

Neuberger Berman Advisers Management Trust

U.S. Equity Index PutWrite Strategy Portfolio — Class S Shares

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, you may no longer receive paper copies of the Fund's annual and semi-annual shareholder reports by mail from the insurance company that issued your variable annuity and variable life insurance contract or from the financial intermediary that administers your qualified pension or retirement plan, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from your insurance company or financial intermediary. Instead, the reports will be made available on the Fund's website www.nb.com/AMTliterature, and may also be available on a website from the insurance company or financial intermediary that offers your contract or administers your retirement plan, and such insurance company or financial intermediary will notify you by mail each time a report is posted and provide you with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the insurance company or financial intermediary electronically by following the instructions provided by the insurance company or financial intermediary. If offered by your insurance company or financial intermediary, you may elect to receive all future reports in paper and free of charge from the insurance company or financial intermediary. You can contact your insurance company or financial intermediary if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all funds available under your contract or retirement plan.

Prospectus May 1, 2019

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

U.S. Equity Index PutWrite Strategy Portfolio

Class S

GOAL

The Fund seeks long-term growth of capital and income generation.

FEES AND EXPENSES

These tables describe the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold 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	0.75
Distribution and/or shareholder service (12b-1) fees	0.25
Other expenses	1.60
Total annual operating expenses	2.60
Fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement	1.54
Total annual operating expenses after fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement ¹	1.06

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, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses, dividend and interest expenses relating to short sales, and extraordinary expenses, if any) ("annual operating expenses") are limited to 1.05% of average net assets. This undertaking lasts until 12/31/2022 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 1.05% 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
Expenses	\$108	\$337	\$935	\$2,560

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 23% of the average value of its portfolio. Pursuant to government regulations, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate is calculated without regard to most derivatives. If such instruments were included, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate would be significantly higher.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT STRATEGIES

The Fund seeks to achieve its goal primarily through a strategy of writing collateralized put options on both U.S. indices, including the S&P 500® Index and the Russell 2000® Index, and exchange traded funds ("ETFs"). The Fund attempts to generate returns through the receipt of option premiums from selling puts, as well as through investments in fixed income instruments, which collectively are intended to reduce volatility relative to what it would be if the Fund held the underlying equity index on which the options are written. The Fund's investments in fixed income instruments may be of any duration, may include variable and floating rate instruments, and may include U.S. Treasury securities and other securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities, debt securities issued by corporations or trust entities, cash and cash equivalents, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The Fund also may invest in money market mutual funds and ETFs.

In a put writing strategy, the Fund (as the seller of the option) receives premiums from the purchaser of the option in exchange for providing the purchaser with the right to sell the underlying instrument to the Fund at a specific price (i.e., the strike price). If the market price of the instrument underlying the option exceeds the strike price, it is anticipated that the option would go unexercised and the Fund would earn the full premium upon the option's expiration or a portion of the premium upon the option's early termination. If the market price of the instrument underlying the option drops below the strike price, it is anticipated that the option would be exercised and the Fund would pay the option buyer the difference between the market value of the underlying instrument and the strike price. The proceeds received by the Fund for writing put options will generally be invested in fixed income instruments, money market mutual funds and ETFs in order to seek to partially offset any liabilities the Fund incurs from writing put options.

The Portfolio Managers will select option investments based on their estimate of current and future market volatility levels, underlying instrument valuations and perceived market risks. Further, the Portfolio Managers will evaluate relative option premiums in determining preferred option contract terms, such as strike prices and expiration dates.

At the time of writing (selling) a put option, the aggregate investment exposure, as measured on a notional basis (i.e., the value of the underlying instrument at its strike price), of the options written by the Fund will generally be equal to 100% of the Fund's total assets. The Fund's aggregate investment exposure, as measured on a notional basis, may be greater than 100% of the Fund's total assets from time to time but it will not exceed 125% of its total assets.

The Fund's fixed income instruments will be primarily investment grade and are intended to provide liquidity and preserve capital and will serve as collateral for the Fund's investments in options. The Fund considers fixed income instruments to be investment grade if, at the time of investment, they are rated within the four highest categories by at least one independent credit rating agency or, if unrated, are determined by the Portfolio Managers to be of comparable quality. The premiums received by the Fund for writing options also will generally be invested in fixed income instruments, money market mutual funds and ETFs in order to seek to partially offset any liabilities the Fund incurs from writing options. Because the Fund will use options to gain exposure to the equity markets, and because options will not require the Fund to deposit the full notional amount of the investment, the Fund will invest a significant amount of its total assets in fixed income instruments, money market mutual funds and ETFs. Its investments in options generally will not constitute a significant amount of its total assets, however, the aggregate investment exposure of its investments in options, as discussed above, generally will be equal to 100% of its total assets.

While the Fund may invest in both American-style and European-style options, for efficient portfolio management the Portfolio Managers generally prefer European-style options, which can be exercised only at expiration, as opposed to American-style options, which can be exercised at any time prior to the option's expiration. The Fund may purchase and write call options on securities and indices, including writing (selling) both covered (i.e., where the Fund holds an equivalent position in the instrument underlying the option) and uncovered calls (i.e., where the Fund does not own the instrument underlying the option and must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations). The Fund may also purchase put options, including purchasing puts on security indices and put spreads on indices (i.e., buying and selling an equal number of puts on the same index with differing strike prices or expiration dates).

In an effort to achieve its goal, the Fund may engage in active and frequent trading.

