

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

April 30, 2021

NATIONWIDE VARIABLE INSURANCE TRUST

NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund
Class I, Class II

NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund
Class I, Class II

NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund (formerly, *Amundi NVIT Multi Sector Bond Fund*)
Class I

NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund
Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y

NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y

NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund
Class I, Class II, Class X, Class Y, Class Z

NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund (formerly, *BlackRock NVIT Equity Dividend Fund*)
Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y

NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund
Class I, Class II, Class Y

NVIT Bond Index Fund
Class I, Class II, Class Y

NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund
Class I, Class II

NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund
Class I, Class II, Class X, Class Y, Class Z

NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund
Class I, Class II

NVIT Core Bond Fund
Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y

NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV

NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund
Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y

NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV

NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund (formerly, *DoubleLine NVIT Total Return Tactical Fund*)
Class I, Class II, Class Y

NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund (formerly, *Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund*)
Class I, Class II

NVIT Emerging Markets Fund
Class I, Class II, Class D, Class Y

NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund
Class I, Class II, Class Y

NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund (formerly, *Federated NVIT High Income Bond Fund*)
Class I

NVIT Real Estate Fund
Class I, Class II

NVIT Government Bond Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class P, Class Y

NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y

NVIT Government Money Market Fund
Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class V, Class Y

NVIT Short Term Bond Fund
Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y

NVIT International Equity Fund
Class I, Class II, Class Y

NVIT Small Cap Index Fund
Class II, Class Y

NVIT International Index Fund
Class I, Class II, Class VIII, Class Y

NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund
Class I, Class II

Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”), a Delaware statutory trust, is a registered open-end management investment company currently consisting of 81 series as of the date above. This Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”) relates only to the series of the Trust which are listed above (each, a “Fund” and collectively, the “Funds”).

Terms not defined in this SAI have the meanings assigned to them in the Prospectuses. The Prospectuses are posted on the Funds’ website, <https://www.nationwide.com/mutual-funds-nvit-funds.jsp>, or may be obtained from Nationwide Funds, P.O. Box 701, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0701, or by calling toll free 800-848-6331.

This SAI is not a prospectus but is incorporated by reference into the following Prospectuses. It contains information in addition to and more detailed than that set forth in the Prospectuses for the Funds and should be read in conjunction with the following Prospectuses:

- NVIT Bond Index Fund, NVIT International Index Fund, NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund, NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund, and NVIT Small Cap Index Fund dated April 30, 2021;
- NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund, NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund, NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund, NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund, NVIT Emerging Markets Fund, NVIT International Equity Fund, NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund, NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund, NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund, NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund, NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund, NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund, NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund, NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund, NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund, NVIT Real Estate Fund and NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund dated April 30, 2021; and
- NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund, NVIT Core Bond Fund, NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund, NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund, NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund, NVIT Government Bond Fund, NVIT Government Money Market Fund, and NVIT Short Term Bond Fund dated April 30, 2021.

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Financial Statements of the Trust for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 included in the Trust's Annual Report and the Financial Statements of the Trust for the period ended June 30, 2020 included in the Trust's unaudited Semiannual Report are incorporated herein by reference. Copies of the Annual Report are available without charge upon request by writing the Trust or by calling toll free 800-848-6331.

THE TRUST'S INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT FILE NO.: 811-03213

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GENERAL INFORMATION AND HISTORY

Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) is an open-end management investment company organized under the laws of the state of Delaware on October 1, 2004, pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated June 17, 2009 (the “Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust”). The Trust currently consists of 81 separate series, each with its own investment objective.

Except for the NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund and the NVIT Real Estate Fund, each of the Funds featured in this SAI is a diversified fund as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Each of the NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund and the NVIT Real Estate Fund is a “non-diversified fund”, as defined in the 1940 Act.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PORTFOLIO INSTRUMENTS, STRATEGIES AND INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Funds invest in a variety of securities and employ a number of investment techniques, which involve certain risks. The Prospectuses discuss each Fund’s principal investment strategies, investment techniques and risks. Therefore, you should carefully review a Fund’s Prospectus. This SAI contains information about non-principal investment strategies the Funds may use, as well as further information about certain principal strategies that are discussed in the Prospectuses. The discussion of investments in this SAI is qualified by Rule 2a-7 limitations with respect to the NVIT Government Money Market Fund.

For purposes of this SAI, each of the following Funds (either singly or collectively) is referred to as the “**Equity Funds**”:

NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund
NVIT International Equity Fund	NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund
NVIT International Index Fund	NVIT Real Estate Fund
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	

For purposes of this SAI, each of the following Funds (either singly or collectively) is referred to as the “**Fixed-Income Funds**”:

NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund
NVIT Bond Index Fund	NVIT Government Bond Fund
NVIT Core Bond Fund	NVIT Government Money Market Fund
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	NVIT Short Term Bond Fund
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	

For purposes of this SAI, each of the following Funds (either singly or collectively) is referred to as the “**Index Funds**”:

NVIT Bond Index Fund	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund
NVIT International Index Fund	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	

Bank and Corporate Loans

With the exception of the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in bank or corporate loans. Bank or corporate loans are generally non-investment grade floating rate instruments. Usually, they are freely callable at the issuer’s option. A Fund may invest in fixed and floating rate loans (“Loans”) arranged through private negotiations between a corporate borrower or a foreign sovereign entity and one or more financial institutions (“Lenders”). A Fund may invest in such Loans in the form of participations in Loans (“Participations”) and assignments of all or a portion of

Loans from third parties (“Assignments”). A Fund considers these investments to be investments in debt securities for purposes of its investment policies. Participations typically will result in a Fund having a contractual relationship only with the Lender, not with the borrower. A Fund will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and any fees to which it is entitled only from the Lender selling the Participation and only upon receipt by the Lender of the payments from the borrower. In connection with purchasing Participations, a Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement relating to the Loans, nor any rights of set-off against the borrower, and a Fund may not benefit directly from any collateral supporting the Loan in which it has purchased the Participation. As a result, a Fund will assume the credit risk of both the borrower and the Lender that is selling the Participation. In the event of the insolvency of the Lender selling the Participation, a Fund may be treated as a general creditor of the Lender and may not benefit from any set-off between the Lender and the borrower. When a Fund purchases Assignments from Lenders, a Fund will acquire direct rights against the borrower on the Loan, and will not have exposure to a counterparty’s credit risk. A Fund may enter into Participations and Assignments on a forward commitment or “when issued” basis, whereby a Fund would agree to purchase a Participation or Assignment at set terms in the future. For more information on forward commitments and when issued securities, see “When Issued Securities and Delayed-Delivery Transactions” below.

A Fund may have difficulty disposing of Assignments and Participations. In certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid, and therefore a Fund anticipates that in such cases such instruments could be sold only to a limited number of institutional investors. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on a Fund’s ability to dispose of particular Assignments or Participations in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Assignments and Participations will not be considered illiquid so long as it is determined by a Fund’s subadviser that an adequate trading market exists for these securities. To the extent that liquid Assignments and Participations that a Fund holds become illiquid, due to the lack of sufficient buyers or market or other conditions, the percentage of a Fund’s assets invested in illiquid assets would increase.

Leading financial institutions often act as agent for a broader group of lenders, generally referred to as a syndicate. The syndicate’s agent arranges the loans, holds collateral and accepts payments of principal and interest. If the agent develops financial problems, a Fund may not recover its investment or recovery may be delayed.

The Loans in which a Fund may invest are subject to the risk of loss of principal and income. Although borrowers frequently provide collateral to secure repayment of these obligations they do not always do so. If they do provide collateral, the value of the collateral may not completely cover the borrower’s obligations at the time of a default. If a borrower files for protection from its creditors under the U.S. bankruptcy laws, these laws may limit a Fund’s rights to its collateral. In addition, the value of collateral may erode during a bankruptcy case. In the event of a bankruptcy, the holder of a Loan may not recover its principal, may experience a long delay in recovering its investment and may not receive interest during the delay.

In certain circumstances, Loans may not be deemed to be securities under certain federal securities laws. Therefore, in the event of fraud or misrepresentation by a borrower or an arranger, Lenders and purchasers of interests in Loans, such as a Fund, may not have the protection of the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws as would otherwise be available for bonds or stocks. Instead, in such cases, parties generally would rely on the contractual provisions in the Loan agreement itself and common-law fraud protections under applicable state law.

Borrowing

Each Fund may borrow money from banks, limited by each Fund’s fundamental investment restriction (generally, 33⅓% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed)), including borrowings for temporary or emergency purposes. In addition to borrowings that are subject to 300% asset coverage and are considered by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) to be permitted “senior securities,” each Fund is also permitted under the 1940 Act to borrow for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of its total assets at the time when the loan is made. A loan will be presumed to be for temporary purposes if it is repaid within 60 days and is not extended or renewed. Each Fund may engage in mortgage dollar rolls and reverse repurchase agreements which may be considered a form of borrowing unless the Fund covers its exposure by segregating or earmarking liquid assets.

Asset Segregation. Pursuant to current guidance from the staff of the SEC, financial instruments that involve a Fund’s obligation to make future payments to third parties will not be deemed to be creating any “senior security” provided that a Fund “covers” its obligations. Financial instruments that involve an obligation to make future payments to third parties can include, among others (i) securities purchased on a when-issued, delayed delivery, or to be announced basis, (ii) futures

contracts, (iii) forward currency contracts, (iv) swaps, (v) written options, (vi) unfunded commitments, (vii) securities sold short, and (viii) reverse repurchase agreements. A Fund is deemed to have “covered” its obligations involving such a financial instrument when the Fund enters into an offsetting financial position, or segregates liquid assets (such as cash, cash equivalents or other liquid portfolio securities) equal to the Fund’s exposures relating to the financial instrument, as determined on a daily basis. Segregated assets are not required to be physically segregated from other Fund assets, but may be segregated through appropriate notation on the books of a Fund or a Fund’s custodian.

The obligation to cover a financial instrument may require a Fund to sell a portfolio security or exit a transaction, including a transaction in a financial instrument, at a disadvantageous time or price in order to segregate the required amount of assets. Should segregated assets decline in value, a Fund will be required to segregate additional assets or reduce its position in the financial instrument. In addition, segregated assets may not be available to satisfy redemptions or for other purposes, until a Fund’s obligations under the financial instruments have been satisfied.

Consistent with current SEC staff positions, the segregated amount for futures and forward contracts that require only cash settlement, and swap agreements that call for periodic netting between a Fund and its counterparty, is the net amount due under the contract, as determined daily on a mark-to-market basis. For other kinds of futures, forwards and swaps, more assets will be required to cover a Fund’s obligations, which essentially limits the Fund’s ability to use these instruments, to the extent that more assets will be required to cover a Fund’s obligations.

Leverage. The use of leverage by a Fund creates an opportunity for greater total return, but, at the same time, creates special risks. For example, leveraging may exaggerate changes in the net asset value of Fund shares and in the return on a Fund’s portfolio. Although the principal of such borrowings will be fixed, a Fund’s assets may change in value during the time the borrowings are outstanding. Borrowings will create interest expenses for the Fund which can exceed the income from the assets purchased with the borrowings. To the extent the income or capital appreciation derived from securities purchased with borrowed funds exceeds the interest a Fund will have to pay on the borrowings, the Fund’s return will be greater than if leverage had not been used. Conversely, if the income or capital appreciation from the securities purchased with such borrowed funds is not sufficient to cover the cost of borrowing, the return to a Fund will be less than if leverage had not been used, and therefore the amount available for distribution to shareholders as dividends and other distributions will be reduced. In the latter case, a Fund’s portfolio management in its best judgment nevertheless may determine to maintain the Fund’s leveraged position if it expects that the benefits to the Fund’s shareholders of maintaining the leveraged position will outweigh the current reduced return.

Certain types of borrowings by a Fund may result in the Fund being subject to covenants in credit agreements relating to asset coverage, portfolio composition requirements and other matters. It is not anticipated that observance of such covenants would impede the Fund’s portfolio management from managing a Fund’s portfolio in accordance with the Fund’s investment objectives and policies. However, a breach of any such covenants not cured within the specified cure period may result in acceleration of outstanding indebtedness and require the Fund to dispose of portfolio investments at a time when it may be disadvantageous to do so.

Brady Bonds

Except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in Brady Bonds. Brady Bonds are debt securities, generally denominated in U.S. dollars, issued under the framework of the Brady Plan. The Brady Plan is an initiative announced by former U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady in 1989 as a mechanism for debtor nations to restructure their outstanding external commercial bank indebtedness. In restructuring its external debt under the Brady Plan framework, a debtor nation negotiates with its existing bank lenders as well as multilateral institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”) and the International Monetary Fund (the “IMF”). The Brady Plan framework, as it has developed, contemplates the exchange of external commercial bank debt for newly issued bonds known as “Brady Bonds.” Brady Bonds may also be issued in respect of new money being advanced by existing lenders in connection with the debt restructuring. The World Bank and/or the IMF support the restructuring by providing funds pursuant to loan agreements or other arrangements that enable the debtor nation to collateralize the new Brady Bonds or to repurchase outstanding bank debt at a discount. Under these arrangements with the World Bank and/or the IMF, debtor nations have been required to agree to the implementation of certain domestic monetary and fiscal reforms. Such reforms have included the liberalization of trade and foreign investment, the privatization of state-owned enterprises and the setting of targets for public spending and borrowing. These policies and programs seek to promote the debtor country’s economic growth and development. Investors should also recognize that the Brady Plan only sets forth

general guiding principles for economic reform and debt reduction, emphasizing that solutions must be negotiated on a case-by-case basis between debtor nations and their creditors. A Fund's portfolio management may believe that economic reforms undertaken by countries in connection with the issuance of Brady Bonds may make the debt of countries which have issued or have announced plans to issue Brady Bonds an attractive opportunity for investment. However, there can be no assurance that the portfolio management's expectations with respect to Brady Bonds will be realized.

Agreements implemented under the Brady Plan to date are designed to achieve debt and debt-service reduction through specific options negotiated by a debtor nation with its creditors. As a result, the financial packages offered by each country differ. The types of options have included the exchange of outstanding commercial bank debt for bonds issued at 100% of face value of such debt which carry a below-market stated rate of interest (generally known as par bonds), bonds issued at a discount from the face value of such debt (generally known as discount bonds), bonds bearing an interest rate which increases over time and bonds issued in exchange for the advancement of new money by existing lenders. Regardless of the stated face amount and stated interest rate of the various types of Brady Bonds, the applicable Funds will purchase Brady Bonds in secondary markets, as described below, in which the price and yield to the investor reflect market conditions at the time of purchase. Certain sovereign bonds are entitled to "value recovery payments" in certain circumstances, which in effect constitute supplemental interest payments but generally are not collateralized. Certain Brady Bonds have been collateralized as to principal due date at maturity (typically 30 years from the date of issuance) by U.S. Treasury zero coupon bonds with a maturity equal to the final maturity of such Brady Bonds. The U.S. Treasury bonds purchased as collateral for such Brady Bonds are financed by the IMF, the World Bank and the debtor nations' reserves. In addition, interest payments on certain types of Brady Bonds may be collateralized by cash or high-grade securities in amounts that typically represent between 12 and 18 months of interest accruals on these instruments with the balance of the interest accruals being uncollateralized. In the event of a default with respect to collateralized Brady Bonds as a result of which the payment obligations of the issuer are accelerated, the U.S. Treasury zero coupon obligations held as collateral for the payment of principal will not be distributed to investors, nor will such obligations be sold and the proceeds distributed. The collateral will be held by the collateral agent to the scheduled maturity of the defaulted Brady Bonds, which will continue to be outstanding, at which time the face amount of the collateral will equal the principal payments that would have then been due on the Brady Bonds in the normal course. However, in light of the residual risk of the Brady Bonds and, among other factors, the history of default with respect to commercial bank loans by public and private entities of countries issuing Brady Bonds, investments in Brady Bonds are considered speculative. Each Fund may purchase Brady Bonds with no or limited collateralization, and, for payment of interest and (except in the case of principal collateralized Brady Bonds) principal, will be relying primarily on the willingness and ability of the foreign government to make payment in accordance with the terms of the Brady Bonds.

