 15-30 days after each month-end.

The Fund's complete portfolio holdings will remain available at this website until the subsequent month-end holdings have been posted. Complete portfolio holdings for the Fund will also be available in reports on Form N-PORT and Form N-CSR filed with the SEC. Historical portfolio holdings are available upon request.

Generally, no earlier than five business days after month-end, the Fund may publicly disclose via various shareholder and public communications, such as portfolio manager commentaries, fact sheets or other marketing materials, which will be publicly available at www.nb.com, certain portfolio characteristics and partial information concerning portfolio holdings for the month as of month-end, including but not limited to: up to the top 10 holdings of the Fund (if the Fund engages in short selling, it may also disclose up to the top 10 short positions); up to the top 10 holdings that contributed to and/or detracted from performance or were the best and/or worst performers; sector breakdowns or changes to portfolio composition (e.g., buys and sells). This information will typically remain available at this website until information for the subsequent month has been posted; however, to comply with Rule 30e-3 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, quarter-end information may be retained on this website for the Fund's previous fiscal year. The Fund may also post intra-month updates to holdings and certain portfolio characteristics to www.nb.com. Any such intra-month update would be in addition to and not in lieu of the holdings disclosure policies described above.



NEUBERGER BERMAN ADVISERS MANAGEMENT TRUST

Mid Cap Intrinsic Value Portfolio (Class S) Shares

If you would like further details on this Fund you can request a free copy of the following documents:

Shareholder Reports and Form N-CSR. The shareholder reports and Form N-CSR, which includes financial statements, offer information about the Fund, including:

- a discussion by the Portfolio Manager(s) about strategies and market conditions that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year
- Fund performance data and financial statements
- portfolio holdings.

Statement of Additional Information (SAI). The SAI contains more comprehensive information on this Fund, including:

- various types of securities and practices, and their risks
- investment limitations and additional policies
- information about the Fund's management and business structure.

The SAI is hereby incorporated by reference into this prospectus, making it legally part of the prospectus.

Investment Manager: **Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC**

Obtaining Information

You can obtain a shareholder report, SAI, and other information such as financial statements from your financial intermediary, or from:

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC

1290 Avenue of the Americas

New York, NY 10104

800-877-9700

212-476-8800

Website: www.nb.com

Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

The Fund's current net asset value per share is made available at: <http://www.nb.com/amtportfolios/performance>.

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