PRINCIPAL INVESTMENT RISKS

Most of the Fund's performance depends on what happens in the equity, fixed income and options markets, the Portfolio Managers' evaluation of those developments, and the success of the Portfolio Managers in implementing the Fund's investment strategies. The Fund's use of derivative instruments will result in leverage, which amplifies the risks that are associated with these markets. The markets' 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 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.

The following risks, which are described in alphabetical order and not in order of importance or potential exposure, can significantly affect the Fund's performance:

Call Risk. Upon the issuer's desire to call a security, or under other circumstances where a security is called, including when interest rates are low and issuers opt to repay the obligation underlying a "callable security" early, the Fund may have to reinvest

the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield and may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers, guarantors, or insurers may fail, or become less able, to pay interest and/or principal when due. A downgrade or default affecting any of the Fund's securities could affect the Fund's performance. Generally, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a security, the more sensitive it is to credit risk.

Derivatives Risk. Use of derivatives, such as options, is a highly specialized activity that can involve investment techniques and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds. Derivatives can be highly complex and highly volatile and may perform in unanticipated ways. Derivatives can create leverage, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests; some derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses. Derivatives may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. There may be imperfect correlation between the behavior of a derivative and that of the reference instrument underlying the derivative. Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference instrument. Suitable derivatives may not be available in all circumstances, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will use derivatives to reduce exposure to other risks when that might have been beneficial. Derivatives involve counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the derivative will fail to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the derivative. When the Fund uses derivatives, it will likely be required to provide margin or collateral and/or segregate cash or other liquid assets; these practices are intended to satisfy contractual undertakings and regulatory requirements and will not prevent the Fund from incurring losses on derivatives. The need to provide margin or collateral and/or segregate assets could limit the Fund's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. Ongoing changes to regulation of the derivatives markets and potential changes in the regulation of funds using derivative instruments could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, or may otherwise adversely affect their liquidity, value or performance.

Additional risks associated with certain types of derivatives are discussed below:

Options Risk. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility of the underlying instrument (known as implied volatility), which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. As such, prior to the exercise or expiration of the option, the Fund is exposed to implied volatility risk, meaning the value, as based on implied volatility, of an option may increase due to market and economic conditions or views based on the sector or industry in which issuers of the underlying instrument participate, including company-specific factors.

By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire strike price of each option it sells, but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it must purchase the underlying instrument at a strike price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If there is a broad market decline and the Fund is not able to close out its written put options, it may result in substantial losses to the Fund. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. The Fund will receive a premium from writing options, but the premium received may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from exercised options. If an option that the Fund has purchased is never exercised or closed out, the Fund will lose the amount of the premium it paid and the use of those funds.

ETF Risk. An ETF, which is an investment company, may trade in the secondary market at a price below the value of its underlying portfolio and may not be liquid. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track.

High Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Interest Rate Risk. In general, the value of investments with interest rate risk, such as debt securities, will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of such securities may decline. Typically, the longer the maturity or duration of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. Thus, the sensitivity of the Fund's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities.

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

Leverage Risk. Leverage amplifies changes in the Fund's net asset value. Derivatives may create leverage and can result in losses to the Fund that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rate of losses. There can be no assurance that the Fund's use of any leverage will be successful. The Fund's investment exposure can exceed its net assets, sometimes by a significant amount.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time, and there is a greater risk that the investments may not be sold for the price at which the Fund is carrying them. Certain investments that were liquid when the Fund purchased them may become illiquid, sometimes abruptly. 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 factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows, 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 gains exposure to securities of small-, mid-, or large-cap companies, it takes on the associated risks. At times, any one 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. 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, and may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources. The securities of small- and mid-cap companies are often more volatile 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 or during market downturns.

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 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.

Model Risk. To a significant extent, the Fund's performance will depend on the success of implementing and managing the investment models that assist in allocating the Fund's assets. Models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not be indicative of future price movements. Models may not be reliable if unusual or disruptive events cause market moves the nature or size of which are inconsistent with the historic performance of individual markets and their relationship to one another or to other macroeconomic events. Models also may have hidden biases or exposure to broad structural or sentiment shifts. In the event that actual events fail to conform to the assumptions underlying such models, losses could be incurred. The performance of the investment models may be impacted by software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, and similar circumstances.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The value of mortgage- and asset-backed securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market or the assets underlying the securities. These securities tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities. In addition, investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be subject to prepayment and extension risk, call risk, credit risk, valuation risk, and illiquid investment risk, sometimes to a higher degree than various other types of debt securities. These securities are also subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or assets, particularly during periods of market downturn, and an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the underlying assets will adversely affect the security's value.

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. 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.

Other Investment Company Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds and exchange-traded funds (ETFs), its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies' investments, as well as to the other investment companies' expenses.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. The Fund's performance could be affected if borrowers pay back principal on certain debt securities, such as mortgage- or asset-backed securities, before (prepayment) or after (extension) the market anticipates such payments, shortening or lengthening their duration. Due to a decline in interest rates or an excess in cash flow into the issuer, a debt security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. As a result of prepayment, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates, and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Conversely, rising market interest rates generally result in slower payoffs or extension, which effectively increases the duration of certain debt securities, heightening interest rate risk and increasing the magnitude of any resulting price declines.