Collateralized Debt Obligations

Except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in collateralized debt obligations. Collateralized debt obligations ("CDOs") are a type of asset-backed security and include, among other things, collateralized bond obligations ("CBOs"), collateralized loan obligations ("CLOs") and other similarly structured securities. A CBO is a trust which is backed by a diversified pool of high risk, below investment grade fixed-income securities. A CLO is a trust typically collateralized by a pool of loans, which may include, among others, domestic and foreign senior secured loans, senior unsecured loans and subordinate corporate loans, including loans that may be rated below investment grade or equivalent unrated loans.

The cash flows from the CDO trust are split generally into two or more portions, called tranches, varying in risk and yield. Senior tranches are paid from the cash flows from the underlying assets before the junior tranches and equity or "first loss" tranches. Losses are first borne by the equity tranches, next by the junior tranches, and finally by the senior tranches. Senior tranches pay the lowest interest rates but generally are safer investments than more junior tranches because, should there be any default, senior tranches typically are paid first. The most junior tranches, such as equity tranches, would attract the highest interest rates but suffer the highest risk should the holder of an underlying loan default. If some loans default and the cash collected by the CDO is insufficient to pay all of its investors, those in the lowest, most junior tranches suffer losses first. Since it is partially protected from defaults, a senior tranche from a CDO trust typically has higher ratings and lower yields than the underlying securities, and can be rated investment grade. Despite the protection from the equity tranche, more senior CDO tranches can experience substantial losses due to actual defaults, increased sensitivity to defaults due to collateral default and disappearance of protecting tranches, market anticipation of defaults and aversion to CDO securities as a class.

The risks of an investment in a CDO depend largely on the quality and type of the collateral and the tranche of the CDO in which a Fund invests. Normally, CBOs, CLOs and other CDOs are privately offered and sold, and thus are not registered under the securities laws. As a result, investments in CDOs may be characterized by a Fund as illiquid securities; however, an active dealer market, or other relevant measures of liquidity, may exist for CDOs allowing a CDO potentially to be deemed liquid by the subadviser under liquidity policies approved by the Board of Trustees of the Trust (the “Board of Trustees”). In addition to the risks associated with debt instruments (e.g., interest rate risk and credit risk), CDOs carry additional risks including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that a Fund may invest in CDOs that are subordinate to other classes; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Collateralized Loan Obligations (“CLOs”). Except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in collateralized loan obligations. A CLO is a financing company (generally called a Special Purpose Vehicle or “SPV”), created to reapportion the risk and return characteristics of a pool of assets. While the assets underlying CLOs are typically senior loans, the assets also may include: (i) unsecured loans, (ii) other debt securities that are rated below investment grade, (iii) debt tranches of other CLOs and (iv) equity securities incidental to investments in senior loans. When investing in CLOs, a Fund will not invest in equity tranches, which are the lowest tranche. However, a Fund may invest in lower debt tranches of CLOs, which typically experience a lower recovery, greater risk of loss or deferral or non-payment of interest than more senior debt tranches of the CLO. In addition, a Fund may invest in CLOs consisting primarily of individual senior loans of borrowers and not repackaged CLO obligations from other high risk pools. The underlying senior loans purchased by CLOs generally are performing at the time of purchase but may become non-performing, distressed or defaulted. CLOs with underlying assets of non-performing, distressed or defaulted loans are not contemplated to comprise a significant portion of a Fund’s investments in CLOs. The key feature of the CLO structure is the prioritization of the cash flows from a pool of debt securities among the several classes of the CLO. The SPV is a company founded solely for the purpose of securitizing payment claims arising out of this diversified asset pool. On this basis, marketable securities are issued by the SPV which, due to the diversification of the underlying risk, generally represent a lower level of risk than the original assets. The redemption of the securities issued by the SPV typically takes place at maturity out of the cash flow generated by the collected claims. Holders of CLOs bear risks of the underlying investments, index or reference obligation and are subject to counterparty risk.

A Fund may have the right to receive payments only from the CLOs, and generally does not have direct rights against the issuer or the entity that sold the assets to be securitized. While certain CLOs enable the investor to acquire interests in a pool of securities without the brokerage and other expenses associated with directly holding the same securities, investors in CLOs generally pay their share of the CLO’s administrative and other expenses. Although it is difficult to predict whether the prices of indices and securities underlying a CLO will rise or fall, these prices (and, therefore, the prices of CLOs) will be influenced by the same types of political and economic events that affect issuers of securities and capital markets generally. If the issuer of a CLO uses shorter term financing to purchase longer term securities, the issuer may be forced to sell its securities at below market prices if it experiences difficulty in obtaining short-term financing, which may adversely affect the value of the CLOs owned by a Fund.

Certain CLOs may be thinly traded or have a limited trading market. CLOs typically are offered and sold privately. As a result, investments in CLOs may be characterized by a Fund as illiquid securities. In addition to the general risks associated with debt securities discussed below, CLOs carry additional risks, including, but not limited to: (i) the possibility that distributions from collateral securities will not be adequate to make interest or other payments; (ii) the quality of the collateral may decline in value or default; (iii) the possibility that the investments in CLOs are subordinate to other classes or tranches thereof; and (iv) the complex structure of the security may not be fully understood at the time of investment and may produce disputes with the issuer or unexpected investment results.

Debt Obligations

Debt obligations are subject to the risk of an issuer’s inability to meet principal and interest payments on its obligations when due (“credit risk”) and are subject to price volatility due to such factors as interest rate sensitivity, market perception of the creditworthiness of the issuer, and general market liquidity. Lower-rated securities are more likely to react to developments affecting these risks than are more highly rated securities, which react primarily to movements in the general level of interest rates. Although the fluctuation in the price of debt securities is normally less than that of common stocks, in the past there have been extended periods of cyclical increases in interest rates that have caused significant declines in the

price of debt securities in general and have caused the effective maturity of securities with prepayment features to be extended, thus effectively converting short or intermediate securities (which tend to be less volatile in price) into long-term securities (which tend to be more volatile in price). In addition, a corporate event such as a restructuring, merger, leveraged buyout, takeover, or similar action may cause a decline in market value of its securities or credit quality of the company's bonds due to factors including an unfavorable market response or a resulting increase in the company's debt. Added debt may significantly reduce the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds, and may thereby affect the value of its equity securities as well.

Recent market data indicates that primary dealer inventories of corporate bonds appear to be at an all-time low, relative to the market size. A significant reduction in dealer market-making capacity has the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income markets.

Changes to monetary policy by the Federal Reserve or other regulatory actions could expose fixed income and related markets to heightened volatility, interest rate sensitivity and reduced liquidity, which may impact a Fund's operations and return potential.

Duration. Duration is a measure of the average life of a fixed-income security that was developed as a more precise alternative to the concepts of "term-to-maturity" or "average dollar weighted maturity" as measures of "volatility" or "risk" associated with changes in interest rates. Duration incorporates a security's yield, coupon interest payments, final maturity and call features into one measure.

Most debt obligations provide interest ("coupon") payments in addition to final ("par") payment at maturity. Some obligations also have call provisions. Depending on the relative magnitude of these payments and the nature of the call provisions, the market values of debt obligations may respond differently to changes in interest rates.

Traditionally, a debt security's "term-to-maturity" has been used as a measure of the sensitivity of the security's price to changes in interest rates (which is the "interest rate risk" or "volatility" of the security). However, "term-to-maturity" measures only the time until a debt security provides its final payment, taking no account of the pattern of the security's payments prior to maturity. Average dollar weighted maturity is calculated by averaging the terms of maturity of each debt security held with each maturity "weighted" according to the percentage of assets that it represents. Duration is a measure of the expected life of a debt security on a present value basis and reflects both principal and interest payments. Duration takes the length of the time intervals between the present time and the time that the interest and principal payments are scheduled or, in the case of a callable security, expected to be received, and weights them by the present values of the cash to be received at each future point in time. For any debt security with interest payments occurring prior to the payment of principal, duration is ordinarily less than maturity. In general, all other factors being the same, the lower the stated or coupon rate of interest of a debt security, the longer the duration of the security; conversely, the higher the stated or coupon rate of interest of a debt security, the shorter the duration of the security.

There are some situations where the standard duration calculation does not properly reflect the interest rate exposure of a security. For example, floating- and variable-rate securities often have final maturities of ten or more years; however, their interest rate exposure corresponds to the frequency of the coupon reset. Another example where the interest rate exposure is not properly captured by duration is the case of mortgage pass-through securities. The stated final maturity of such securities is generally 30 years, but current prepayment rates are more critical in determining the securities' interest rate exposure. In these and other similar situations, a Fund's portfolio management will use more sophisticated analytical techniques to project the economic life of a security and estimate its interest rate exposure. Since the computation of duration is based on predictions of future events rather than known factors, there can be no assurance that a Fund will at all times achieve its targeted portfolio duration.

The change in market value of U.S. government fixed-income securities is largely a function of changes in the prevailing level of interest rates. When interest rates are falling, a portfolio with a shorter duration generally will not generate as high a level of total return as a portfolio with a longer duration. When interest rates are stable, shorter duration portfolios generally will not generate as high a level of total return as longer duration portfolios (assuming that long-term interest rates are higher than short-term rates, which is commonly the case). When interest rates are rising, a portfolio with a shorter duration will generally outperform longer duration portfolios. With respect to the composition of a fixed-income portfolio, the longer the duration of the portfolio, generally, the greater the anticipated potential for total return, with, however, greater attendant interest rate risk and price volatility than for a portfolio with a shorter duration.

Low or Negative Interest Rates. In a low or negative interest rate environment, debt securities may trade at, or be issued with, negative yields, which means the purchaser of the security may receive at maturity less than the total amount invested. In addition, in a negative interest rate environment, if a bank charges negative interest, instead of receiving interest on deposits, a depositor must pay the bank fees to keep money with the bank. To the extent a Fund holds a negatively-yielding debt security or has a bank deposit with a negative interest rate, the Fund would generate a negative return on that investment. Cash positions may also subject a Fund to increased counterparty risk to the Fund's bank.

Debt market conditions are highly unpredictable and some parts of the market are subject to dislocations. In response to recent market volatility and economic uncertainty arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. government and certain foreign central banks have taken steps to stabilize markets by, among other things, reducing interest rates. As a result, interest rates in the United States are at historically low levels, and certain foreign countries have pursued negative interest rate policies. These actions present heightened risks to debt securities, and such risks could be even further heightened if these actions are unexpectedly or suddenly reversed or are ineffective in achieving their desired outcomes.

If low or negative interest rates become more prevalent in the market and/or if low or negative interest rates persist for a sustained period of time, some investors may seek to reallocate assets to other income-producing assets. This may cause the price of such higher yielding instruments to rise, could further reduce the value of instruments with a negative yield, and may limit a Fund's ability to locate fixed income instruments containing the desired risk/return profile. Changing interest rates, including, rates that fall below zero, could have unpredictable effects on the markets and may expose fixed income markets to heightened volatility, increased redemptions, and potential illiquidity.

A low or negative interest rate environment could, and a prolonged low or negative interest rate environment will, impact the NVIT Government Money Market Fund's ability to provide a positive yield to its shareholders, pay expenses out of current income, and/or achieve its investment objective, including maintaining a stable NAV of \$1 per share. In a prolonged environment of low to negative interest rates, the NVIT Government Money Market Fund's board of trustees may consider taking various actions, including enacting mechanisms to seek to maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00 (such as reducing the number of shares outstanding on a pro rata basis through a reverse distribution mechanism, to the extent permissible by applicable law and its organizational documents) and discontinuing use of the amortized cost method of valuation to maintain a stable NAV of \$1 per share and establishing a fluctuating NAV rounded to four decimal places by using available market quotations or equivalents. For more information, see "PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND PRICING OF SHARES."

Ratings as Investment Criteria. High-quality, medium-quality and non-investment grade debt obligations are characterized as such based on their ratings by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations ("NRSROs"), such as Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's") or Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"). In general, the ratings of NRSROs represent the opinions of these agencies as to the quality of securities that they rate. Such ratings, however, are relative and subjective, are not absolute standards of quality and do not evaluate the market value risk of the securities. Further, credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or other loss of money. These ratings are considered in the selection of a Fund's portfolio securities, but the Fund also relies upon the independent advice of its portfolio management to evaluate potential investments. This is particularly important for lower-quality securities. Among the factors that will be considered is the long-term ability of the issuer to pay principal and interest and general economic trends, as well as an issuer's capital structure, existing debt and earnings history. Appendix A to this SAI contains further information about the rating categories of NRSROs and their significance. If a security has not received a credit rating, the Fund must rely entirely on the credit assessment of the portfolio management.

Subsequent to the purchase of securities by a Fund, the issuer of the securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum required for purchase by such Fund. In addition, it is possible that an NRSRO might not change its rating of a particular issuer to reflect subsequent events. None of these events generally will require sale of such securities, but a Fund's portfolio management will consider such events in its determination of whether the Fund should continue to hold the securities.

In addition, to the extent that the ratings change as a result of changes in an NRSRO or its rating systems, or due to a corporate reorganization, a Fund will attempt to use comparable ratings as standards for its investments in accordance with its investment objective and policies.

Eligible Securities (NVIT Government Money Market Fund). All investments made by the Fund must be Eligible Securities as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. Eligible Securities include: U.S. government securities; securities with a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less that the Fund's subadviser, subject to oversight by the Fund's Board of Trustees, determines present minimal credit risks to the Fund; and securities issued by other money market funds. As a government money market fund, the Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in (1) U.S. government securities, (2) repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by U.S. government securities or cash, (3) cash, and/or (4) other money market funds that operate as Government Money Market Funds.

The determination of whether a security presents minimal credit risks to the Fund must include an analysis of the capacity of the security's issuer or guarantor (including for the provider of a conditional demand feature, when applicable) to meet its financial obligations, and such analysis must include, to the extent appropriate, consideration of the following factors with respect to the security's issuer or guarantor: (i) financial condition; (ii) sources of liquidity; (iii) ability to react to future market-wide and issuer- or guarantor-specific events, including ability to repay debt in a highly adverse situation; and (iv) strength of the issuer or guarantor's industry within the economy and relative to economic trends, and issuer or guarantor's competitive position within its industry.

In determining whether a security presents minimal credit risks, the subadviser may take into account credit quality determinations prepared by outside sources, including NRSROs that the subadviser considers reliable in assessing credit risk.

Derivative Instruments

Each Fund, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may use instruments referred to as derivative instruments ("derivatives"). A derivative is a financial instrument the value of which is derived from a security, a commodity (such as gold or oil), a currency or an index (a measure of value or rates, such as the S&P 500 Index or the prime lending rate). Derivatives allow a Fund to increase or decrease the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed more quickly and efficiently than transactions in other types of instruments. Each Fund may use derivatives as a substitute for taking a position in a security, a group of securities or a securities index as well as for hedging purposes. Certain Funds, as noted in their respective Prospectuses, also may use derivatives for speculative purposes to seek to enhance returns. The use of a derivative is speculative if a Fund is primarily seeking to achieve gains, rather than offset the risk of other positions. When a Fund invests in a derivative for speculative purposes, the Fund will be fully exposed to the risks of loss of that derivative, which may sometimes be greater than the derivative's cost. No Fund may use any derivative to gain exposure to an asset or class of assets that it would be prohibited by its investment restrictions from purchasing directly.

Derivatives generally have investment characteristics that are based upon either forward contracts (under which one party is obligated to buy and the other party is obligated to sell an underlying asset at a specific price on a specified date) or option contracts (under which the holder of the option has the right but not the obligation to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specified price on or before a specified date). Consequently, the change in value of a forward-based derivative generally is roughly proportional to the change in value of the underlying asset. In contrast, the buyer of an option-based derivative generally will benefit from favorable movements in the price of the underlying asset but is not exposed to the corresponding losses that result from adverse movements in the value of the underlying asset. The seller (writer) of an option-based derivative generally will receive fees or premiums but generally is exposed to losses resulting from changes in the value of the underlying asset. Depending on the change in the value of the underlying asset, the potential for loss may be limitless. Derivative transactions may include elements of leverage and, accordingly, the fluctuation of the value of the derivative transaction in relation to the underlying asset may be magnified.

The use of these derivatives is subject to applicable regulations of the SEC, the several options and futures exchanges upon which they may be traded, and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). Nationwide Fund Advisors ("NFA" or the "Adviser"), although registered as a commodity pool operator, has claimed exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA") with respect to the Funds and, therefore, is not subject to regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA with respect to the Funds.

