



# Neuberger Berman Sustainable Equity Fund

Domestic stock fund | Institutional Class

Fund facts

*Risk level	Total net assets	Expense ratio as of 06/04/25	Ticker symbol	Turnover rate	Inception date	Fund number
Low <-----> High						
1 2 3 4 5	\$908 MM	0.700%	NBSLX	8.00%	11/28/07	3410

Investment objective

The investment seeks long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in securities of companies that meet the fund's environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.

Investment strategy

The fund invests primarily in common stocks of mid- to large-capitalization companies that meet the fund's quality oriented financial and ESG criteria. The portfolio manager employs a fundamental research driven approach to stock selection and portfolio construction, with a focus on long term sustainability issues that, in the judgement of the portfolio manager, are financially material. The fund is non-diversified.

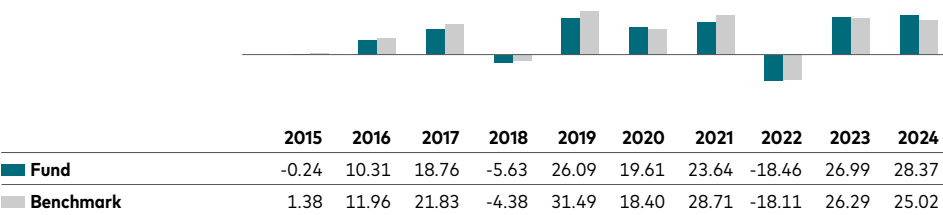
General note

An additional recordkeeping or administrative fee may be charged to participants investing plan assets in the fund. The recordkeeping fee will be deducted directly from participants' accounts. Please log on to your employer plans at Vanguard.com, or contact Participant Services at 1-800-523-1188, prior to investing, for additional fee information.

Benchmark

S&P 500 TR USD

Annual returns



Total returns

Periods ended June 30, 2025						
	Quarter	Year to date	One year	Three years	Five years	Ten years
Fund	8.54%	5.42%	16.32%	21.01%	17.21%	12.34%
Benchmark	10.94%	6.20%	15.16%	19.71%	16.64%	13.65%

The performance data shown represent past performance, which is not a guarantee of future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate, so investors' shares, when sold, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data cited. For performance data current to the most recent month-end, visit our website at [vanguard.com/performance](https://vanguard.com/performance).

Figures for periods of less than one year are cumulative returns. All other figures represent average annual returns. Performance figures include the reinvestment of all dividends and any capital gains distributions. All returns are net of expenses.

\*Morningstar Risk evaluates a mutual fund's downside volatility relative to that of other funds in its Morningstar Category. It is an assessment of the variations in a fund's monthly returns, with an emphasis on downside variations, in comparison with the mutual funds in its Morningstar Category. In each Morningstar Category, the 10% of funds with the lowest measured risk are described as Low Risk (LOW), the next 22.5% Below Average (-AVG), the middle 35% Average (AVG), the next 22.5% Above Average (+AVG), and the top 10% High (HIGH). Morningstar Risk is measured for up to three time periods (three-, five-, and 10 years). These separate measures are then weighted and averaged to produce an overall measure for the mutual fund. Funds with less than three years of performance history are not rated.

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Ten largest holdings

1	Amazon.com Inc	
2	Microsoft Corp	
3	Alphabet Inc Class A	
4	Interactive Brokers Group Inc Class A	
5	State Street Instl Treasury MMkt Instl	
6	Berkshire Hathaway Inc Class B	
7	Mastercard Inc Class A	
8	Kyndryl Holdings Inc Ordinary Shares	
9	GoDaddy Inc Class A	
10	Applied Materials Inc	
Top 10 as % of total net assets		52.8%

Sector Diversification



Technology	30.2%
Financial Services	25.5
Consumer Cyclical	13.8
Healthcare	9.5
Communication Services	8.6
Industrials	7.5
Consumer Defensive	2.5
Basic Materials	1.3
Energy	1.2
Real Estate	0.0
Utilities	0.0

Risk terms

**Currency:** Investments in securities traded in foreign currencies or more directly in foreign currencies are subject to the risk that the foreign currency will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar, which may reduce the value of the portfolio. Investments in currency hedging positions are subject to the risk that the value of the U.S. dollar will decline relative to the currency being hedged, which may result in a loss of money on the investment as well as the position designed to act as a hedge. Cross-currency hedging strategies and active currency positions may increase currency risk because actual currency exposure may be substantially different from that suggested by the portfolios holdings.

**Foreign Securities:** Investments in foreign securities may be subject to increased volatility as the value of these securities can change more rapidly and extremely than can the value of U.S. securities. Foreign securities are subject to increased issuer risk because foreign issuers may not experience the same degree of regulation as U.S. issuers do and are held to different reporting, accounting, and auditing standards. In addition, foreign securities are subject to increased costs because there are generally higher commission rates on transactions, transfer taxes, higher custodial costs, and the potential for foreign tax charges on dividend and interest payments. Many foreign markets are relatively small, and securities issued in less-developed countries face the risks of nationalization, expropriation or confiscatory taxation, and adverse changes in investment or exchange control regulations, including suspension of the ability to transfer currency from a country. Economic, political, social, or diplomatic developments can also negatively impact performance.