Recent Market Conditions. Some countries, including the U.S., are adopting more protectionist trade policies and moving away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2008 financial crisis. The U.S. is also said to be considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal tax rates, could lead to sharply increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. The exact shape of these policies is still being worked out through the political process, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market's expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out. Although prices of many U.S. equity securities have increased substantially over several years, some market prognosticators reportedly believe market indicators point toward a period of decline. The economies of many other nations are weaker than that of the U.S., and economic weakness in U.S. trading partners may harm long-term growth in the U.S. Higher interest rates may further strengthen the already strong U.S. dollar, which may also harm U.S. companies that rely significantly on exports. The recent decision by the Fed to pause its program of rate increases may reflect concerns about the strength of the U.S. economy.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact on various markets of a significant rate increase or other significant policy changes. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives.

In addition, national economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. The rise in protectionist trade policies, changes to some major international trade agreements and the potential for changes to others, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

The impact of the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union (the "EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit," is impossible to know for sure at this point. The effect on the economies of the United Kingdom and the EU will likely depend on the nature of trade relations between the UK and the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are subject to negotiation and the political processes of the nations involved. There is a substantial risk that the UK will separate from the EU sometime in 2019 without a formal agreement, which could be highly disruptive to the economies of both regions.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times or at a loss or depressed value. Redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance. Regulators have expressed concern that a general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities and that such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

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.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund itself and do not guarantee the market prices of the securities. Furthermore, not all securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

Valuation Risk. The Fund may not be able to sell an investment at the price at which the Fund has valued the investment. 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

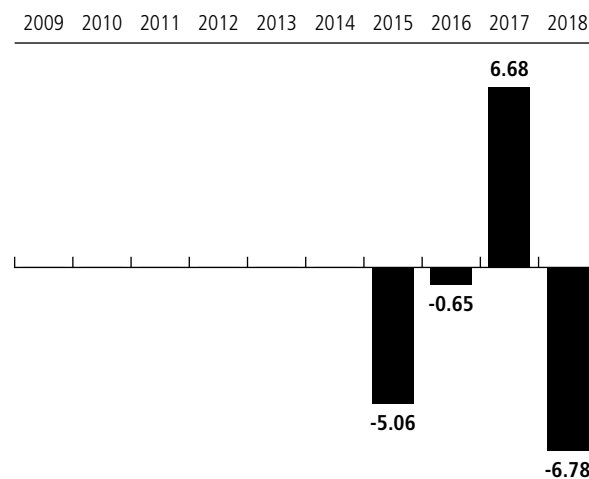
The following bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows how the Fund’s performance has varied from year to year. The table below the bar chart shows what the returns would equal if you averaged out actual performance over various lengths of time 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.

The Fund had a higher management fee and a different goal and principal investment strategies, which included a multi-manager strategy and the use of sub-advisers, prior to May 1, 2017. Its performance prior to that date might have been different if the current management fee, goal, and principal investment strategies had been in effect.

Returns would have been lower if the Manager had not reimbursed 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



Best quarter: Q3 '18, 4.09%
Worst quarter: Q4 '18, -9.26%

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL % RETURNS AS OF 12/31/18

U.S. Equity Index PutWrite Strategy Portfolio	1 Year	Since Inception (05/01/2014)
Class S	-6.78	-1.36
42.5% CBOE S&P 500 One-Week PutWrite Index/42.5% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 One-Week PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index* (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-10.73	2.24
85% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/15% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-6.53	4.27
85% S&P 500 [®] Index/15% Russell 2000 [®] Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	-5.36	8.10

* On February 28, 2019, the Fund began comparing its performance to the 42.5% CBOE S&P 500 One-Week PutWrite Index/42.5% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 One-Week PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index rather than the 85% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/15% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index because the Manager believes 42.5% CBOE S&P 500 One-Week PutWrite Index/42.5% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 One-Week PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index is a fairer representation of the Fund's investment universe.

INVESTMENT MANAGER

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

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Fund is managed by Derek Devens, CFA, (Managing Director of the Manager) and Rory Ewing (Senior Vice President of the Manager). Mr. Devens joined the firm in 2016 and has managed the Fund since May 2017, and Mr. Ewing joined the firm in 2016 and has been an Associate Portfolio Manager of the Fund since May 2019.

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

Derivatives. A derivative is generally a financial contract the value of which depends on, or is derived from, changes in the value of one or more “reference instruments,” such as underlying assets (including securities), reference rates, indices or events. Derivatives may relate to stocks, bonds, credit, interest rates, commodities, currencies or currency exchange rates, or related indices. A derivative may also contain leverage to magnify the exposure to the reference instrument. Derivatives may be traded on organized exchanges and/or through clearing organizations, or in private transactions with other parties in the over-the-counter (“OTC”) market with a single dealer or a prime broker acting as an intermediary with respect to an executing dealer. Derivatives may be used for hedging purposes and non-hedging (or speculative) purposes. Some derivatives require one or more parties to post “margin,” which means that a party must deposit assets with, or for the benefit of, a third party, such as a futures commission merchant, in order to initiate and maintain the derivatives position. Margin is typically adjusted daily, and adverse market movements may require a party to post additional margin.

Call Options. A call option gives the purchaser the right to buy an underlying asset or other reference instrument at a specified price, regardless of the instrument’s market price at the time. Writing (selling) a call option obligates the writer (seller) to sell the underlying asset or other reference instrument to the purchaser at a specified price if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. A call option is “covered” if the writer (seller) simultaneously holds an equivalent position in the security underlying the option. If the holder exercises an uncovered call option, the seller of the option may have to buy the underlying asset at the current market price to fulfill its obligation. The writer (seller) receives a premium when it writes a call option. Purchasing a call option gives the purchaser the right to buy the underlying asset or other reference instrument from the writer (seller) at a specified price if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. The purchaser pays a premium when it purchases a call option.