Special Risks of Derivative Instruments. The use of derivatives involves special considerations and risks as described below. Risks pertaining to particular instruments are described in the sections that follow.

- (1) Successful use of most derivatives depends upon a Fund's portfolio management's ability to predict movements of the

overall securities and currency markets, which requires different skills than predicting changes in the prices of individual securities. There can be no assurance that any particular strategy adopted will succeed.

- (2) There might be imperfect correlation, or even no correlation, between price movements of a derivative and price movements of the investments being hedged. For example, if the value of a derivative used in a short hedge (such as writing a call option, buying a put option, or selling a futures contract) increased by less than the decline in value of the hedged investment, the hedge would not be fully successful. Such a lack of correlation might occur due to factors unrelated to the value of the investments being hedged, such as speculative or other pressures on the markets in which these instruments are traded. The effectiveness of hedges using derivatives on indices will depend on the degree of correlation between price movements in the index and price movements in the investments being hedged, as well as how similar the index is to the portion of the Fund's assets being hedged in terms of securities composition.
- (3) Hedging strategies, if successful, can reduce the risk of loss by wholly or partially offsetting the negative effect of unfavorable price movements in the investments being hedged. However, hedging strategies also can reduce opportunity for gain by offsetting the positive effect of favorable price movements in the hedged investments. For example, if a Fund entered into a short hedge because a Fund's portfolio management projected a decline in the price of a security in the Fund's portfolio, and the price of that security increased instead, the gain from that increase might be wholly or partially offset by a decline in the price of the derivative. Moreover, if the price of the derivative declines by more than the increase in the price of the security, a Fund could suffer a loss.
- (4) As described below, a Fund might be required to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated accounts, or make margin payments when it takes positions in derivatives involving obligations to third parties (i.e., instruments other than purchased options). If the Fund were unable to close out its positions in such derivatives, it might be required to continue to maintain such assets or accounts or make such payments until the position expired or matured. The requirements might impair the Fund's ability to sell a portfolio security or make an investment at a time when it would otherwise be favorable to do so, or require that the Fund sell a portfolio security at a disadvantageous time. The Fund's ability to close out a position in a derivative prior to expiration or maturity depends on the existence of a liquid secondary market or, in the absence of such a market, the ability and willingness of the other party to the transaction ("counterparty") to enter into a transaction closing out the position. Therefore, there is no assurance that any hedging position can be closed out at a time and price that is favorable to the Fund.

For a discussion of the federal income tax treatment of a Fund's derivative instruments, see "Other Tax Consequences" in this SAI.

Options. A Fund may purchase or write put and call options on securities and indices, and may purchase options on foreign currencies, and enter into closing transactions with respect to such options to terminate an existing position. The purchase of call options can serve as a long hedge (i.e., taking a long position in the underlying security), and the purchase of put options can serve as a short hedge (i.e., taking a short position in the underlying security). Writing put or call options can enable a Fund to enhance income by reason of the premiums paid by the purchaser of such options. Writing call options serves as a limited short hedge because declines in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security appreciates to a price higher than the exercise price of the call option, it can be expected that the option will be exercised, and a Fund will be obligated to sell the security at less than its market value or will be obligated to purchase the security at a price greater than that at which the security must be sold under the option. All or a portion of any assets used as cover for over-the-counter ("OTC") options written by a Fund would be considered illiquid to the extent described under "Restricted, Non-Publicly Traded and Illiquid Securities" below. Writing put options serves as a limited long hedge because increases in the value of the hedged investment would be offset to the extent of the premium received for writing the option. However, if the security depreciates to a price lower than the exercise price of the put option, it can be expected that the put option will be exercised, and the Fund will be obligated to purchase the security at more than its market value.

The value of an option position will reflect, among other things, the historical price volatility of the underlying investment, the current market value of the underlying investment, the time remaining until expiration of the option, the relationship of the exercise price to the market price of the underlying investment, and general market conditions. Options that expire unexercised have no value. Options used by a Fund may include European-style options, which can be exercised only at expiration. This is in contrast to American-style options which can be exercised at any time prior to the expiration date of the option.

A Fund may effectively terminate its right or obligation under an option by entering into a closing transaction. For example, a Fund may terminate its obligation under a call or put option that it had written by purchasing an identical call or put option; this is known as a closing purchase transaction. Conversely, a Fund may terminate a position in a put or call option it had purchased by writing an identical put or call option; this is known as a closing sale transaction. Closing transactions permit the Fund to realize the profit or limit the loss on an option position prior to its exercise or expiration.

A Fund may purchase or write both OTC options and options traded on foreign and U.S. exchanges. Exchange-traded options are issued by a clearing organization affiliated with the exchange on which the option is listed that, in effect, guarantees completion of every exchange-traded option transaction. OTC options are contracts between the Fund and the counterparty (usually a securities dealer or a bank) with no clearing organization guarantee. Thus, when the Fund purchases or writes an OTC option, it relies on the counterparty to make or take delivery of the underlying investment upon exercise of the option. Failure by the counterparty to do so would result in the loss of any premium paid by the Fund as well as the loss of any expected benefit of the transaction.

A Fund's ability to establish and close out positions in exchange-listed options depends on the existence of a liquid market. A Fund generally intends to purchase or write only those exchange-traded options for which there appears to be a liquid secondary market. However, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist at any particular time. Closing transactions can be made for OTC options only by negotiating directly with the counterparty, or by a transaction in the secondary market if any such market exists. Although a Fund will enter into OTC options only with counterparties that are expected to be capable of entering into closing transactions with a Fund, there is no assurance that such Fund will in fact be able to close out an OTC option at a favorable price prior to expiration. In the event of insolvency of the counterparty, a Fund might be unable to close out an OTC option position at any time prior to its expiration.

If a Fund is unable to effect a closing transaction for an option it had purchased, it would have to exercise the option to realize any profit. The inability to enter into a closing purchase transaction for a covered call option written by a Fund could cause material losses because the Fund would be unable to sell the investment used as a cover for the written option until the option expires or is exercised.

A Fund may engage in options transactions on indices in much the same manner as the options on securities discussed above, except that index options may serve as a hedge against overall fluctuations in the securities markets in general.

The writing and purchasing of options is a highly specialized activity that involves investment techniques and risks different from those associated with ordinary portfolio securities transactions. Imperfect correlation between the options and securities markets may detract from the effectiveness of attempted hedging.

Transactions using OTC options (other than purchased options) expose a Fund to counterparty risk. To the extent required by SEC regulations and guidance, a Fund will not enter into any such transactions unless it owns either: (1) an offsetting ("covered") position in securities, other options, or futures or (2) cash and liquid obligations with a value sufficient at all times to cover its potential obligations to the extent not covered as provided in (1) above. A Fund also will earmark or set aside cash and/or appropriate liquid assets in a segregated custodial account if required to do so by the SEC and CFTC regulations. Assets used as cover or held in a segregated account cannot be sold while the position in the corresponding option or futures contract is open, unless they are replaced with similar assets. As a result, the commitment of a large portion of the Fund's assets to earmarking or segregated accounts as a cover could impede portfolio management or the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests or other current obligations.

An interest rate option is an agreement with a counterparty giving the buyer the right but not the obligation to buy or sell an interest rate hedging vehicle (such as a Treasury future or interest rate swap) at a future date at a predetermined price. The option buyer would pay a premium at the inception of the agreement. An interest rate option can be used to actively manage a Fund's interest rate risk with respect to either an individual bond or an overlay of the entire portfolio.

Spread Transactions. A Fund may purchase covered spread options from securities dealers. Such covered spread options are not presently exchange-listed or exchange-traded. The purchase of a spread option gives a Fund the right to put, or sell, a security that it owns at a fixed dollar spread or fixed yield spread in relationship to another security that the Fund does not own, but which is used as a benchmark. The risk to a Fund in purchasing covered spread options is the cost of the premium paid for the spread option and any transaction costs. In addition, there is no assurance that closing transactions will be

available. The purchase of spread options will be used to protect a Fund against adverse changes in prevailing credit quality spreads, i.e., the yield spread between high-quality and lower-quality securities. Such protection is only provided during the life of the spread option.

Futures Contracts. A Fund may enter into futures contracts, including interest rate, index, and currency futures and purchase and write (sell) related options. The purchase of futures or call options thereon can serve as a long hedge, and the sale of futures or the purchase of put options thereon can serve as a short hedge. Writing covered call options on futures contracts can serve as a limited short hedge, and writing covered put options on futures contracts can serve as a limited long hedge, using a strategy similar to that used for writing covered options in securities. A Fund's hedging may include purchases of futures as an offset against the effect of expected increases in securities prices or currency exchange rates and sales of futures as an offset against the effect of expected declines in securities prices or currency exchange rates. A Fund may write put options on futures contracts while at the same time purchasing call options on the same futures contracts in order to create synthetically a long futures contract position. Such options would have the same strike prices and expiration dates. A Fund will engage in this strategy only when a Fund's portfolio management believes it is more advantageous to a Fund than purchasing the futures contract.

To the extent required by regulatory authorities, a Fund will only enter into futures contracts that are traded on U.S. or foreign exchanges or boards of trade approved by the CFTC and are standardized as to maturity date and underlying financial instrument. These transactions may be entered into for "bona fide hedging" purposes as defined in CFTC regulations and other permissible purposes including increasing return, substituting a position in a security, group of securities or an index, and hedging against changes in the value of portfolio securities due to anticipated changes in interest rates, currency values and/or market conditions. There is no overall limit on the percentage of a Fund's assets that may be at risk with respect to futures activities. Although techniques other than sales and purchases of futures contracts could be used to obtain or reduce a Fund's exposure to market, currency, or interest rate fluctuations, such Fund may be able to obtain or hedge its exposure more effectively and perhaps at a lower cost through using futures contracts.

A futures contract provides for the future sale by one party and purchase by another party of a specified amount of a specific financial instrument (e.g., debt security), asset, commodity or currency for a specified price at a designated date, time, and place. An index futures contract is an agreement pursuant to which the parties agree to take or make delivery of an amount of cash equal to a specified multiplier times the difference between the value of the index at the close of the last trading day of the contract and the price at which the index futures contract was originally written. Transaction costs are incurred when a futures contract is bought or sold and margin deposits must be maintained. A futures contract may be satisfied by delivery or purchase, as the case may be, of the instrument, the currency, or by payment of the change in the cash value of the index. More commonly, futures contracts are closed out prior to delivery by entering into an offsetting transaction in a matching futures contract. Although the value of an index might be a function of the value of certain specified securities, no physical delivery of those securities is made. If the offsetting purchase price is less than the original sale price, a Fund realizes a gain; if it is more, a Fund realizes a loss. Conversely, if the offsetting sale price is more than the original purchase price, a Fund realizes a gain; if it is less, a Fund realizes a loss. The transaction costs must also be included in these calculations. There can be no assurance, however, that a Fund will be able to enter into an offsetting transaction with respect to a particular futures contract at a particular time. If a Fund is not able to enter into an offsetting transaction, the Fund will continue to be required to maintain the margin deposits on the futures contract.

No price is paid by a Fund upon entering into a futures contract. Instead, at the inception of a futures contract, the Fund is required to deposit with the futures broker or in a segregated account with its custodian, in the name of the futures broker through whom the transaction was effected, "initial margin" consisting of cash, U.S. government securities or other liquid obligations, in an amount generally equal to 10% or less of the contract value. Margin must also be deposited when writing a call or put option on a futures contract, in accordance with applicable exchange rules. Unlike margin in securities transactions, initial margin on futures contracts does not represent a borrowing, but rather is in the nature of a performance bond or good-faith deposit that is returned to a Fund at the termination of the transaction if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. Under certain circumstances, such as periods of high volatility, a Fund may be required by an exchange to increase the level of its initial margin payment, and initial margin requirements might be increased generally in the future by regulatory action.

Subsequent "variation margin" payments are made to and from the futures broker daily as the value of the futures position varies, a process known as "marking to market." Variation margin does not involve borrowing, but rather represents a daily settlement of a Fund's obligations to or from a futures broker. When a Fund purchases an option on a future, the

premium paid plus transaction costs is all that is at risk. In contrast, when a Fund purchases or sells a futures contract or writes a call or put option thereon, it is subject to daily variation margin calls that could be substantial in the event of adverse price movements. If a Fund has insufficient cash to meet daily variation margin requirements, it might need to sell securities at a time when such sales are disadvantageous. Purchasers and sellers of futures positions and options on futures can enter into offsetting closing transactions by selling or purchasing, respectively, an instrument identical to the instrument held or written. Positions in futures and options on futures may be closed only on an exchange or board of trade on which they were entered into (or through a linked exchange). Although the Funds generally intend to enter into futures transactions only on exchanges or boards of trade where there appears to be an active market, there can be no assurance that such a market will exist for a particular contract at a particular time.

Under certain circumstances, futures exchanges may establish daily limits on the amount that the price of a future or option on a futures contract can vary from the previous day's settlement price; once that limit is reached, no trades may be made that day at a price beyond the limit. Daily price limits do not limit potential losses because prices could move to the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading, thereby preventing liquidation of unfavorable positions.

If a Fund were unable to liquidate a futures contract or option on a futures contract position due to the absence of a liquid secondary market or the imposition of price limits, it could incur substantial losses, because it would continue to be subject to market risk with respect to the position. In addition, except in the case of purchased options, the Fund would continue to be required to make daily variation margin payments and might be required to maintain the position being hedged by the future or option or to maintain cash or securities in a segregated account.

Certain characteristics of the futures market might increase the risk that movements in the prices of futures contracts or options on futures contracts might not correlate perfectly with movements in the prices of the investments being hedged. For example, all participants in the futures and options on futures contracts markets are subject to daily variation margin calls and might be compelled to liquidate futures or options on futures contracts positions whose prices are moving unfavorably to avoid being subject to further calls. These liquidations could increase price volatility of the instruments and distort the normal price relationship between the futures or options and the investments being hedged. Also, because initial margin deposit requirements in the futures markets are less onerous than margin requirements in the securities markets, there might be increased participation by speculators in the future markets. This participation also might cause temporary price distortions. In addition, activities of large traders in both the futures and securities markets involving arbitrage, "program trading" and other investment strategies might result in temporary price distortions.

A Fund that enters into a futures contract is subject to the risk of loss of the initial and variation margin in the event of bankruptcy of the futures commission merchant ("FCM") with which the Fund has an open futures position. A Fund's assets may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of the FCM's customers. If the FCM fails to provide accurate reporting, a Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund's assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM's other customers, to satisfy its own obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty.

Indexed and Inverse Securities. A Fund may invest in securities the potential return of which is based on an index or interest rate. As an illustration, a Fund may invest in a debt security that pays interest based on the current value of an interest rate index, such as the prime rate. A Fund also may invest in a debt security that returns principal at maturity based on the level of a securities index or a basket of securities, or based on the relative changes of two indices. In addition, certain Funds may invest in securities the potential return of which is based inversely on the change in an index or interest rate (that is, a security the value of which will move in the opposite direction of changes to an index or interest rate). For example, a Fund may invest in securities that pay a higher rate of interest when a particular index decreases and pay a lower rate of interest (or do not fully return principal) when the value of the index increases. If a Fund invests in such securities, it may be subject to reduced or eliminated interest payments or loss of principal in the event of an adverse movement in the relevant interest rate, index or indices. Indexed and inverse securities involve credit risk, and certain indexed and inverse securities may involve leverage risk, liquidity risk and currency risk. When used for hedging purposes, indexed and inverse securities involve correlation risk. (Furthermore, where such a security includes a contingent liability, in the event of an adverse movement in the underlying index or interest rate, a Fund may be required to pay substantial additional margin to maintain the position.)

Credit Linked Notes. (Fixed-Income Funds only) A credit linked note (“CLN”) is a type of hybrid instrument in which a special purpose entity issues a structured note (the “Note Issuer”) that is intended to replicate a corporate bond or a portfolio of corporate bonds. The purchaser of the CLN (the “Note Purchaser”) invests a par amount and receives a payment during the term of the CLN that equals a fixed or floating rate of interest equivalent to a highly rated funded asset (such as a bank certificate of deposit) plus an additional premium that relates to taking on the credit risk of an identified bond (the “Reference Bond”). Upon maturity of the CLN, the Note Purchaser will receive a payment equal to: (i) the original par amount paid to the Note issuer, if there is neither a designated event of default (an “Event of Default”) with respect to the Reference Bond nor a restructuring of the issuer of the Reference Bond (a “Restructuring Event”); or (ii) the value of the Reference Bond if an Event of Default or a Restructuring Event has occurred. Depending upon the terms of the CLN, it is also possible that the Note Purchaser may be required to take physical delivery of the Reference Bond in the event of an Event of Default or a Restructuring Event.