**Loss of Money:** Because the investments market value may fluctuate up and down, an investor may lose money, including part of the principal, when he or she buys or sells the investment.

**Not FDIC Insured:** The investment is not a deposit or obligation of, or guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank and is not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, or any other U.S. governmental agency.

**Nondiversification:** A nondiversified investment, as defined under the Investment Act of 1940, may have an increased potential for loss because its portfolio includes a relatively small number of investments. Movements in the prices of the individual assets may have a magnified effect on a nondiversified portfolio. Any sale of the investments large positions could adversely affect stock prices if those positions represent a significant part of a companys outstanding stock.

**Value Investing:** Value securities may be subject to the risk that these securities cannot overcome the adverse factors the advisor believes are responsible for their low price or that the market may not recognize their fundamental value as the advisor predicted. Value securities are not expected to experience significant earnings growth and may underperform growth stocks in certain markets.

**Issuer:** A stake in any individual security is subject to the risk that the issuer of that security performs poorly, resulting in a decline in the securitys value. Issuer-related declines may be caused by poor management decisions, competitive pressures, technological breakthroughs, reliance on suppliers, labor problems or shortages, corporate restructurings, fraudulent disclosures, or other factors. Additionally, certain issuers may be more sensitive to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market, or economic developments.

**Market/Market Volatility:** The market value of the portfolios securities may fall rapidly or unpredictably because of changing economic, political, or market conditions, which may reduce the value of the portfolio.

**Equity Securities:** The value of equity securities, which include common, preferred, and convertible preferred stocks, will fluctuate based on changes in their issuers financial conditions, as well as overall market and economic conditions, and can decline in the event of deteriorating issuer, market, or economic conditions.

**Industry and Sector Investing:** Concentrating assets in a particular industry, sector of the economy, or markets may increase volatility because the investment will be more susceptible to the impact of market, economic, regulatory, and other factors affecting that industry or sector compared with a more broadly diversified asset allocation.

**Other:** The investments performance may be impacted by its concentration in a certain type of security, adherence to a particular investing strategy, or a unique aspect of its structure and costs.

**Pricing:** Some investments may not have a market observed price; therefore, values for these assets may be determined through a subjective valuation methodology. Fair values determined by a subjective methodology may differ from the actual value realized upon sale. Valuation methodologies may also be used to calculate a daily net asset value.

**Socially Conscious:** Adhering to social, moral, or environmental criteria may preclude potentially profitable opportunities in sectors or firms that would otherwise be consistent with the investment objective and strategy.

**Increase in Expenses:** The actual cost of investing may be higher than the expenses listed in the expense table for a variety of reasons, including termination of a voluntary fee waiver or losing portfolio fee breakpoints if average net assets decrease. The risk of expenses increasing because of a decrease in average net assets is heightened when markets are volatile.

**Shareholder Activity:** Frequent purchases or redemptions by one or multiple investors may harm other shareholders by interfering with the efficient management of the portfolio, increasing brokerage and administrative costs and potentially diluting the value of shares. Additionally, shareholder purchase and redemption activity may have an impact on the per-share net income and realized capital gains distribution amounts, if any, potentially increasing or reducing the tax burden on the shareholders who receive those distributions.

**Management:** Performance is subject to the risk that the advisors asset allocation and investment strategies do not perform as expected, which may cause the portfolio to underperform its benchmark, other investments with similar objectives, or the market in general. The investment is subject to the risk of loss of income and capital invested, and the advisor does not guarantee its value, performance, or any particular rate of return.

**Mid-Cap:** Concentrating assets in mid-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Mid-cap companies may be subject to increased liquidity risk compared with large-cap companies and may experience greater price volatility than do those securities because of more-limited product lines or financial resources, among other factors.

**Large Cap:** Concentrating assets in large-capitalization stocks may subject the portfolio to the risk that those stocks underperform other capitalizations or the market as a whole. Large-cap companies may be unable to respond as quickly as small- and mid-cap companies can to new competitive pressures and may lack the growth potential of those securities. Historically, large-cap companies do not recover as quickly as smaller companies do from market declines.

Note on frequent trading restrictions

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Frequent trading policies may apply to those funds offered as investment options within your plan. Please log on to [vanguard.com](https://www.vanguard.com) for your employer plans or contact Participant Services at 800-523-1188 for additional information.

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**For more information about any fund offered, call 800-523-1188 to obtain a prospectus or, if available, a summary prospectus. Investment objectives, risks, charges, expenses, and other important information about a fund are contained in the prospectus; read and consider it carefully before investing.**

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