Put Options. A put option gives the purchaser the right to sell an underlying asset or other reference instrument at a specified price, regardless of the instrument’s market price at the time. Writing (selling) a put option obligates the writer (seller) to buy the underlying asset or other reference instrument from the purchaser at a specified price if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. The writer (seller) receives a premium when it writes a put option. Purchasing a put option gives the purchaser the right to sell the underlying asset or other reference instrument to the writer (seller) at a specified price if the purchaser decides to exercise the option. The purchaser pays a premium when it purchases a put option.

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 importance or potential exposure.

Call Risk. Upon the issuer’s desire to call a security, or under other circumstances where a security is called, including when interest rates are low and issuers opt to repay the obligation underlying a “callable security” early, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield and may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates.

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that issuers, guarantors, or insurers may fail, or become less able, to pay interest and/or principal when due. Changes in the actual or perceived creditworthiness of an issuer, factors affecting an issuer directly (such as management changes, labor relations, collapse of key suppliers or customers, or material changes in overhead), factors affecting the industry in which a particular issuer operates (such as competition or technological advances) and changes in general social, economic or political conditions can increase the risk of default by an issuer, which may affect a security’s credit quality or value.

Generally, the longer the maturity and the lower the credit quality of a security, the more sensitive it is to credit risk. In addition, lower credit quality may lead to greater volatility in the price of a security and may negatively affect a security’s liquidity. Ratings represent a rating agency’s opinion regarding the quality of the security and are not a guarantee of quality. A downgrade or default affecting any of the Fund’s securities could affect the Fund’s performance. In addition, rating agencies may fail to make timely changes to credit ratings in response to subsequent events and a rating may become stale in that it fails to reflect changes in an issuer’s financial condition. The securities in which the Fund invests may be subject to credit enhancement (for example, guarantees, letters of credit, or bond insurance). Entities providing credit or liquidity support also may be affected by credit risk. Credit enhancement is designed to help assure timely payment of the security; it does not protect the Fund against losses caused by declines in a security’s value due to changes in market conditions.

Derivatives Risk. Use of derivatives is a highly specialized activity that can involve investment techniques and risks different from, and in some respects greater than, those associated with investing in more traditional investments, such as stocks and bonds.

Derivatives can be highly complex and highly volatile and may perform in unanticipated ways. Derivatives can create leverage, which can magnify the impact of a decline in the value of the reference instrument underlying the derivative, and the Fund could lose more than the amount it invests. Derivatives can have the potential for unlimited losses, for example, where the Fund may be called upon to deliver a security it does not own. Derivatives may at times be highly illiquid, and the Fund may not be able to close out or sell a derivative at a particular time or at an anticipated price. Derivatives can be difficult to value and valuation may be more difficult in times of market turmoil. There may be imperfect correlation between the behavior of a derivative and that of the reference instrument underlying the derivative, and the reference instrument may not perform as anticipated. Derivatives may involve risks different from, and possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in the reference instrument. Suitable derivatives may not be available in all circumstances, and there can be no assurance that the Fund will use derivatives to reduce exposure to other risks when that might have been beneficial. Derivatives may involve fees, commissions, or other costs that may reduce the Fund's gains or exacerbate losses from the derivatives. In addition, the Fund's use of derivatives may have different tax consequences for the Fund than an investment in the reference instruments, and those differences may increase the amount and affect the timing of income recognition and character of taxable distributions payable to shareholders. Thus, the Fund could be required at times to liquidate other investments in order to satisfy its distribution requirements. Certain aspects of the regulatory treatment of derivative instruments, including federal income tax, are currently unclear and may be affected by changes in legislation, regulations, or other legally binding authority.

Derivatives involve counterparty risk, which is the risk that the other party to the derivative will fail to make required payments or otherwise comply with the terms of the derivative. Counterparty risk may arise because of market activities and developments, the counterparty's financial condition (including financial difficulties, bankruptcy, or insolvency), or other reasons. Not all derivative transactions require a counterparty to post collateral, which may expose the Fund to greater losses in the event of a default by a counterparty. Counterparty risk is generally thought to be greater with OTC derivatives than with derivatives that are exchange traded or centrally cleared. However, derivatives that are traded on organized exchanges and/or through clearing organizations involve the possibility that the futures commission merchant or clearing organization will default in the performance of its obligations.

When the Fund uses derivatives, it will likely be required to provide margin or collateral and/or segregate cash or other liquid assets; these practices are intended to satisfy contractual undertakings and regulatory requirements and will not prevent the Fund from incurring losses on derivatives. The need to provide margin or collateral and/or segregate assets could limit the Fund's ability to pursue other opportunities as they arise. Segregated assets are not available to meet redemptions. The amount of assets required to be segregated will depend on the type of derivative the Fund uses and the nature of the contractual arrangement. If the Fund is required to segregate assets equal to only the current market value of its obligation under a derivative, the Fund may be able to use derivatives to a greater extent, which would increase the degree of leverage the Fund could undertake through derivatives and otherwise, than if it were required to segregate assets equal to the full notional value of such derivative. Derivatives that have margin requirements involve the risk that if the Fund has insufficient cash or eligible margin securities to meet daily variation margin requirements, it may have to sell securities or other instruments from its portfolio at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so. The Fund normally will remain obligated to meet margin requirements until a derivatives position is closed.

Ongoing changes to regulation of the derivatives markets and potential changes in the regulation of funds using derivative instruments could limit the Fund's ability to pursue its investment strategies. New regulation of derivatives may make them more costly, or may otherwise adversely affect their liquidity, value or performance.

Although the Fund may use derivatives to attempt to hedge against certain risks, the hedging instruments may not perform as expected and could produce losses.