Structured Notes. A Fund may use structured notes to pursue its objective. Structured notes generally are individually negotiated agreements and may be traded over-the-counter. They are organized and operated to restructure the investment characteristics of the underlying security or asset. This restructuring involves the deposit with or purchase by an entity, such as a corporation or trust, of specified instruments (such as commercial bank loans) and the issuance by that entity of one or more classes of securities (“structured securities”) backed by, or representing interests in, the underlying instruments. The cash flow on the underlying instruments may be apportioned among the newly issued structured securities to create securities with different investment characteristics, such as varying maturities, payment priorities and interest rate provisions, and the extent of such payments made with respect to structured securities is dependent on the extent of the cash flow on the underlying instruments.

With respect to structured notes, because structured securities typically involve no credit enhancement, their credit risk generally will be equivalent to that of the underlying instruments. Investments in structured securities are generally of a class that is either subordinated or unsubordinated to the right of payment of another class. Subordinated structured securities typically have higher yields and present greater risks than unsubordinated structured securities. Structured securities are typically sold in private placement transactions, and there is currently no active trading market for these securities. See also “Additional Information on Portfolio Instruments, Strategies and Investment Policies — Restricted, Non-Publicly Traded and Illiquid Securities.”

Swap Agreements. The Funds may enter into securities index, interest rate, total return, currency exchange rate or single/multiple security swap agreements for any lawful purpose consistent with the Fund’s investment objective, such as (but not limited to) for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular desired return or spread at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return or spread. A Fund also may enter into swaps in order to protect against an increase in the price of, or the currency exchange rate applicable to, securities that the Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date. Swap agreements are two-party contracts entered into primarily by institutional investors for periods ranging from one or more days to several years. In a standard “swap” transaction, two parties agree to exchange the returns (or differentials in rates of return) realized on particular predetermined investments or instruments. The gross returns to be exchanged or “swapped” between the parties are calculated with respect to a “notional amount,” i.e., the return on or increase or decrease in value of a particular dollar amount invested at a particular interest rate, in a particular foreign currency, or in a “basket” of securities, such as a selection of particular securities or those representing a particular index. Swap agreements may be negotiated bilaterally and traded OTC between the two parties (for an uncleared swap) or, with respect to swaps that have been designated by the CFTC for mandatory clearing (cleared swaps), through an FCM and cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. See “Uncleared Swaps” and “Cleared Swaps” below for additional explanation of cleared and uncleared swaps. Swap agreements may include interest rate caps, under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates exceed a specified rate, or “cap”; interest rate floors under which, in return for a premium, one party agrees to make payments to the other to the extent that interest rates fall below a specified level, or “floor”; and interest rate collars, under which a party sells a cap and purchases a floor, or vice versa, in an attempt to protect itself against interest rate movements exceeding given minimum or maximum levels. “Total return swaps” are contracts in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from the underlying asset during the specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from another underlying asset. See “Swaps regulation” below.

The “notional amount” of the swap agreement is the agreed upon basis for calculating the obligations that the parties to a swap agreement have agreed to exchange. Under most swap agreements entered into by the Fund, the obligations of the parties would be exchanged on a “net basis.” Consequently, the Fund’s obligation (or rights) under a swap agreement

generally will be equal only to the net amount to be paid or received under the agreement based on the relative values of the positions held by each party to the agreement (the “net amount”). The Fund’s obligation under a swap agreement will be accrued daily (offset against amounts owed to the Fund) and any accrued but unpaid net amounts owed to a swap counterparty will be covered by the maintenance of a segregated account consisting of cash or liquid assets. Moreover, the Fund bears the risk of loss of the amount expected to be received under a swap agreement in the event of the default or bankruptcy of a swap agreement counterparty. The swaps market is largely unregulated.

Whether the Fund’s use of swap agreements will be successful in furthering its investment objective will depend, in part, on the Fund’s portfolio management’s ability to predict correctly whether certain types of investments are likely to produce greater returns than other investments, replicate a particular benchmark index, or otherwise achieve the intended results. Swap agreements, especially OTC uncleared swap agreements, may be considered to be illiquid.

Swaps regulation. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”) and related regulatory developments have imposed comprehensive regulatory requirements on swaps and swap market participants. The regulatory framework includes: (1) registration and regulation of swap dealers and major swap participants; (2) central clearing and execution of standardized swaps; (3) margin requirements in swap transactions; (4) position limits and large trader reporting requirements; and (5) recordkeeping and centralized and public reporting requirements, on an anonymous basis, for most swaps. The CFTC is responsible for the regulation of most swaps, and has adopted rules implementing most of the swap regulations dictated by the Dodd-Frank Act. The SEC has jurisdiction over a small segment of the market referred to as “security-based swaps,” which includes swaps on single securities or credits, or narrow-based indices of securities or credits.

Uncleared swaps. In an uncleared swap, the swap counterparty is typically a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. The Fund customarily enters into uncleared swaps based on the standard terms and conditions of an International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreement. ISDA is a voluntary industry association of participants in the OTC derivatives markets that has developed standardized contracts used by such participants that have agreed to be bound by such standardized contracts.

In the event that one party to a swap transaction defaults and the transaction is terminated prior to its scheduled termination date, one of the parties may be required to make an early termination payment to the other. An early termination payment may be payable by either the defaulting or non-defaulting party, depending upon which of them is “in-the-money” with respect to the swap at the time of its termination. Early termination payments may be calculated in various ways, but are intended to approximate the amount the “in-the-money” party would have to pay to replace the swap as of the date of its termination.

A Fund will enter uncleared swap agreements only with counterparties that the Fund’s portfolio management reasonably believes are capable of performing under the swap agreements. If there is a default by the other party to such a transaction, the Fund will have to rely on its contractual remedies (which may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or similar laws) pursuant to the agreements related to the transaction.

Cleared swaps. Certain swaps have been designated by the CFTC for mandatory central clearing. The Dodd-Frank Act and implementing rules will ultimately require the clearing and exchange-trading of many swaps. Mandatory exchange-trading and clearing will occur on a phased-in basis based on the type of market participant and CFTC approval of contracts for central clearing. To date, the CFTC has designated only certain of the most common types of credit default index swaps and interest rate swaps for mandatory clearing, but it is expected that the CFTC will designate additional categories of swaps for mandatory clearing. Central clearing is intended to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity, but central clearing does not necessarily eliminate these risks and may involve additional risks not involved with uncleared swaps.

In a cleared swap, a Fund’s ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. The Fund initially will enter into cleared swaps through an executing broker. Such transactions will then be submitted for clearing and, if cleared, will be held at regulated FCMs that are members of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty.

When a Fund enters into a cleared swap, it must deliver to the central counterparty (via the FCM) an amount referred to as “initial margin.” Initial margin requirements are determined by the central counterparty, but an FCM may require additional initial margin above the amount required by the central counterparty. During the term of the swap agreement, a

“variation margin” amount also may be required to be paid by the Fund or may be received by the Fund in accordance with margin controls set for such accounts, depending upon changes in the price of the underlying reference instrument subject to the swap agreement. At the conclusion of the term of the swap agreement, if the Fund has a loss equal to or greater than the margin amount, the margin amount is paid to the FCM along with any loss in excess of the margin amount. If the Fund has a loss of less than the margin amount, the excess margin is returned to the Fund. If the Fund has a gain, the full margin amount and the amount of the gain is paid to the Fund.

CFTC rules require the trading and execution of certain cleared swaps on Swap Execution Facilities (“SEFs”), which are trading systems on platforms in which multiple participants have the ability to execute or trade swaps by accepting bids and offers made by multiple participants on the facility or system, through any means of interstate commerce. Moving trading to an exchange-type system may increase market transparency and liquidity but may require a Fund to incur increased expenses to access the same types of swaps that it has used in the past.

Rules adopted under the Dodd-Frank Act require centralized reporting of detailed information about many swaps, whether cleared or uncleared. This information is available to regulators and also, to a more limited extent and on an anonymous basis, to the public. Reporting of swaps data is intended to result in greater market transparency. This may be beneficial to funds that use swaps in their trading strategies. However, public reporting imposes additional recordkeeping burdens on these funds, and the safeguards established to protect anonymity are not yet tested and may not provide protection of trader identities as intended.

Certain Internal Revenue Service positions may limit a Fund’s ability to use swap agreements in a desired tax strategy. It is possible that developments in the swap markets and/or the laws relating to swap agreements, including potential government regulation, could adversely affect the Fund’s ability to benefit from using swap agreements, or could have adverse tax consequences.

Risks of cleared swaps. As noted above, certain types of swaps are, and others eventually are expected to be, required to be cleared through a central counterparty, which may affect counterparty risk and other risks faced by a Fund. Central clearing is designed to reduce counterparty credit risk and increase liquidity compared to bilateral swaps because central clearing interposes the central clearinghouse as the counterparty to each participant’s swap, but it does not eliminate those risks completely. There is also a risk of loss by a Fund of the initial and variation margin deposits in the event of bankruptcy of the FCM with which the Fund has an open position in a swap contract. The assets of the Fund may not be fully protected in the event of the bankruptcy of the FCM or central counterparty because the Fund might be limited to recovering only a pro rata share of all available funds and margin segregated on behalf of an FCM’s customers. If the FCM does not provide accurate reporting, the Fund is also subject to the risk that the FCM could use the Fund’s assets, which are held in an omnibus account with assets belonging to the FCM’s other customers, to satisfy its own financial obligations or the payment obligations of another customer to the central counterparty.

With cleared swaps, a Fund may not be able to obtain as favorable terms as it would be able to negotiate for a bilateral, uncleared swap. In addition, an FCM may unilaterally amend the terms of its agreement with the Fund, which may include the imposition of position limits or additional margin requirements with respect to the Fund’s investment in certain types of swaps. Central counterparties and FCMs generally can require termination of existing cleared swap transactions at any time, and can also require increases in margin above the margin that is required at the initiation of the swap agreement. Additionally, depending on a number of factors, the margin required under the rules of the clearinghouse and FCM may be in excess of the collateral required to be posted by a Fund to support its obligations under a similar uncleared swap. However, regulators are expected to adopt rules imposing certain margin requirements, including minimums, on uncleared swaps in the near future, which could change this comparison.

Finally, the Funds are subject to the risk that, after entering into a cleared swap with an executing broker, no FCM or central counterparty is willing or able to clear the transaction. In such an event, a Fund may be required to break the trade and make an early termination payment to the executing broker.

Total Rate of Return Swaps. The Equity and Fixed Income Funds (except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) may enter into total rate of return swaps. Total rate of return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from the underlying asset during the specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from another underlying asset. A total rate of return swap may allow the Funds to quickly and cost effectively invest cash flows into a diversified basket of assets.

Approximately 30% of the NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund's net assets will be in short positions (i.e., stocks that the subadviser deems unattractive), and approximately 130% of the Fund's net assets will be in long positions (i.e., stocks that the subadviser deems attractive), resulting in approximately 100% net equity exposure. To execute this strategy, the Fund intends to use total return swaps with an aggregate short notional value equal to approximately 30% of the Fund's net assets and an aggregate long notional value equal to approximately 30% of the Fund's net assets. By using swaps, the Fund will thus realize returns that synthetically replicate the performance of a portfolio that sells short an amount equal to 30% of its value and invests the cash proceeds in additional long positions.

Equity Swaps. The NVIT Emerging Markets Fund and the NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund may enter into equity swap contracts to invest in a market without owning or taking physical custody of securities in various circumstances, including (but not limited to) circumstances where direct investment in the securities is restricted for legal reasons or is otherwise impracticable. Equity swaps may also be used for hedging purposes or to seek to increase total return. Until equity swaps are designated for central clearing, the counterparty to an equity swap contract will typically be a bank, investment banking firm or broker/dealer. Equity swap contracts may be structured in different ways. For example, a counterparty may agree to pay the Fund the amount, if any, by which the notional amount of the equity swap contract would have increased in value had it been invested in the particular stocks (or an index of stocks), plus the dividends that would have been received on those stocks. In these cases, the Fund may agree to pay to the counterparty a floating rate of interest on the notional amount of the equity swap contract plus the amount, if any, by which that notional amount would have decreased in value had it been invested in such stocks. Therefore, the return to the Fund on the equity swap contract should be the gain or loss on the notional amount plus dividends on the stocks less the interest paid by the Fund on the notional amount. In other cases, the counterparty and the Fund may each agree to pay the other the difference between the relative investment performances that would have been achieved if the notional amount of the equity swap contract had been invested in different stocks (or indices of stocks).

A Fund will generally enter into equity swaps on a net basis, which means that the two payment streams are netted out, with the Fund receiving or paying, as the case may be, only the net amount of the two payments. Payments may be made at the conclusion of an equity swap contract or periodically during its term. Equity swaps normally do not involve the delivery of securities or other underlying assets. Accordingly, the risk of loss with respect to equity swaps is normally limited to the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually obligated to make. If the other party to an equity swap defaults, the Fund's risk of loss consists of the net amount of payments that the Fund is contractually entitled to receive, if any.

Credit Default Swaps. A Fund may enter into credit default swap contracts for any lawful purpose consistent with such Funds' investment objectives, such as for the purpose of attempting to obtain or preserve a particular desired return or spread at a lower cost to the Fund than if the Fund had invested directly in an instrument that yielded that desired return or spread (e.g., to create direct or synthetic short or long exposure to domestic or foreign corporate or sovereign debt securities). The Funds also may enter into credit default swaps in order to protect against an increase in the price of, or the currency exchange rate applicable to, securities that a Fund anticipates purchasing at a later date, or for other hedging purposes.

As the seller in a credit default swap contract, a Fund would be required to pay the par (or other agreed-upon) value of a referenced debt obligation to the counterparty in the event of a default (or similar event) by a third party, such as a U.S. or foreign issuer, on the debt obligation. In return, the Fund would receive from the counterparty a periodic stream of payments over the term of the contract, provided that no event of default (or similar event) occurs. If no event of default (or similar event) occurs, the Fund would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment of obligations. As the seller in a credit default swap contract, the Fund effectively would add economic leverage to its portfolio because, in addition to its total net assets, the Fund would be subject to investment exposure on the notional amount of the swap.

As the purchaser in a credit default swap contract, a Fund would function as the counterparty referenced in the preceding paragraph. This would involve the risk that the investment might expire worthless. It also would involve credit risk—that the seller may fail to satisfy its payment obligations to a Fund in the event of a default (or similar event). As the purchaser in a credit default swap contract, a Fund's investment would generate income only in the event of an actual default (or similar event) by the issuer of the underlying obligation.

Interest Rate Swaps. The Fixed-Income Funds (except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) may enter into interest rate swaps. In an interest rate swap, the parties exchange their rights to receive interest payments on a security or other reference rate. For example, they might swap the right to receive floating rate payments for the right to receive fixed

rate payments. Interest rate swaps entail both interest rate risk and credit risk. There is a risk that based on movements of interest rates, the payments made under a swap agreement will be greater than the payments received, as well as the risk that the counterparty will fail to meet its obligations.

Inflation Swaps. The NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund may enter into inflation swaps. Inflation swap agreements are contracts in which one party agrees to pay the cumulative percentage increase in a price index (the Consumer Price Index with respect to CPI swaps) over the term of the swap (with some lag on the inflation index), and the other pays a compounded fixed rate. Inflation swap agreements may be used by a Fund to hedge the inflation risk in nominal bonds (i.e., non-inflation-indexed bonds) thereby creating “synthetic” inflation-indexed bonds. Among other reasons, one factor that may lead to changes in the values of inflation swap agreements are changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. If nominal interest rates increase at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates may rise, which may lead to a change in the value of an inflation swap agreement. Additionally, payments received by a Fund from inflation swap agreements will result in taxable income, either as ordinary income or capital gains, which will increase the amount of taxable distributions received by shareholders. Inflation swap agreements are not currently subject to mandatory central clearing and exchange-trading.