Additional risks associated with certain types of derivatives are discussed below:

Options. The use of options involves investment strategies and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. The prices of options are volatile and are influenced by, among other things, actual and anticipated changes in the value of the underlying instrument, or in interest or currency exchange rates, including the anticipated volatility of the underlying instrument (known as implied volatility), which in turn are affected by fiscal and monetary policies and by national and international political and economic events. As such, prior to the exercise or expiration of the option, the Fund is exposed to implied volatility risk, meaning the value, as based on implied volatility, of an option may increase due to market and economic conditions or views based on the sector or industry in which issuers of the underlying instrument participate, including company-specific factors. By writing put options, the Fund takes on the risk of declines in the value of the underlying instrument, including the possibility of a loss up to the entire strike price of each option it sells, but without the corresponding opportunity to benefit from potential increases in the value of the underlying instrument. When the Fund writes a put option, it assumes the risk that it must purchase the

underlying instrument at a strike price that may be higher than the market price of the instrument. If there is a broad market decline and the Fund is not able to close out its written put options, it may result in substantial losses to the Fund. By writing a call option, the Fund may be obligated to deliver instruments underlying an option at less than the market price. In the case of an uncovered call option, there is a risk of unlimited loss. When an uncovered call is exercised, the Fund must purchase the underlying instrument to meet its call obligations and the necessary instruments may be unavailable for purchase. When the Fund writes a covered call option, it gives up the opportunity to profit from a price increase in the underlying instrument above the strike price. If a covered call option that the Fund has written is exercised, the Fund will experience a gain or loss from the sale of the underlying instrument, depending on the price at which the Fund purchased the instrument and the strike price of the option. The Fund will receive a premium from writing options, but the premium received may not be sufficient to offset any losses sustained from exercised options. In the case of a covered call, the premium received may be offset by a decline in the market value of the underlying instrument during the option period. If an option that the Fund has purchased is never exercised or closed out, the Fund will lose the amount of the premium it paid and the use of those funds.

ETF Risk. An ETF, which is an investment company, may trade in the secondary market at a price below the value of its underlying portfolio and may not be liquid. An actively managed ETF's performance will reflect its adviser's ability to make investment decisions that are suited to achieving the ETF's investment objectives. A passively managed ETF may not replicate the performance of the index it intends to track because of, for example, the temporary unavailability of certain index securities in the secondary market or discrepancies between the ETF and the index with respect to the weighting of securities or the number of stocks held. A passively managed ETF may not be permitted to sell poorly performing stocks that are included in its index.

High Portfolio Turnover. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading and may have a high portfolio turnover rate, which may increase the Fund's transaction costs and may adversely affect the Fund's performance.

Interest Rate Risk. In general, the value of investments with interest rate risk, such as debt securities, will move in the direction opposite to movements in interest rates. If interest rates rise, the value of such securities may decline. Interest rates may change in response to the supply and demand for credit, changes to government monetary policy and other initiatives, inflation rates, and other factors. Debt securities have varying levels of sensitivity to changes in interest rates. Typically, the longer the maturity (i.e., the term of a debt security) or duration (i.e., a measure of the sensitivity of a debt security to changes in market interest rates, based on the entire cash flow associated with the security) of a debt security, the greater the effect a change in interest rates could have on the security's price. For example, if interest rates increase by 1%, a debt security with a duration of two years will decrease in value by approximately 2%. Thus, the sensitivity of the Fund's debt securities to interest rate risk will increase with any increase in the duration of those securities. Short-term securities tend to react to changes in short-term interest rates, and long-term securities tend to react to changes in long-term interest rates. Short-term and long-term interest rates, and interest rates in different countries, do not necessarily move in the same direction or by the same amount. The link between interest rates and debt security prices tends to be weaker with lower-rated debt securities than with investment grade debt securities.

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, or changes 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.

Leverage Risk. Leverage amplifies changes in the Fund's net asset value. Derivatives may create leverage and can result in losses to the Fund that exceed the amount originally invested and may accelerate the rate of losses. For certain instruments or transactions that create leverage, or have embedded leverage, relatively small market fluctuations may result in large changes in the value of such investments. In addition, the costs that the Fund pays to engage in these practices are additional costs borne by the Fund and could reduce or eliminate any net investment profits. Unless the profits from engaging in these practices exceed the costs of engaging in these practices, the use of leverage will diminish the investment performance of the Fund compared with what it would have been had the Fund not used leverage. There can be no assurance that the Fund's use of any leverage will be successful. The Fund's investment exposure can exceed its net assets, sometimes by a significant amount. When the Fund utilizes certain of these practices, it must comply with certain asset coverage requirements, which at times may require the Fund to dispose of some of its holdings at unfavorable times or prices.

Liquidity Risk. From time to time, the trading market for a particular investment in which the Fund invests, or a particular instrument in which the Fund is invested, may become less liquid or even illiquid. Illiquid investments frequently can be more difficult to purchase or sell at an advantageous price or time. 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 or adverse investor perception. 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 factors, instrument or issuer-specific factors and/or unanticipated outflows, 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 one 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. 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, and may have 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, 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 or during market downturns. 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.

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.

Model Risk. To a significant extent, the Fund's performance will depend on the success of implementing and managing the investment models that assist in allocating the Fund's assets. Fund performance will also be affected by the fundamental analysis and inputs used by models regarding investments. Models may be employed that turn out not to be well-suited to prevailing market conditions. Models that have been formulated on the basis of past market data may not be indicative of future price movements. Models may not be reliable if unusual or disruptive events specific to particular corporations, or major events external to the operation of markets, cause market moves the nature or size of which are inconsistent with the historic performance of individual markets and their relationship to one another or to other macroeconomic events. Models also may have hidden biases or exposure to broad structural or sentiment shifts. In the event that actual events fail to conform to the assumptions underlying such models, losses could be incurred. The performance of the investment models may be impacted by software or other technology malfunctions, programming inaccuracies, and similar circumstances.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities Risk. The value of mortgage- and asset-backed securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market or the assets underlying the securities. These securities differ from more traditional debt securities because the principal is paid back over the life of the security rather than at the security's maturity; however, principal may be repaid early if a decline in interest rates causes many borrowers to refinance (known as repayment risk), or repaid more slowly if a rise in rates causes refinancings to slow down (known as extension risk). Thus, they tend to be more sensitive to changes in interest rates than other types of debt securities and as a result, these securities may exhibit additional volatility during periods of interest rate turmoil. In addition, investments in mortgage- and asset-backed securities may be subject to call risk, credit risk, valuation risk, and illiquid investment risk, sometimes to a higher degree than various other types of debt securities. These securities are also subject to the risk of default on the underlying mortgages or assets, particularly during periods of market downturn, and an unexpectedly high rate of defaults on the underlying assets will adversely affect the security's value.

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. 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. Any of these results 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.

Other Investment Company Risk. To the extent the Fund invests in other investment companies, including money market funds, its performance will be affected by the performance of those other investment companies. Investments in other investment companies are subject to the risks of the other investment companies’ investments, as well as to the other investment companies’ expenses.

Prepayment and Extension Risk. The Fund’s performance could be affected if borrowers pay back principal on certain debt securities, such as mortgage- or asset-backed securities, before (prepayment) or after (extension) the market anticipates such payments, shortening or lengthening their duration. Due to a decline in interest rates or an excess in cash flow into the issuer, a debt security might be called or otherwise converted, prepaid or redeemed before maturity. As a result of prepayment, the Fund may have to reinvest the proceeds in an investment offering a lower yield, may not benefit from any increase in value that might otherwise result from declining interest rates and may lose any premium it paid to acquire the security. Conversely, rising market interest rates generally result in slower payoffs or extension, which effectively increases the duration of certain debt securities, heightening interest rate risk, and increasing the magnitude of any resulting price declines.

Recent Market Conditions. Some countries, including the U.S., are adopting more protectionist trade policies and moving away from the tighter financial industry regulations that followed the 2008 financial crisis. The U.S. is also said to be considering significant new investments in infrastructure and national defense which, coupled with lower federal tax rates, could lead to sharply increased government borrowing and higher interest rates. The exact shape of these policies is still being worked out through the political process, but the equity and debt markets may react strongly to expectations, which could increase volatility, especially if the market’s expectations for changes in government policies are not borne out. Although prices of many U.S. equity securities have increased substantially over several years, some market prognosticators reportedly believe market indicators point toward a period of decline. The economies of many other nations are weaker than that of the U.S., and economic weakness in U.S. trading partners may harm long-term growth in the U.S. Higher interest rates may further strengthen the already strong U.S. dollar, which may also harm U.S. companies that rely significantly on exports. The recent decision by the Fed to pause its program of rate increases may reflect concerns about the strength of the U.S. economy.

Some market participants have expressed concern that with the large number of investments in passive products following certain indices, the securities that make up those indices have been artificially inflated in value and could lose market value quickly if investing trends change.

High public debt in the U.S. and other countries creates ongoing systemic and market risks and policymaking uncertainty. Interest rates have been unusually low in recent years in the U.S. and abroad. Because there is little precedent for this situation, it is difficult to predict the impact on various markets of a significant rate increase or other significant policy changes, whether brought about by U.S. policy makers or by dislocations in world markets. For example, because investors may buy equity securities or other investments with borrowed money, a significant increase in interest rates may cause a decline in the markets for those investments. There is a greater risk of rising interest rates than has historically been the case due to the current period of relatively low rates and the effect of government fiscal policy initiatives and potential market reaction to those initiatives.

Trillions of dollars’ worth of financial contracts around the world specify rates that are based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). LIBOR is produced daily by averaging the rates reported by a number of banks. Current plans call for LIBOR to be phased out by the end of 2021. There is a risk that the financial services industry will not have a suitable substitute in place by

that time and that there will not be time to perform the substantial work necessary to revise the many existing contracts that rely on LIBOR. The transition process, or a failure of the industry to transition properly, might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets that currently rely on LIBOR. It also could lead to a reduction in the value of some LIBOR-based investments and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against existing LIBOR-based instruments. Since the usefulness of LIBOR as a benchmark could deteriorate during the transition period, these effects could occur prior to the end of 2021.

In addition, national economies and financial markets are increasingly interconnected, which increases the possibilities that conditions in one country or region might adversely impact issuers in a different country or region. The rise in protectionist trade policies, and changes to some major international trade agreements and the possibility of changes to others, could affect the economies of many nations in ways that cannot necessarily be foreseen at the present time.

The impact of the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union (the "EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit," is impossible to know for sure at this point. The effect on the economies of the United Kingdom and the EU will likely depend on the nature of trade relations between the UK and the EU and other major economies following Brexit, which are subject to negotiation and the political processes of the nations involved. There is a substantial risk that the UK will separate from the EU sometime in 2019 without a formal agreement, which could be highly disruptive to the economies of both regions.