Hybrid Instruments. Hybrid instruments combine elements of derivative contracts with those of another security (typically a fixed-income security). All or a portion of the interest or principal payable on a hybrid security is determined by reference to changes in the price of an underlying asset or by reference to another benchmark (such as interest rates, currency exchange rates or indices). Hybrid instruments also include convertible securities with conversion terms related to an underlying asset or benchmark.

The risks of investing in hybrid instruments reflect a combination of the risks of investing in securities, options, futures and currencies, and depend upon the terms of the instrument. Thus, an investment in a hybrid instrument may entail significant risks in addition to those associated with traditional fixed-income or convertible securities. Hybrid instruments are also potentially more volatile and carry greater interest rate risks than traditional instruments. Moreover, depending on the structure of the particular hybrid, it may expose a Fund to leverage risks or carry liquidity risks.

Foreign Currency-Related Derivative Strategies — Special Considerations. A Fund may use futures and options on futures on foreign currencies and forward currency contracts to increase returns, to manage the Fund’s average portfolio duration, or to hedge against movements in the values of the foreign currencies in which a Fund’s securities are denominated. Currency contracts also may be purchased such that net exposure to an individual currency exceeds the value of the Fund’s securities that are denominated in that particular currency. A Fund may engage in currency exchange transactions to protect against uncertainty in the level of future exchange rates and also may engage in currency transactions to increase income and total return. Such currency hedges can protect against price movements in a security the Fund owns or intends to acquire that are attributable to changes in the value of the currency in which it is denominated. Such hedges do not, however, protect against price movements in the securities that are attributable to other causes.

A Fund might seek to hedge against changes in the value of a particular currency when no hedging instruments on that currency are available or such hedging instruments are more expensive than certain other hedging instruments. In such cases, a Fund may hedge against price movements in that currency by entering into transactions using hedging instruments on another foreign currency or a basket of currencies, the values of which a Fund’s portfolio management believes will have a high degree of positive correlation to the value of the currency being hedged. The risk that movements in the price of the hedging instrument will not correlate perfectly with movements in the price of the currency being hedged is magnified when this strategy is used.

The value of derivative instruments on foreign currencies depends on the value of the underlying currency relative to the U.S. dollar. Because foreign currency transactions occurring in the interbank market might involve substantially larger amounts than those involved in the use of such hedging instruments, a Fund could be disadvantaged by having to deal in the odd-lot market (generally consisting of transactions of less than \$1 million) for the underlying foreign currencies at prices that are less favorable than for round lots.

There is no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or any regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis. Quotation information generally is representative of very large transactions in the interbank market and thus might not reflect odd-lot transactions where rates might be less favorable. The interbank market in foreign currencies is a global, round-the-clock market. To the

extent the U.S. options or futures markets are closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, significant price and rate movements might take place in the underlying markets that cannot be reflected in the markets for the derivative instruments until they reopen.

Settlement of derivative transactions involving foreign currencies might be required to take place within the country issuing the underlying currency. Thus, a Fund might be required to accept or make delivery of the underlying foreign currency in accordance with any U.S. or foreign regulations regarding the maintenance of foreign banking arrangements by U.S. residents and might be required to pay any fees, taxes and charges associated with such delivery assessed in the issuing country.

Permissible foreign currency options will include options traded primarily in the OTC market. Although options on foreign currencies are traded primarily in the OTC market, a Fund will normally purchase OTC options on foreign currency only when a Fund's portfolio management believes a liquid secondary market will exist for a particular option at any specific time.

Forward Currency Contracts. A forward currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific currency at a future date, which may be any fixed number of days from the date of the contract agreed upon by the parties, at a price set at the time of the contract. These contracts are entered into in the interbank market conducted directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers.

At or before the maturity of a forward currency contract, a Fund may either sell a portfolio security and make delivery of the currency, or retain the security and fully or partially offset its contractual obligation to deliver the currency by purchasing a second contract. If a Fund retains the portfolio security and engages in an offsetting transaction, the Fund, at the time of execution of the offsetting transaction, will incur a gain or a loss to the extent that movement has occurred in forward currency contract prices.

The precise matching of forward currency contract amounts and the value of the securities involved generally will not be possible because the value of such securities, measured in the foreign currency, will change after the foreign currency contract has been established. Thus, a Fund might need to purchase or sell foreign currencies in the spot (cash) market to the extent such foreign currencies are not covered by forward currency contracts. The projection of short-term currency market movements is extremely difficult, and the successful execution of a short-term hedging strategy is highly uncertain.

Markets for trading foreign forward currency contracts offer less protection against defaults than is available when trading in currency instruments on an exchange. Forward currency contracts are subject to the risk that the counterparty to such contract will default on its obligations. Since a forward foreign currency exchange contract is not guaranteed by an exchange or clearinghouse, a default on the contract would deprive a Fund of unrealized profits or the benefits of a currency hedge, impose transaction costs or force the Fund to cover its purchase or sale commitments, if any, at the current market price. In addition, the institutions that deal in forward currency contracts are not required to continue to make markets in the currencies in which they trade and these markets can experience periods of illiquidity. To the extent that a substantial portion of a Fund's total assets, adjusted to reflect the Fund's net position after giving effect to currency transactions, is denominated or quoted in currencies of foreign countries, the Fund will be more susceptible to the risk of adverse economic and political developments within those countries.

Currency Hedging. While the values of forward currency contracts, currency options, currency futures and options on futures may be expected to correlate with exchange rates, they will not reflect other factors that may affect the value of a Fund's investments. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a Yen-denominated bond against a decline in the Yen, but will not protect a Fund against price decline if the issuer's creditworthiness deteriorates. Because the value of a Fund's investments denominated in a foreign currency will change in response to many factors other than exchange rates, a currency hedge may not be entirely successful in mitigating changes in the value of a Fund's investments denominated in that currency over time.

A decline in the dollar value of a foreign currency in which a Fund's securities are denominated will reduce the dollar value of the securities, even if their value in the foreign currency remains constant. The use of currency hedges does not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities, but it does establish a rate of exchange that can be achieved in the future. In order to protect against such diminutions in the value of securities it holds, a Fund may purchase put options on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency does decline, the Fund will have the right to sell the currency for a fixed

amount in dollars and will thereby offset, in whole or in part, the adverse effect on its securities that otherwise would have resulted. Conversely, if a rise in the dollar value of a currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated is projected, thereby potentially increasing the cost of the securities, a Fund may purchase call options on the particular currency. The purchase of these options could offset, at least partially, the effects of the adverse movements in exchange rates. Although currency hedges limit the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of a hedged currency, at the same time, they also limit any potential gain that might result should the value of the currency increase.

A Fund may enter into foreign currency exchange transactions to hedge its currency exposure in specific transactions or portfolio positions. Currency contracts also may be purchased such that net exposure to an individual currency exceeds the value of the Fund's securities that are denominated in that particular currency. Transaction hedging is the purchase or sale of forward currency with respect to specific receivables or payables of a Fund generally accruing in connection with the purchase or sale of its portfolio securities. Position hedging is the sale of forward currency with respect to portfolio security positions. A Fund may not position hedge to an extent greater than the aggregate market value (at the time of making such sale) of the hedged securities.

Non-Deliverable Forwards. A Fund may, from time to time, engage in non-deliverable forward transactions to manage currency risk or to gain exposure to a currency without purchasing securities denominated in that currency. A non-deliverable forward is a transaction that represents an agreement between a Fund and a counterparty (usually a commercial bank) to buy or sell a specified (notional) amount of a particular currency at an agreed upon foreign exchange rate on an agreed upon future date. Unlike other currency transactions, there is no physical delivery of the currency on the settlement of a non-deliverable forward transaction. Rather, the Fund and the counterparty agree to net the settlement by making a payment in U.S. dollars or another fully convertible currency that represents any differential between the foreign exchange rate agreed upon at the inception of the non-deliverable forward agreement and the actual exchange rate on the agreed upon future date. Thus, the actual gain or loss of a given non-deliverable forward transaction is calculated by multiplying the transaction's notional amount by the difference between the agreed upon forward exchange rate and the actual exchange rate when the transaction is completed.

When a Fund enters into a non-deliverable forward transaction, the Fund's custodian will maintain segregated assets in an amount not less than the value of the Fund's unrealized loss under such non-deliverable forward transaction. If the additional segregated assets decline in value or the amount of the Fund's commitment increases because of changes in currency rates, additional cash or securities will be designated as segregated assets on a daily basis so that the value of the account will equal the amount of the Fund's unrealized loss under the non-deliverable forward agreement.

Since a Fund generally may only close out a non-deliverable forward with the particular counterparty, there is a risk that the counterparty will default on its obligation under the agreement. If the counterparty defaults, the Fund will have contractual remedies pursuant to the agreement related to the transaction, but there is no assurance that contract counterparties will be able to meet their obligations pursuant to such agreements or that, in the event of a default, the Fund will succeed in pursuing contractual remedies. A Fund thus assumes the risk that it may be delayed or prevented from obtaining payments owed to it pursuant to non-deliverable forward transactions.

In addition, where the currency exchange rates that are the subject of a given non-deliverable forward transaction do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, the Fund could sustain losses on the non-deliverable forward transaction. A Fund's investment in a particular non-deliverable forward transaction will be affected favorably or unfavorably by factors that affect the subject currencies, including economic, political and legal developments that impact the applicable countries, as well as exchange control regulations of the applicable countries. These risks are heightened when a non-deliverable forward transaction involves currencies of emerging market countries because such currencies can be volatile and there is a greater risk that such currencies will be devalued against the U.S. dollar or other currencies.

The SEC and CFTC consider non-deliverable forwards as swaps, and they are therefore included in the definition of "commodity interests." Non-deliverable forwards have historically been traded in the OTC market. However, as swaps, non-deliverable forwards may become subject to central clearing and trading on public facilities. Currency and cross currency forwards that qualify as deliverable forwards are not regulated as swaps for most purposes, and thus are not deemed to be commodity interests. However, such forwards are subject to some requirements applicable to swaps, including reporting to

swap data repositories, documentation requirements, and business conduct rules applicable to swap dealers. CFTC regulation of currency and cross currency forwards, especially non-deliverable forwards, may restrict the Fund's ability to use these instruments in the manner described above or subject NFA to CFTC registration and regulation as a commodity pool operator.

Foreign Commercial Paper. A Fund may invest in commercial paper which is indexed to certain specific foreign currency exchange rates. The terms of such commercial paper provide that its principal amount is adjusted upward or downward (but not below zero) at maturity to reflect changes in the exchange rate between two currencies while the obligation is outstanding. A Fund will purchase such commercial paper with the currency in which it is denominated and, at maturity, will receive interest and principal payments thereon in that currency, but the amount or principal payable by the issuer at maturity will change in proportion to the change (if any) in the exchange rate between two specified currencies between the date the instrument is issued and the date the instrument matures. While such commercial paper entails the risk of loss of principal, the potential for realizing gains as a result of changes in the foreign currency exchange rate enables a Fund to hedge or cross-hedge against a decline in the U.S. dollar value of investments denominated in foreign currencies while providing an attractive money market rate of return. A Fund will purchase such commercial paper either for hedging purposes or in order to seek investment gain. The Funds believe that such investments do not involve the creation of a senior security, but nevertheless will earmark or establish a segregated account with respect to its investments in this type of commercial paper and maintain in such account cash not available for investment or other liquid assets having a value equal to the aggregate principal amount of outstanding commercial paper of this type.

SEC Rulemaking. The SEC has recently adopted Rule 18f-4, which replaces current SEC and staff guidance with respect to asset segregation requirements for derivatives and other instruments such as unfunded commitment agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, or similar financing transactions. The application of Rule 18f-4 to the Fund could restrict the Fund's ability to utilize derivative investments and financing transactions and prevent the Fund from implementing its principal investment strategies in the manner that it has historically, which may result in changes to the Fund's principal investment strategies and could adversely affect the Fund's performance. The compliance date for Rule 18f-4 is August 19, 2022.

Floating- and Variable-Rate Securities

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in floating- or variable-rate securities. Floating- or variable-rate obligations bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but vary with changes in specified market rates or indices, such as the prime rate, or at specified intervals. The interest rate on floating-rate securities varies with changes in the underlying index (such as the Treasury bill rate), while the interest rate on variable- or adjustable-rate securities changes at preset times based upon an underlying index. Certain of the floating- or variable-rate obligations that may be purchased by the Funds may carry a demand feature that would permit the holder to tender them back to the issuer of the instrument or to a third party at par value prior to maturity.

Some of the demand instruments purchased by a Fund may not be traded in a secondary market and derive their liquidity solely from the ability of the holder to demand repayment from the issuer or third party providing credit support. If a demand instrument is not traded in a secondary market, a Fund will nonetheless treat the instrument as "readily marketable" for the purposes of its investment restriction limiting investments in illiquid securities unless the demand feature has a notice period of more than seven days in which case the instrument will be characterized as "not readily marketable" and therefore illiquid.

Such obligations include variable-rate master demand notes, which are unsecured instruments issued pursuant to an agreement between the issuer and the holder that permit the indebtedness thereunder to vary and to provide for periodic adjustments in the interest rate. Each Fund will limit its purchases of floating- and variable-rate obligations to those of the same quality as the debt securities it is otherwise allowed to purchase according to its principal investment strategies as disclosed in each Fund's Prospectus. A Fund's portfolio management will monitor on an ongoing basis the ability of an issuer of a demand instrument to pay principal and interest on demand.

A Fund's right to obtain payment at par on a demand instrument could be affected by events occurring between the date the Fund elects to demand payment and the date payment is due that may affect the ability of the issuer of the instrument or third party providing credit support to make payment when due, except when such demand instruments permit same day settlement. To facilitate settlement, these same day demand instruments may be held in book entry form at a bank other than a Fund's custodian subject to a sub-custodian agreement approved by the Fund between that bank and the Fund's custodian.

Foreign Securities

Each Fund, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in securities of issuers located outside the United States. Funds that invest in foreign securities offer the potential for more diversification than Funds that invest only in the United States because securities traded on foreign markets have often (though not always) performed differently from securities traded in the United States. However, such investments often involve risks not present in U.S. investments that can increase the chances that a Fund will lose money. In particular, a Fund is subject to the risk that, because there are generally fewer investors on foreign exchanges and a smaller number of shares traded each day, it may be difficult for the Fund to buy and sell securities on those exchanges. In addition, prices of foreign securities may fluctuate more than prices of securities traded in the United States. Investments in foreign markets may also be adversely affected by governmental actions such as the imposition of punitive taxes. In addition, the governments of certain countries may prohibit or impose substantial restrictions on foreign investing in their capital markets or in certain industries. Any of these actions could severely affect security prices, impair a Fund's ability to purchase or sell foreign securities or transfer the Fund's assets or income back into the United States, or otherwise adversely affect a Fund's operations. Other potential foreign market risks include changes in foreign currency exchange rates, exchange controls, difficulties in pricing securities, defaults on foreign government securities, difficulties in enforcing favorable legal judgments in foreign courts, and political and social instability. Legal remedies available to investors in certain foreign countries may be less extensive than those available to investors in the United States or other foreign countries. Dividends or interest on, or proceeds from the sale of, foreign securities may be subject to foreign withholding taxes.

Regional Risk. Adverse conditions in a certain region can adversely affect securities of issuers in other countries whose economies appear to be unrelated. To the extent that a Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a specific geographic region, the Fund generally will have more exposure to regional economic risks. In the event of economic or political turmoil or a deterioration of diplomatic relations in a region or country where a substantial portion of the Fund's assets are invested, the Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or losses.

Eurozone-Related Risk. A number of countries in the European Union (the "EU") have experienced, and may continue to experience, severe economic and financial difficulties. Additional EU member countries may also fall subject to such difficulties. These events could negatively affect the value and liquidity of a Fund's investments in euro-denominated securities and derivatives contracts, as well as securities of issuers located in the EU or with significant exposure to EU issuers or countries. If the euro is dissolved entirely, the legal and contractual consequences for holders of euro-denominated obligations and derivative contracts would be determined by laws in effect at such time. Such investments may continue to be held, or purchased, to the extent consistent with the Fund's investment objective and permitted under applicable law. These potential developments, or market perceptions concerning these and related issues, could adversely affect the value of the Fund's shares.