Unexpected political, regulatory and diplomatic events within the U.S. and abroad, such as the recent partial shutdown of the U.S. government, may affect investor and consumer confidence and may adversely impact financial markets and the broader economy, perhaps suddenly and to a significant degree. Equity markets in the U.S. and China seem very sensitive to the outlook for resolving the current U.S.-China "trade war."

Some economists have expressed concern about the potential effects of global climate change on property and security values. A rise in sea levels, an increase in powerful windstorms and/or a storm-driven increase in flooding could cause coastal properties to lose value or become unmarketable altogether. Large wildfires driven by high winds and prolonged drought may devastate entire communities and may be very costly to any business found to be responsible for the fire. These losses could adversely affect corporate borrowers and mortgage lenders, the value of mortgage-backed securities, the bonds of municipalities that depend on tax revenues and tourist dollars generated by such 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 effects might unfold. Economists warn that, unlike previous declines in the real estate market, properties in affected coastal zones may not ever recover their value.

Redemption Risk. The Fund may experience periods of heavy redemptions that could cause the Fund to sell assets at inopportune times 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, redemption risk is heightened during periods of declining or illiquid markets. Heavy redemptions could hurt the Fund's performance.

Regulators have expressed concern that a general rise in interest rates has the potential to cause investors to move out of fixed income securities on a large scale, which may increase redemptions from mutual funds that hold large amounts of fixed income securities, and that such a move, coupled with a reduction in the ability or willingness of dealers and other institutional investors to buy or hold fixed income securities, may result in decreased liquidity and increased volatility in the fixed income markets.

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. Measures taken with the intention of decreasing exposure to identified risks might have the unintended effect of increasing exposure to other risks.

U.S. Government Securities Risk. Although the Fund may hold securities that carry U.S. government guarantees, these guarantees do not extend to shares of the Fund itself and do not guarantee the market prices of the securities. Furthermore, not all securities issued by the U.S. government and its agencies and instrumentalities are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Some are backed by the issuer's right to borrow from the U.S. Treasury, while others are backed only by the credit of the issuing agency or instrumentality. These securities carry at least some risk of non-payment.

In recent years, credit rating agencies have shown some concern about whether the U.S. government has the political will necessary to service all of its outstanding and expected future debt, and some have adjusted their ratings or outlook for U.S. government debt accordingly. These developments, and the factors underlying them, could cause an increase in interest rates and borrowing costs, which may negatively impact both the perception of credit risk associated with the debt securities issued by the U.S. and the government's ability to access the debt markets on favorable terms. In addition, these developments could create broader financial turmoil and uncertainty, which could increase volatility in both stock and bond markets. These events could result in significant adverse impacts on issuers of securities held by the Fund.

Valuation Risk. The price at which the Fund sells any particular investment may differ from the Fund's valuation of 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 some investments, SEC rules and applicable accounting protocols may require the Fund to value these 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 mutual 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 valuation methodology. The value of foreign securities, certain futures and fixed income securities, and currencies, as applicable, 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'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.

Information about Additional Risks

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 invest in foreign securities, it will be subject to the additional risks associated with these practices and securities.

Borrowing money or securities lending would create investment leverage, meaning that certain gains or losses would be amplified, increasing share price movements. With respect to borrowing, the Fund may borrow money to obtain the collateral needed to borrow a security in order to effect a short sale of that security. The cost to the Fund of borrowing may exceed the profits attained on any such shorts positions. Similarly, the Fund may lend securities and use the collateral obtained from the securities loans as the collateral necessary to borrow a security on which the Fund is taking a short position. Securities lending involves some risk of loss of the Fund's rights in the collateral should the borrower fail financially.

Foreign securities, including those issued by foreign governments, involve risks in addition to those associated with comparable U.S. securities, and can fluctuate more widely in price, and may also be less liquid, than comparable U.S. securities. Securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations or holdings may involve risks relating to political, economic, or regulatory conditions in foreign countries, as well as currency exchange rates.

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.

The Fund may change its goal without shareholder approval, although it does not currently intend to do so.

Please see the Statement of Additional Information for more information.

Descriptions of Indices

The **CBOE Russell 2000® One-Week PutWrite Index** is designed to track the performance of a hypothetical strategy that sells an at-the-money (ATM) Russell 2000 Index put option on a weekly basis. The maturity of the written Russell 2000 put option is

one week to expiry. The written Russell 2000 put option is collateralized by a money market account invested in one-month Treasury bills. The index rolls on a weekly basis, typically every Friday.

The **CBOE Russell 2000® PutWrite Index** is designed to represent a proposed hypothetical short put strategy that sells a monthly at-the-money (ATM) Russell 2000 Index put option. The written Russell 2000 put option is collateralized by a money market account invested in one-month Treasury bills.

The **CBOE S&P 500® One-Week PutWrite Index** is designed to track the performance of a hypothetical strategy that sells an at-the-money (ATM) S&P 500 Index (SPX) put option on a weekly basis. The maturity of the written SPX put option is one week to expiry. The written SPX put option is collateralized by a money market account invested in one-month Treasury bills. The index rolls on a weekly basis, typically every Friday.

The **CBOE S&P 500® PutWrite Index** is designed to represent a proposed hypothetical short put strategy. PUT is an award-winning benchmark index that measures the performance of a hypothetical portfolio that sells S&P 500 Index put options against collateralized cash reserves held in a money market account. The PUT strategy is designed to sell a sequence of one-month, at-the-money, S&P 500 Index puts and invest cash at one- and three-month Treasury Bill rates.

The **Russell 2000® Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that measures the performance of the small-cap segment of the U.S. equity market. It includes approximately 2,000 of the smallest securities in the Russell 3000® Index (which measures the performance of the 3,000 largest U.S. public companies based on total market capitalization). The index is rebalanced annually in June.