Certain countries in the EU have had to accept assistance from supra-governmental agencies such as the International Monetary Fund, the European Stability Mechanism, or other supra-governmental agencies. The European Central Bank has also been intervening to purchase Eurozone debt in an attempt to stabilize markets and reduce borrowing costs. There can be no assurance that these agencies will continue to intervene or provide further assistance, and markets may react adversely to any expected reduction in the financial support provided by these agencies. Responses to the financial problems by European governments, central banks, and others, including austerity measures and reforms, may not work, may result in social unrest, and may limit future growth and economic recovery or have other unintended consequences.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") approved a referendum to leave the EU, commonly referred to as "Brexit," which sparked depreciation in the value of the British pound, short-term declines in global stock markets, and heightened risk of continued worldwide economic volatility. The UK officially left the EU on January 31, 2020, with a transitional period that ended on December 31, 2020. Prior to the end of the transitional period, the EU and the UK ratified the EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement ("TCA"), which lays out the terms of the UK's future cooperation with the EU. Notwithstanding the TCA, following the transition period, there is likely to be considerable uncertainty as to the UK's post-transition framework. Brexit created and may continue to create an uncertain political and economic environment in the UK and other EU countries. This long-term uncertainty may affect other countries in the EU and elsewhere. Further, the UK's departure from the EU may cause volatility within the EU, triggering prolonged economic downturns in certain European countries or sparking additional member states to contemplate departing the EU. In addition, the UK's departure from the EU

may create actual or perceived additional economic stresses for the UK, including potential for decreased trade, capital outflows, devaluation of the British pound, wider corporate bond spreads due to uncertainty, and possible declines in business and consumer spending, as well as foreign direct investment.

Foreign Economy Risk. The economies of certain foreign markets often do not compare favorably with that of the United States with respect to such issues as growth of gross national product, reinvestment of capital, resources, and balance of payments position. Certain such economies may rely heavily on particular industries or foreign capital and are more vulnerable to diplomatic developments, the imposition of economic sanctions against a particular country or countries, changes in international trading patterns, trade barriers, and other protectionist or retaliatory measures.

Currency Risk and Exchange Risk. Unless a Fund's Prospectus states a policy to invest only in securities denominated in U.S. dollars, a Fund may invest in securities denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In such case, changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of a Fund's portfolio. Generally, when the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency loses value because the currency is worth fewer U.S. dollars. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency gains value because the currency is worth more U.S. dollars. This risk, generally known as "currency risk," means that a stronger U.S. dollar will reduce returns for U.S. investors while a weak U.S. dollar will increase those returns.

Governmental Supervision and Regulation/Accounting Standards. Many foreign governments supervise and regulate stock exchanges, brokers and the sale of securities less than does the United States. Some countries may not have laws to protect investors comparable to the U.S. securities laws. For example, some foreign countries may have no laws or rules against insider trading. Insider trading occurs when a person buys or sells a company's securities based on nonpublic information about that company. Accounting standards in other countries are not necessarily the same as in the United States. If the accounting standards in another country do not require as much detail as U.S. accounting standards, it may be harder for Fund management to completely and accurately determine a company's financial condition. In addition, the U.S. government has from time to time in the past imposed restrictions, through penalties and otherwise, on foreign investments by U.S. investors such as a Fund. If such restrictions should be reinstituted, it might become necessary for the Fund to invest all or substantially all of its assets in U.S. securities.

Certain Risks of Holding Fund Assets Outside the United States. A Fund generally holds its foreign securities and cash in foreign banks and securities depositories. Some foreign banks and securities depositories may be recently organized or new to the foreign custody business. In addition, there may be limited or no regulatory oversight over their operations. Also, the laws of certain countries may put limits on a Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank or depository or issuer of a security or any of their agents goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for a Fund to buy, sell and hold securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States. The increased expense of investing in foreign markets reduces the amount a Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for the Fund as compared to investment companies that invest only in the United States.

Settlement Risk. Settlement and clearance procedures in certain foreign markets differ significantly from those in the United States. Foreign settlement procedures and trade regulations also may involve certain risks (such as delays in payment for or delivery of securities) not typically generated by the settlement of U.S. investments. Communications between the United States and emerging market countries may be unreliable, increasing the risk of delayed settlements or losses of security certificates in markets that still rely on physical settlement. Settlements in certain foreign countries at times have not kept pace with the number of securities transactions; these problems may make it difficult for a Fund to carry out transactions. If a Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a purchase of securities, it may miss attractive investment opportunities and certain of its assets may be uninvested with no return earned thereon for some period. If a Fund cannot settle or is delayed in settling a sale of securities, it may lose money if the value of the security then declines or, if it has contracted to sell the security to another party, the Fund could be liable to that party for any losses incurred.

Investment in Emerging Markets. Each Fund, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in securities of issuers domiciled in various countries with emerging capital markets. Emerging market countries typically are developing and low- or middle-income countries. Emerging market countries may be found in regions such as Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Investments in the securities of issuers domiciled in countries with emerging capital markets involve certain additional risks that do not generally apply to investments in securities of issuers in more developed capital markets, such as (i) low or non-existent trading volume, resulting in a lack of liquidity and increased volatility in prices for such securities, as compared to securities of comparable issuers in more developed capital markets; (ii) uncertain national policies and social, political and economic instability, increasing the potential for expropriation of assets, confiscatory taxation, high rates of inflation or unfavorable diplomatic developments; (iii) possible fluctuations in exchange rates, differing legal systems and the existence or possible imposition of exchange controls, custodial restrictions or other foreign or U.S. governmental laws or restrictions applicable to such investments; (iv) national policies that may limit a Fund's investment opportunities, such as restrictions on investment in issuers or industries deemed sensitive to national interests; and (v) the lack or relatively early development of legal structures governing private and foreign investments and private property. In addition to withholding taxes on investment income, some countries with emerging markets may impose differential capital gains taxes on foreign investors.

Emerging capital markets are developing in a dynamic political and economic environment brought about by events over recent years that have reshaped political boundaries and traditional ideologies. In such a dynamic environment, there can be no assurance that any or all of these capital markets will continue to present viable investment opportunities for a Fund. In the past, governments of such nations have expropriated substantial amounts of private property, and most claims of the property owners have never been fully settled. There is no assurance that such expropriations will not reoccur. In such an event, it is possible that a Fund could lose the entire value of its investments in the affected market.

Also, there may be less publicly available information about issuers in emerging markets than would be available about issuers in more developed capital markets, and such issuers may not be subject to accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards and requirements comparable to those to which U.S. companies are subject. In certain countries with emerging capital markets, reporting standards vary widely. As a result, traditional investment measurements used in the United States, such as price/earnings ratios, may not be applicable. Emerging market securities may be substantially less liquid and more volatile than those of mature markets, and company shares may be held by a limited number of persons. This may adversely affect the timing and pricing of the Fund's acquisition or disposal of securities.

Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because a Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties that are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable compared to developed countries. The possibility of fraud, negligence, undue influence being exerted by the issuer, or refusal to recognize ownership exists in some emerging markets, and, along with other factors, could result in ownership registration being completely lost. A Fund would absorb any loss resulting from such registration problems and may have no successful claim for compensation.

Investment in Frontier Markets. Frontier market countries generally have smaller economies and less developed capital markets than traditional emerging markets, and, as a result, the risks of investing in emerging market countries are magnified in frontier market countries. The economies of frontier market countries are less correlated to global economic cycles than those of their more developed counterparts and their markets have low trading volumes and the potential for extreme price volatility and illiquidity. This volatility may be further heightened by the actions of a few major investors. For example, a substantial increase or decrease in cash flows of mutual funds investing in these markets could significantly affect local stock prices and, therefore, the price of Fund shares. These factors make investing in frontier market countries significantly riskier than in other countries and any one of them could cause the price of a Fund's shares to decline.

Governments of many frontier market countries in which a Fund may invest may exercise substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector. In some cases, the governments of such frontier market countries may own or control certain companies. Accordingly, government actions could have a significant effect on economic conditions in a frontier market country and on market conditions, prices and yields of securities in a Fund's portfolio. Moreover, the economies of frontier market countries may be heavily dependent upon international trade and, accordingly, have been and may continue to be, adversely affected by trade barriers, exchange controls, managed adjustments in relative currency values and other protectionist measures imposed or negotiated by the countries with which they trade. These economies also have been and may continue to be adversely affected by economic conditions in the countries with which they trade.

Investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier market countries may be restricted or controlled to varying degrees. These restrictions or controls may at times limit or preclude foreign investment in equity securities of issuers operating in certain frontier market countries and increase the costs and expenses of a Fund. Certain frontier market countries require governmental approval prior to investments by foreign persons, limit the amount of investment by foreign

persons in a particular issuer, limit the investment by foreign persons only to a specific class of securities of an issuer that may have less advantageous rights than the classes available for purchase by domiciliaries of the countries and/or impose additional taxes on foreign investors. Certain frontier market countries may also restrict investment opportunities in issuers in industries deemed important to national interests.

Frontier market countries may require governmental approval for the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors, such as a Fund. In addition, if deterioration occurs in a frontier market country's balance of payments, the country could impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. A Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, any required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Fund of any restrictions on investments. Investing in local markets in frontier market countries may require a Fund to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund.

In addition, investing in frontier markets includes the risk of share blocking. Share blocking refers to a practice, in certain foreign markets, where voting rights related to an issuer's securities are predicated on these securities being blocked from trading at the custodian or sub-custodian level, for a period of time around a shareholder meeting. These restrictions have the effect of prohibiting securities to potentially be voted (or having been voted), from trading within a specified number of days before, and in certain instances, after the shareholder meeting. Share blocking may prevent a Fund from buying or selling securities for a period of time. During the time that shares are blocked, trades in such securities will not settle. The specific practices may vary by market and the blocking period can last from a day to several weeks, typically terminating on a date established at the discretion of the issuer. Once blocked, the only manner in which to remove the block would be to withdraw a previously cast vote, or to abstain from voting altogether. The process for having a blocking restriction lifted can be very difficult with the particular requirements varying widely by country. In certain countries, the block cannot be removed.

There may be no centralized securities exchange on which securities are traded in frontier market countries. Also, securities laws in many frontier market countries are relatively new and unsettled. Therefore, laws regarding foreign investment in frontier market securities, securities regulation, title to securities, and shareholder rights may change quickly and unpredictably.

The frontier market countries in which a Fund invests may become subject to sanctions or embargoes imposed by the U.S. government and the United Nations. The value of the securities issued by companies that operate in, or have dealings with, these countries may be negatively impacted by any such sanction or embargo and may reduce a Fund's returns. Banks in frontier market countries used to hold a Fund's securities and other assets in that country may lack the same operating experience as banks in developed markets. In addition, in certain countries there may be legal restrictions or limitations on the ability of a Fund to recover assets held by a foreign bank in the event of the bankruptcy of the bank. Settlement systems in frontier markets may be less well organized than in the developed markets. As a result, there is greater risk than in developed countries that settlement will take longer and that cash or securities of a Fund may be in jeopardy because of failures of or defects in the settlement systems.

Restrictions on Certain Investments. A number of publicly traded closed-end investment companies have been organized to facilitate indirect foreign investment in developing countries, and certain of such countries, such as Thailand, South Korea, Chile and Brazil, have specifically authorized such funds. There also are investment opportunities in certain of such countries in pooled vehicles that resemble open-end investment companies. In accordance with the 1940 Act, a Fund may invest up to 10% of its total assets in securities of other investment companies, not more than 5% of which may be invested in any one such company. In addition, under the 1940 Act, a Fund may not own more than 3% of the total outstanding voting stock of any investment company. These restrictions on investments in securities of investment companies may limit opportunities for a Fund to invest indirectly in certain developing countries. Shares of certain investment companies may at times be acquired only at market prices representing premiums to their net asset values. If a Fund acquires shares of other investment companies, shareholders would bear both their proportionate share of expenses of the Fund (including management and advisory fees) and, indirectly, the expenses of such other investment companies.

Depository Receipts. A Fund may invest in foreign securities by purchasing depository receipts, including American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), European Depositary Receipts ("EDRs"), Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") and non-voting depository receipts ("NVDRs") or other securities convertible into securities of issuers based in foreign countries. These securities may not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as the securities into which they may be

converted. Generally, ADRs, in registered form, are denominated in U.S. dollars and are designed for use in the U.S. securities markets, GDRs, in bearer form, are issued and designed for use outside the United States and EDRs (also referred to as Continental Depositary Receipts (“CDRs”)), in bearer form, may be denominated in other currencies and are designed for use in European securities markets. ADRs are receipts typically issued by a U.S. bank or trust company evidencing ownership of the underlying securities. EDRs are European receipts evidencing a similar arrangement. GDRs are receipts typically issued by non-U.S. banks and trust companies that evidence ownership of either foreign or domestic securities. For purposes of a Fund’s investment policies, ADRs, EDRs, GDRs and NVDRs are deemed to have the same classification as the underlying securities they represent. Thus, an ADR, EDR, GDR or NVDR representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock.

A Fund may invest in depositary receipts through “sponsored” or “unsponsored” facilities. While ADRs issued under these two types of facilities are in some respects similar, there are distinctions between them relating to the rights and obligations of ADR holders and the practices of market participants.

A depositary may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or even necessarily the acquiescence of) the issuer of the deposited securities, although typically the depositary requests a letter of non-objection from such issuer prior to the establishment of the facility. Holders of unsponsored ADRs generally bear all the costs of such facilities. The depositary usually charges fees upon the deposit and withdrawal of the deposited securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services. The depositary of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to pass through voting rights to ADR holders in respect of the deposited securities. In addition, an unsponsored facility is generally not obligated to distribute communications received from the issuer of the deposited securities or to disclose material information about such issuer in the U.S. and thus there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depositary receipts. Unsponsored ADRs tend to be less liquid than sponsored ADRs.

Sponsored ADR facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that the issuer of the deposited securities enters into a deposit agreement with the depositary. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the issuer, the depositary, and the ADR holders. With sponsored facilities, the issuer of the deposited securities generally will bear some of the costs relating to the facility (such as dividend payment fees of the depositary), although ADR holders continue to bear certain other costs (such as deposit and withdrawal fees). Under the terms of most sponsored arrangements, depositaries agree to distribute notices of shareholder meetings and voting instructions, and to provide shareholder communications and other information to the ADR holders at the request of the issuer of the deposited securities.

Foreign Sovereign Debt. The Fixed-Income Funds may invest in sovereign debt obligations issued by foreign governments. To the extent that a Fund invests in obligations issued by governments of developing or emerging market countries, these investments involve additional risks. Sovereign obligors in developing and emerging market countries are among the world’s largest debtors to commercial banks, other governments, international financial organizations and other financial institutions. These obligors have in the past experienced substantial difficulties in servicing their external debt obligations, which led to defaults on certain obligations and the restructuring of certain indebtedness. Restructuring arrangements have included, among other things, reducing and rescheduling interest and principal payments by negotiating new or amended credit agreements or converting outstanding principal and unpaid interest to Brady Bonds, and obtaining new credit for finance interest payments. Holders of certain foreign sovereign debt securities may be requested to participate in the restructuring of such obligations and to extend further loans to their issuers. There can be no assurance that the foreign sovereign debt securities in which a Fund may invest will not be subject to similar restructuring arrangements or to requests for new credit which may adversely affect the Fund’s holdings. Furthermore, certain participants in the secondary market for such debt may be directly involved in negotiating the terms of these arrangements and may therefore have access to information not available to other market participants.

Investing through Stock Connect. A Fund may invest in China A-shares of certain Chinese companies listed and traded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and on the Shenzhen Stock Exchange (together, the “Exchanges”) through the Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program and the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect Program, respectively (together, “Stock Connect”). Stock Connect is a securities trading and clearing program developed by the Exchange of Hong Kong, the Exchanges, and the China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited. Stock Connect facilitates foreign investment in the People’s Republic of China (“PRC”) via brokers in Hong Kong. Persons investing through Stock Connect are subject to PRC regulations and Exchange listing rules, among others. These could include limitations on or suspension of

trading. These regulations are relatively new and subject to changes which could adversely impact a Fund's rights with respect to the securities. There are no assurances that the necessary systems to run the program will function properly. Stock Connect is subject to aggregate and daily quota limitations on purchases and the Fund may experience delays in transacting via Stock Connect. The stocks of Chinese companies that are owned by a Fund are held in an omnibus account and registered in nominee name. Please also see the sections on risks relating to investing outside the United States and investing in emerging markets. See "Foreign Securities" above regarding investing outside the United States.