The **S&P 500® Index** is a float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index that focuses on the large-cap segment of the U.S. equity market, and includes a significant portion of the total value of the market.

The **42.5% CBOE S&P 500 One-Week PutWrite Index/42.5% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 One-Week PutWrite Index/7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index** blended index is composed of 42.5% CBOE S&P 500 One-Week PutWrite Index (described above), 42.5% CBOE S&P 500 PutWrite Index (described above), 7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 One-Week PutWrite Index (described above) and 7.5% CBOE Russell 2000 PutWrite Index (described above) and is rebalanced monthly.

The **85% CBOE S&P 500® PutWrite Index/15% CBOE Russell 2000® PutWrite Index** blended index is composed of 85% CBOE S&P 500® PutWrite Index (described above) and 15% CBOE Russell 2000® PutWrite Index (described above), and is rebalanced monthly.

The **85% S&P 500® Index/15% Russell 2000® Index** blended index is composed of 85% S&P 500® Index (described above) and 15% Russell 2000® Index (described above), and is rebalanced monthly.

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 Funds, 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 \$304 billion in total assets (as of 12/31/2018) and continue an asset management history that began in 1939. For the 12 months ended 12/31/2018, the management fees (i.e., advisory and administration fees) paid to the Manager by the Fund were 0.75% 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, 2018.

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.

Derek Devens, CFA, is a Managing Director of the Manager. Mr. Devens joined the firm in 2016 and is a Senior Portfolio Manager of the Options Group. He has managed the Fund since May 2017. Prior to joining the firm, he was a member of the investment committee at another investment adviser since 2010, where he also served as a portfolio manager since 2012.

Rory Ewing is a Senior Vice President of the Manager. He joined the firm in 2016 and has been an Associate Portfolio Manager of the Fund since May 2019. Mr. Ewing is an Associate Portfolio Manager and a Research Analyst for the Options Group. Prior to joining the firm, he was most recently a research analyst at another investment adviser since 2013. Mr. Ewing has held several investment positions at different investment advisers.

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 – U.S. Equity Index PutWrite Strategy Portfolio — Class S Shares

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015	2016	2017	2018
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 period	10.00	10.01	9.39	9.28	9.90
Plus:					
Income from investment operations					
Net investment income (loss) ⁽⁷⁾	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.12)	(0.02)	0.04
Net gains (losses) — realized and unrealized	0.09	(0.38)	0.06	0.64	(0.70)
Subtotal: income (loss) from investment operations	0.01	(0.51)	(0.06)	0.62	(0.66)
Minus:					
Distributions to shareholders					
Income dividends	—	—	—	—	—
Capital gain distributions	—	0.11	0.05	—	0.29
Subtotal: distributions to shareholders	—	0.11	0.05	—	0.29
Equals:					
Share price (NAV) at end of period	10.01	9.39	9.28	9.90	8.95
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 arrangements had not been in effect.					
Net expenses — actual	3.25 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	3.22	3.24	1.72	1.05
Net expenses (excluding expenses on securities sold short) — actual	2.69 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	2.40	2.40	1.54	1.05
Gross expenses⁽²⁾	9.43 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	7.20	6.83	3.68	2.59
Gross expenses (excluding expenses on securities sold short)	8.88 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	6.38	5.99	3.50	2.59
Net investment income (loss) — actual	(1.21) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	(1.30)	(1.33)	(0.24)	0.46
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 (%)⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	0.10 ⁽⁶⁾	(5.15)	(0.65)	6.68	(6.78)
Net assets at end of year (in millions of dollars)	8.5	13.2	14.5	12.2	12.0
Portfolio turnover rate (including securities sold short) (%)	264 ⁽⁶⁾	490	547	368	23
Portfolio turnover rate (excluding securities sold short) (%)	213 ⁽⁶⁾	517	546	342	23

(1) Period from 5/1/2014 (commencement of operations) to 12/31/2014.

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

(3) Would have been lower if the Manager had not reimbursed certain expenses.

(4) 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.

(5) Annualized.

(6) Not annualized.

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

(8) Organization expenses, which are non-recurring expenses, are included in the ratio on a non-annualized basis.

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 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 investor's ability to sell 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")
- suspend or postpone investors' ability to sell Fund shares or postpone payments on redemptions for more than seven days, on days when the Exchange or the bond market is closed
- suspend or postpone investors' ability to sell Fund shares or postpone payments on redemptions for more than seven days, on days when the Exchange, the Federal Reserve or the bond market closes early (e.g., on the eve of a major holiday or because of a local emergency, such as a blizzard)
- 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 Board of Trustees 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 Board of Trustees 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 the 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 Board of Trustees. 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 the 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.

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 Board of Trustees, 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.

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 different arrangements for distribution and shareholder servicing and, consequently, different expenses. 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 the end of each calendar quarter.

The Fund's complete portfolio holdings will remain available at this website until the subsequent quarter-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.

No earlier than five business days after quarter-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 quarter as of quarter-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 remain available at this website until information for the subsequent quarter has been posted.

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NEUBERGER BERMAN ADVISERS MANAGEMENT TRUST

U.S. Equity Index PutWrite Strategy 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. The shareholder reports 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 the 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 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>.

The "Neuberger Berman" name and logo and "Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC" are registered service marks of Neuberger Berman Group LLC. The individual Fund name in this prospectus is either a service mark or a registered service mark of Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC. ©2019 Neuberger Berman BD LLC, distributor. All rights reserved.