Initial Public Offerings

Each of the Equity Funds may participate in initial public offerings ("IPOs"). Securities issued in initial public offerings have no trading history, and information about the companies may be available for very limited periods. The volume of IPOs and the levels at which the newly issued stocks trade in the secondary market are affected by the performance of the stock market overall. If IPOs are brought to the market, availability may be limited and a Fund may not be able to buy any shares at the offering price, or if it is able to buy shares, it may not be able to buy as many shares at the offering price as it would like. In addition, the prices of securities involved in IPOs are often subject to greater and more unpredictable price changes than more established stocks.

Interfund Borrowing and Lending Program

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC dated June 13, 2016, the Funds may lend money to, and borrow money for temporary purposes from, other funds advised by the Funds' investment adviser, NFA. Generally, a Fund will borrow money through the program only when the costs are equal to or lower than the cost of bank loans. Interfund borrowings can have a maximum duration of seven days. Loans may be called on one day's notice. There is no assurance that a Fund will be able to borrow or lend under the program at any time, and a Fund may have to borrow from a bank at a higher interest rate if an interfund loan is unavailable, called, or not renewed.

Lending Portfolio Securities

Each Fund may lend its portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial institutions, provided it receives collateral, with respect to each loan of U.S. securities, equal to at least 102% of the value of the portfolio securities loaned, and, with respect to each loan of non-U.S. securities, collateral of at least 105% of the value of the portfolio securities loaned, and at all times thereafter shall require the borrower to mark-to-market such collateral on a daily basis so that the market value of such collateral does not fall below 100% of the market value of the portfolio securities so loaned. By lending its portfolio securities, a Fund can increase its income through the investment of the collateral. For the purposes of this policy, a Fund considers collateral consisting of cash, U.S. government securities or letters of credit issued by banks whose securities meet the standards for investment by the Fund to be the equivalent of cash. From time to time, a Fund may return to the borrower or a third party which is unaffiliated with it, and which is acting as a "placing broker," a part of the interest earned from the investment of collateral received for securities loaned.

The SEC currently requires that the following conditions must be met whenever portfolio securities are loaned: (1) a Fund must receive from the borrower collateral equal to at least 100% of the value of the portfolio securities loaned; (2) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities loaned rises above the level of such collateral; (3) a Fund must be able to terminate the loan at any time; (4) a Fund must receive a reasonable rate of return on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions payable on the loaned securities, and any increase in market value; (5) a Fund may pay only reasonable custodian fees in connection with the loan; and (6) while any voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, a Fund's Board of Trustees must be able to terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs. In addition, a Fund may not have on loan securities representing more than one-third of its total assets at any given time. The collateral that a Fund receives may be included in calculating the Fund's total assets. A Fund generally will not seek to vote proxies relating to the securities on loan, unless it is in the best interests of the applicable Fund to do so. These conditions may be subject to future modification. Loan agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the other party including possible delays or restrictions upon the Fund's ability to recover the loaned securities or dispose of the collateral for the loan.

Investment of Securities Lending Collateral. The cash collateral received from a borrower as a result of a Fund's securities lending activities will be used to purchase both fixed-income securities and other securities with debt-like characteristics that are rated A1 or P1 on a fixed-rate or floating-rate basis, including: bank obligations; commercial paper;

investment agreements, funding agreements, or guaranteed investment contracts entered into with, or guaranteed by, an insurance company; loan participations; master notes; medium-term notes; repurchase agreements; and U.S. government securities. Except for the investment agreements, funding agreements or guaranteed investment contracts guaranteed by an insurance company, master notes, and medium-term notes (which are described below), these types of investments are described elsewhere in the SAI. Collateral may also be invested in a money market mutual fund or short-term collective investment trust.

Investment agreements, funding agreements, or guaranteed investment contracts entered into with, or guaranteed by, an insurance company are agreements in which an insurance company either provides for the investment of the Fund's assets or provides for a minimum guaranteed rate of return to the investor.

Master notes are promissory notes issued usually with large, creditworthy broker-dealers on either a fixed-rate or floating-rate basis. Master notes may or may not be collateralized by underlying securities. If the master note is issued by an unrated subsidiary of a broker-dealer, then an unconditional guarantee is provided by the issuer's parent.

Medium-term notes are unsecured, continuously offered corporate debt obligations. Although medium-term notes may be offered with a maturity from one to ten years, in the context of securities lending collateral, the maturity of the medium-term note generally will not exceed two years.

LIBOR Risk

The Funds may be exposed to financial instruments that are tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") to determine payment obligations, financing terms, hedging strategies or investment value. The Funds' investments may pay interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or may be subject to interest caps or floors based on LIBOR. The Funds may also obtain financing at floating rates based on LIBOR. Derivative instruments utilized by the Funds may also reference LIBOR.

In 2017, the head of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority announced a desire to phase out the use of LIBOR by the end of 2021. More recently, on November 30, 2020 the ICE Benchmark Administration ("IBA"), the administrator of LIBOR, announced that it had commenced a consultation to determine whether to cease publication of one week and two-month USD LIBOR settings at the end of December 2021 but extend publication of the remaining USD LIBOR settings (overnight and one, three, six and 12 month USD LIBOR) to the end of June 2023. There were concurrent announcements by the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority, the U.S. bank regulators, the Federal Reserve Board and the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC") supporting the actions announced by IBA and, among other things, encouraging banks to stop entering into new LIBOR-based contracts by the end of 2021. IBA will make separate announcements following the outcome of the consultations. Actions by regulators have resulted in the establishment of alternative reference rates in most major currencies. The U.S. Federal Reserve, based on the recommendations of ARRC, has begun publishing the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") that is intended to replace U.S. dollar LIBOR. Proposals for alternative reference rates for other currencies have also been announced or have already begun publication. Markets are slowly developing in response to these new reference rates.

Neither the effect of the LIBOR transition process nor its ultimate success can yet be known. The transition process might lead to increased volatility and illiquidity in markets for, and reduce the effectiveness of new hedges placed against, instruments whose terms currently include LIBOR. While some existing LIBOR-based instruments may contemplate a scenario where LIBOR is no longer available by providing for an alternative rate-setting methodology, there may be significant uncertainty regarding the effectiveness of any such alternative methodologies to replicate LIBOR. Not all existing LIBOR-based instruments may have alternative rate-setting provisions and there remains uncertainty regarding the willingness and ability of issuers to add alternative rate-setting provisions in certain existing instruments. In addition, a liquid market for newly-issued instruments that use a reference rate other than LIBOR still may be developing. There may also be challenges for the Funds to enter into hedging transactions against such newly-issued instruments until a market for such hedging transactions develops. All of the aforementioned may adversely affect the Funds' performance or net asset value.

Medium-Quality, Lower-Quality and High-Yield Securities

Except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in medium-quality securities and also in lower-quality and high-yield securities (commonly known as "junk bonds") (hereinafter referred to as "lower-quality securities").

Medium-Quality Securities. Medium-quality securities are obligations rated in the fourth highest rating category by any NRSRO. Medium-quality securities, although considered investment grade, may have some speculative characteristics and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than higher-rated securities. In addition, the issuers of medium-quality securities may be more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances than issuers of higher-rated securities.

Lower-Quality/High-Yield Securities. Non-investment grade debt or lower-quality/rated securities include: (i) bonds rated as low as C by Moody's, Standard & Poor's, or Fitch, Inc. ("Fitch"); (ii) commercial paper rated as low as C by Standard & Poor's, Not Prime by Moody's or Fitch 4 by Fitch; and (iii) unrated debt securities of comparable quality. Lower-quality securities, while generally offering higher yields than investment grade securities with similar maturities, involve greater risks, including the possibility of default or bankruptcy. There is more risk associated with these investments because of reduced creditworthiness and increased risk of default. Under NRSRO guidelines, lower-quality securities and comparable unrated securities will likely have some quality and protective characteristics that are outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions. Lower-quality securities are considered to have extremely poor prospects of ever attaining any real investment standing, to have a current identifiable vulnerability to default or to be in default, to be unlikely to have the capacity to make required interest payments and repay principal when due in the event of adverse business, financial or economic conditions, or to be in default or not current in the payment of interest or principal. They are regarded as predominantly speculative with respect to the issuer's capacity to pay interest and repay principal. The special risk considerations in connection with investments in these securities are discussed below.

Effect of Interest Rates and Economic Changes. Interest-bearing securities typically experience appreciation when interest rates decline and depreciation when interest rates rise. The market values of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities tend to reflect individual corporate developments to a greater extent than do higher-rated securities, which react primarily to fluctuations in the general level of interest rates. Lower-quality and comparable unrated securities also tend to be more sensitive to economic conditions than are higher-rated securities. As a result, they generally involve more credit risks than securities in the higher-rated categories. During an economic downturn or a sustained period of rising interest rates, highly leveraged issuers of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities may experience financial stress and may not have sufficient revenues to meet their payment obligations. The issuer's ability to service its debt obligations may also be adversely affected by specific corporate developments, the issuer's inability to meet specific projected business forecasts or the unavailability of additional financing. The risk of loss due to default by an issuer of these securities is significantly greater than that of issuers of higher-rated securities also because such securities are generally unsecured and are often subordinated to other creditors. Further, if the issuer of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security defaulted, a Fund might incur additional expenses to seek recovery. Periods of economic uncertainty and changes would also generally result in increased volatility in the market prices of these securities and thus in a Fund's net asset value.

As previously stated, the value of a lower-quality or comparable unrated security will generally decrease in a rising interest rate market, and accordingly so will a Fund's net asset value. If a Fund experiences unexpected net redemptions in such a market, it may be forced to liquidate a portion of its portfolio securities without regard to their investment merits. Due to the limited liquidity of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities (discussed below), a Fund may be forced to liquidate these securities at a substantial discount which would result in a lower rate of return to the Fund.

Payment Expectations. Lower-quality and comparable unrated securities typically contain redemption, call or prepayment provisions which permit the issuer of such securities containing such provisions to, at its discretion, redeem the securities. During periods of falling interest rates, issuers of these securities are likely to redeem or prepay the securities and refinance them with debt securities at a lower interest rate. To the extent an issuer is able to refinance the securities, or otherwise redeem them, a Fund may have to replace the securities with a lower yielding security, which would result in a lower return for the Fund.

Liquidity and Valuation. A Fund may have difficulty disposing of certain lower-quality and comparable unrated securities because there may be a thin trading market for such securities. Because not all dealers maintain markets in all lower-quality and comparable unrated securities, there may be no established retail secondary market for many of these securities. The Funds anticipate that such securities could be sold only to a limited number of dealers or institutional investors. To the extent a secondary trading market does exist, it is generally not as liquid as the secondary market for higher-rated securities. The lack of a liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the market price of the security. As a result, a Fund's net asset value and ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary to meet the Fund's liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, may be impacted. The lack of a liquid secondary market for certain

securities may also make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain accurate market quotations for purposes of valuing that Fund's portfolio. Market quotations are generally available on many lower-quality and comparable unrated issues only from a limited number of dealers and may not necessarily represent firm bids of such dealers or prices for actual sales. During periods of thin trading, the spread between bid and asked prices is likely to increase significantly. In addition, adverse publicity and investor perceptions, whether or not based on fundamental analysis, may decrease the values and liquidity of lower-quality and comparable unrated securities, especially in a thinly traded market.

Mortgage- and Asset-Backed Securities

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in mortgage- and asset-backed securities. Mortgage-backed securities represent direct or indirect participation in, or are secured by and payable from, mortgage loans secured by real property. Mortgage-backed securities come in different forms. The simplest form of mortgage-backed securities is pass-through certificates. Such securities may be issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies or instrumentalities or may be issued by private issuers, generally originators in mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage bankers, commercial banks, investment bankers, and special purpose entities (collectively, "private lenders"). The purchase of mortgage-backed securities from private lenders may entail greater risk than mortgage-backed securities that are issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities. Mortgage-backed securities issued by private lenders may be supported by pools of mortgage loans or other mortgage-backed securities that are guaranteed, directly or indirectly, by the U.S. government or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, or they may be issued without any governmental guarantee of the underlying mortgage assets but with some form of non-governmental credit enhancement. These credit enhancements may include letters of credit, reserve funds, over-collateralization, or guarantees by third parties. There is no guarantee that these credit enhancements, if any, will be sufficient to prevent losses in the event of defaults on the underlying mortgage loans. Additionally, mortgage-backed securities purchased from private lenders are not traded on an exchange and there may be a limited market for the securities, especially when there is a perceived weakness in the mortgage and real estate market sectors. Without an active trading market, mortgage-backed securities held in a Fund's portfolio may be particularly difficult to value because of the complexities involved in assessing the value of the underlying mortgage loan.

Through its investments in mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by private lenders, a Fund may have some exposure to subprime loans, as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. Subprime loans refer to loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories or with a lower capacity to make timely payments on their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities have had, in many cases, higher default rates than those loans that meet government underwriting requirements. The risk of non-payment is greater for mortgage-backed securities issued by private lenders that contain subprime loans, but a level of risk exists for all loans.

Since privately-issued mortgage certificates are not guaranteed by an entity having the credit status of the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA") or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), such securities generally are structured with one or more types of credit enhancement. Such credit enhancement falls into two categories: (i) liquidity protection; and (ii) protection against losses resulting from ultimate default by an obligor on the underlying assets. Liquidity protection refers to the provisions of advances, generally by the entity administering the pool of assets, to ensure that the pass-through of payments due on the underlying pool occurs in a timely fashion. Protection against losses resulting from ultimate default enhances the likelihood of ultimate payment of the obligations on at least a portion of the assets in the pool. Such protection may be provided through guarantees, insurance policies or letters of credit obtained by the issuer or sponsor from third parties, through various means of structuring the transaction or through a combination of such approaches.

The ratings of mortgage-backed securities for which third-party credit enhancement provides liquidity protection or protection against losses from default are generally dependent upon the continued creditworthiness of the provider of the credit enhancement. The ratings of such securities could be subject to reduction in the event of deterioration in the creditworthiness of the credit enhancement provider even in cases where the delinquency loss experienced on the underlying pool of assets is better than expected. There can be no assurance that the private issuers or credit enhancers of mortgage-backed securities will meet their obligations under the relevant policies or other forms of credit enhancement.

Examples of credit support arising out of the structure of the transaction include "senior-subordinated securities" (multiclass securities with one or more classes subordinate to other classes as to the payment of principal thereof and interest thereon, with the result that defaults on the underlying assets are borne first by the holders of the subordinated class),

creation of “reserve funds” (where cash or investments sometimes funded from a portion of the payments on the underlying assets are held in reserve against future losses) and “over-collateralization” (where the scheduled payments on, or the principal amount of, the underlying assets exceed those required to make payment of the securities and pay any servicing or other fees). The degree of credit support provided for each issue is generally based on historical information with respect to the level of credit risk associated with the underlying assets. Delinquency or loss in excess of that which is anticipated could adversely affect the return on an investment in such security.

Private lenders or government-related entities may also create mortgage loan pools offering pass-through investments where the mortgages underlying these securities may be alternative mortgage instruments, that is, mortgage instruments whose principal or interest payments may vary or whose terms to maturity may be shorter than was previously customary. As new types of mortgage-related securities are developed and offered to investors, a Fund, consistent with its investment objective and policies, may consider making investments in such new types of securities.

The yield characteristics of mortgage-backed securities differ from those of traditional debt obligations. Among the principal differences are that interest and principal payments are made more frequently on mortgage-backed securities, usually monthly, and that principal may be prepaid at any time because the underlying mortgage loans or other assets generally may be prepaid at any time. As a result, if a Fund purchases these securities at a premium, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will reduce yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will have the opposite effect of increasing the yield to maturity. Conversely, if a Fund purchases these securities at a discount, a prepayment rate that is faster than expected will increase yield to maturity, while a prepayment rate that is slower than expected will reduce yield to maturity. Accelerated prepayments on securities purchased by the Fund at a premium also impose a risk of loss of principal because the premium may not have been fully amortized at the time the principal is prepaid in full.

Unlike fixed rate mortgage-backed securities, adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities are collateralized by or represent interest in mortgage loans with variable rates of interest. These variable rates of interest reset periodically to align themselves with market rates. A Fund will not benefit from increases in interest rates to the extent that interest rates rise to the point where they cause the current coupon of the underlying adjustable rate mortgages to exceed any maximum allowable annual or lifetime reset limits (or “cap rates”) for a particular mortgage. In this event, the value of the adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities in a Fund would likely decrease. Also, a Fund’s net asset value could vary to the extent that current yields on adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities are different than market yields during interim periods between coupon reset dates or if the timing of changes to the index upon which the rate for the underlying mortgage is based lags behind changes in market rates. During periods of declining interest rates, income to a Fund derived from adjustable rate mortgage-backed securities which remain in a mortgage pool will decrease in contrast to the income on fixed rate mortgage-backed securities, which will remain constant. Adjustable rate mortgages also have less potential for appreciation in value as interest rates decline than do fixed rate investments.

There are a number of important differences among the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government that issue mortgage-backed securities and among the securities that they issue. Mortgage-backed securities issued by GNMA include GNMA Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Ginnie Maes”), which are guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by GNMA, and such guarantee is backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. GNMA certificates also are supported by the authority of GNMA to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to make payments under its guarantee. Mortgage-backed securities issued by the Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”) include FNMA Guaranteed Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates (also known as “Fannie Maes”), which are solely the obligations of FNMA, and are not backed by or entitled to the full faith and credit of the United States. Fannie Maes are guaranteed as to timely payment of the principal and interest by FNMA. Mortgage-backed securities issued by FHLMC include FHLMC Mortgage Participation Certificates (also known as “Freddie Macs” or “PCs”). FHLMC is a corporate instrumentality of the United States, created pursuant to an Act of Congress, which is owned entirely by Federal Home Loan Banks. Securities issued by FHLMC do not constitute a debt or obligation of the United States or by any Federal Home Loan Bank. Freddie Macs entitle the holder to timely payment of interest, which is guaranteed by the FHLMC. FHLMC guarantees either ultimate collection or timely payment of all principal payments on the underlying mortgage loans. When the FHLMC does not guarantee timely payment of principal, FHLMC may remit the amount due on account of its guarantee of ultimate payment of principal at any time after default on an underlying mortgage, but in no event later than one year after it becomes payable.

In 2012 the Federal Housing Finance Agency (“FHFA”) initiated a strategic plan to develop a program of credit risk transfer intended to reduce Fannie Mae’s and Freddie Mac’s overall risk through the creation of credit risk transfer assets (“CRTs”). CRTs come in two primary series: Structured Agency Credit Risk (“STACRs”) for Freddie Mac and Connecticut Avenue Securities (“CAS”) for Fannie Mae, although other series may be developed in the future. CRTs are typically structured as unsecured general obligations of either entities guaranteed by a government-sponsored stockholder-owned corporation, though not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States (such as by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac (collectively, the “GSEs”)) or special purpose entities, and their cash flows are based on the performance of a pool of reference loans. Unlike traditional residential MBS securities, bond payments typically do not come directly from the underlying mortgages. Instead, the GSEs either make the payments to CRT investors, or the GSEs make certain payments to the special purpose entities and the special purpose entities make payments to the investors. In certain structures, the special purpose entities make payments to the GSEs upon the occurrence of credit events with respect to the underlying mortgages, and the obligation of the special purpose entity to make such payments to the GSE is senior to the obligation of the special purpose entity to make payments to the CRT investors. CRTs are typically floating rate securities and may have multiple tranches with losses first allocated to the most junior or subordinate tranche. This structure results in increased sensitivity to dramatic housing downturns, especially for the subordinate tranches. Many CRTs also have collateral performance triggers (e.g., based on credit enhancement, delinquencies or defaults, etc.) that could shut off principal payments to subordinate tranches. Generally, GSEs have the ability to call all of the CRT tranches at par in 10 years.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”) and Multiclass Pass-Through Securities. CMOs are a more complex form of mortgage-backed security in that they are multiclass debt obligations which are collateralized by mortgage loans or pass-through certificates. As a result of changes prompted by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, most CMOs are today issued as Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (“REMICs”). From the perspective of the investor, REMICs and CMOs are virtually indistinguishable. However, REMICs differ from CMOs in that REMICs provide certain tax advantages for the issuer of the obligation. Multiclass pass-through securities are interests in a trust composed of whole loans or private pass-throughs (collectively hereinafter referred to as “Mortgage Assets”). Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to CMOs include REMICs and multiclass pass-through securities.

Often, CMOs are collateralized by GNMA, Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac Certificates, but also may be collateralized by Mortgage Assets. Unless the context indicates otherwise, all references herein to CMOs include REMICs and multiclass pass-through securities. Payments of principal and interest on the Mortgage Assets, and any reinvestment income thereon, provide the funds to pay debt service on the CMOs or make scheduled distributions on the multiclass pass-through securities. CMOs may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing.

In order to form a CMO, the issuer assembles a package of traditional mortgage-backed pass-through securities, or actual mortgage loans, and uses them as collateral for a multiclass security. Each class of CMOs, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued at a specified fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal prepayments on the Mortgage Assets may cause the CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates. Interest is paid or accrues on all classes of the CMOs on a monthly, quarterly or semiannual basis. The principal of and interest on the Mortgage Assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in innumerable ways. In one structure, payments of principal, including any principal prepayments, on the Mortgage Assets are applied to the classes of a CMO in the order of their respective stated maturities or final distribution dates, so that no payment of principal will be made on any class of CMOs until all other classes having an earlier stated maturity or final distribution date have been paid in full. As market conditions change, and particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in market interest rates, the attractiveness of the CMO classes and the ability of the structure to provide the anticipated investment characteristics may be significantly reduced. Such changes can result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the CMO class.

A Fund may also invest in, among other types of CMOs, parallel pay CMOs and Planned Amortization Class CMOs (“PAC Bonds”). Parallel pay CMOs are structured to provide payments of principal on each payment date to more than one class. These simultaneous payments are taken into account in calculating the stated maturity date or final distribution date of each class, which, as with other CMO structures, must be retired by its stated maturity date or a final distribution date but may be retired earlier. PAC Bonds are a type of CMO tranche or series designed to provide relatively predictable payments of principal provided that, among other things, the actual prepayment experience on the underlying mortgage loans falls within a predefined range. If the actual prepayment experience on the underlying mortgage loans is at a rate faster or slower than the

predefined range or if deviations from other assumptions occur, principal payments on the PAC Bond may be earlier or later than predicted. The magnitude of the predefined range varies from one PAC Bond to another; a narrower range increases the risk that prepayments on the PAC Bond will be greater or smaller than predicted. Because of these features, PAC Bonds generally are less subject to the risks of prepayment than are other types of mortgage-backed securities.

Stripped Mortgage Securities. Stripped mortgage securities are derivative multiclass mortgage securities. Stripped mortgage securities may be issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government, or by private originators of, or investors in, mortgage loans, including savings and loan associations, mortgage banks, commercial banks, investment banks and special purpose subsidiaries of the foregoing. Stripped mortgage securities have greater volatility than other types of mortgage securities. Although stripped mortgage securities are purchased and sold by institutional investors through several investment banking firms acting as brokers or dealers, the market for such securities has not yet been fully developed. Accordingly, stripped mortgage securities are generally illiquid.

Stripped mortgage securities are structured with two or more classes of securities that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. A common type of stripped mortgage security will have at least one class receiving only a small portion of the interest and a larger portion of the principal from the mortgage assets, while the other class will receive primarily interest and only a small portion of the principal. In the most extreme case, one class will receive all of the interest (“IO” or interest-only class), while the other class will receive the entire principal (“PO” or principal-only class). The yield to maturity on IOs, POs and other mortgage-backed securities that are purchased at a substantial premium or discount generally are extremely sensitive not only to changes in prevailing interest rates but also to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the related underlying mortgage assets, and a rapid rate of principal payments may have a material adverse effect on such securities’ yield to maturity. If the underlying mortgage assets experience greater than anticipated prepayments of principal, a Fund may fail to fully recoup its initial investment in these securities even if the securities have received the highest rating by an NRSRO.

In addition to the stripped mortgage securities described above, certain Funds may invest in similar securities such as Super POs and Levered IOs which are more volatile than POs, IOs and IOettes. Risks associated with instruments such as Super POs are similar in nature to those risks related to investments in POs. IOettes represent the right to receive interest payments on an underlying pool of mortgages with similar risks as those associated with IOs. Unlike IOs, the owner also has the right to receive a very small portion of the principal. Risks connected with Levered IOs and IOettes are similar in nature to those associated with IOs. Such Funds may also invest in other similar instruments developed in the future that are deemed consistent with its investment objective, policies and restrictions. See “Other Tax Consequences” in this SAI.

A Fund may also purchase stripped mortgage-backed securities for hedging purposes to protect that Fund against interest rate fluctuations. For example, since an IO will tend to increase in value as interest rates rise, it may be utilized to hedge against a decrease in value of other fixed-income securities in a rising interest rate environment. Stripped mortgage-backed securities may exhibit greater price volatility than ordinary debt securities because of the manner in which their principal and interest are returned to investors. The market value of the class consisting entirely of principal payments can be extremely volatile in response to changes in interest rates. The yields on stripped mortgage-backed securities that receive all or most of the interest are generally higher than prevailing market yields on other mortgage-backed obligations because their cash flow patterns are also volatile and there is a greater risk that the initial investment will not be fully recouped. The market for CMOs and other stripped mortgage-backed securities may be less liquid if these securities lose their value as a result of changes in interest rates; in that case, a Fund may have difficulty in selling such securities.

TBA Commitments. The Funds may enter into “to be announced” or “TBA” commitments. TBA commitments are forward agreements for the purchase or sale of securities, including mortgage-backed securities for a fixed price, with payment and delivery on an agreed upon future settlement date. The specific securities to be delivered are not identified at the trade date. However, delivered securities must meet specified terms, including issuer, rate and mortgage terms. See “When-Issued Securities and Delayed-Delivery Transactions” below.

Asset-Backed Securities. Asset-backed securities have structural characteristics similar to mortgage-backed securities. However, the underlying assets are not first-lien mortgage loans or interests therein; rather the underlying assets are often consumer or commercial debt contracts such as motor vehicle installment sales contracts, other installment loan contracts, home equity loans, leases of various types of property and receivables from credit card and other revolving credit arrangements. However, almost any type of fixed-income assets may be used to create an asset-backed security, including other fixed-income securities or derivative instruments such as swaps. Payments or distributions of principal and interest on

asset-backed securities may be supported by non-governmental credit enhancements similar to those utilized in connection with mortgage-backed securities. Asset-backed securities, though, present certain risks that are not presented by mortgage-backed securities. The credit quality of most asset-backed securities depends primarily on the credit quality of the assets underlying such securities, how well the entity issuing the security is insulated from the credit risk of the originator or any other affiliated entities, and the amount and quality of any credit enhancement of the securities. To the extent a security interest exists, it may be more difficult for the issuer to enforce the security interest as compared to mortgage-backed securities.

Municipal Securities

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in municipal securities. Municipal securities include debt obligations issued by governmental entities to obtain funds for various public purposes, such as the construction of a wide range of public facilities, the refunding of outstanding obligations, the payment of general operating expenses, and the extension of loans to other public institutions and facilities. Private activity bonds that are issued by or on behalf of public authorities to finance various privately-operated facilities are deemed to be municipal securities, only if the interest paid thereon is exempt from federal taxes. 2017 legislation commonly known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“TCJA”) repealed the exclusion from gross income for interest paid on pre-refunded municipal securities effective for such bonds issued after December 31, 2017. The NVIT Government Money Market Fund may invest in municipal securities whether or not the interest paid is tax exempt as long as the securities are acceptable investments for money market funds.

Other types of municipal securities include short-term General Obligation Notes, Tax Anticipation Notes, Bond Anticipation Notes, Revenue Anticipation Notes, Project Notes, Tax-Exempt Commercial Paper, Construction Loan Notes and other forms of short-term tax-exempt loans. Such instruments are issued with a short-term maturity in anticipation of the receipt of tax funds, the proceeds of bond placements or other revenues.

Project Notes are issued by a state or local housing agency and are sold by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. While the issuing agency has the primary obligation with respect to its Project Notes, they are also secured by the full faith and credit of the United States through agreements with the issuing authority which provide that, if required, the federal government will lend the issuer an amount equal to the principal of and interest on the Project Notes.

The two principal classifications of municipal securities consist of “general obligation” and “revenue” issues. The Funds may also acquire “moral obligation” issues, which are normally issued by special purpose authorities. There are, of course, variations in the quality of municipal securities, both within a particular classification and between classifications, and the yields on municipal securities depend upon a variety of factors, including the financial condition of the issuer, general conditions of the municipal bond market, the size of a particular offering, the maturity of the obligation and the rating of the issue. Ratings represent the opinions of an NRSRO as to the quality of municipal securities. It should be emphasized, however, that ratings are general and are not absolute standards of quality, and municipal securities with the same maturity, interest rate and rating may have different yields, while municipal securities of the same maturity and interest rate with different ratings may have the same yield. Subsequent to purchase, an issue of municipal securities may cease to be rated or its rating may be reduced below the minimum rating required for purchase. A Fund’s portfolio management will consider such an event in determining whether a Fund should continue to hold the obligation.

An issuer’s obligations under its municipal securities are subject to the provisions of bankruptcy, insolvency, and other laws affecting the rights and remedies of creditors, such as the federal bankruptcy code, and laws, if any, which may be enacted by Congress or state legislatures extending the time for payment of principal or interest, or both, or imposing other constraints upon the enforcement of such obligations or upon the ability of municipalities to levy taxes. The power or ability of an issuer to meet its obligations for the payment of interest on and principal of its municipal securities may be materially adversely affected by litigation or other conditions.

General Obligation Bonds. General obligation bonds are secured by the issuer’s pledge of its full faith, credit and taxing power for the payment of principal and interest. The taxing power of any governmental entity may be limited, however, by provisions of its state constitution or laws, and an entity’s creditworthiness will depend on many factors, including potential erosion of its tax base due to population declines, natural disasters, declines in the state’s industrial base or inability to attract new industries, economic limits on the ability to tax without eroding the tax base, state legislative proposals or voter initiatives to limit ad valorem real property taxes and the extent to which the entity relies on federal or state aid, access to

capital markets or other factors beyond the state's or entity's control. Accordingly, the capacity of the issuer of a general obligation bond as to the timely payment of interest and the repayment of principal when due is affected by the issuer's maintenance of its tax base.

Revenue Bonds. Revenue bonds are payable only from the revenues derived from a particular facility or class of facilities or, in some cases, from the proceeds of a special excise tax or other specific revenue source such as payments from the user of the facility being financed; accordingly, the timely payment of interest and the repayment of principal in accordance with the terms of the revenue or special obligation bond is a function of the economic viability of such facility or such revenue source.

Revenue bonds issued by state or local agencies to finance the development of low-income, multi-family housing involve special risks in addition to those associated with municipal bonds generally, including that the underlying properties may not generate sufficient income to pay expenses and interest costs. Such bonds are generally non-recourse against the property owner, may be junior to the rights of others with an interest in the properties, may pay interest that changes based in part on the financial performance of the property, may be prepayable without penalty and may be used to finance the construction of housing developments which, until completed and rented, do not generate income to pay interest. Increases in interest rates payable on senior obligations may make it more difficult for issuers to meet payment obligations on subordinated bonds.

Private activity bonds. Private activity bonds ("PABs") are, in most cases, tax-exempt securities issued by states, municipalities or public authorities to provide funds, usually through a loan or lease arrangement, to a private entity for the purpose of financing construction or improvement of a facility to be used by the entity. Such bonds are secured primarily by revenues derived from loan repayments or lease payments due from the entity, which may or may not be guaranteed by a parent company or otherwise secured. PABs generally are not secured by a pledge of the taxing power of the issuer of such bonds. Therefore, an investor should understand that repayment of such bonds generally depends on the revenues of a private entity and be aware of the risks that such an investment may entail. The continued ability of an entity to generate sufficient revenues for the payment of principal and interest on such bonds will be affected by many factors including the size of the entity, its capital structure, demand for its products or services, competition, general economic conditions, government regulation and the entity's dependence on revenues for the operation of the particular facility being financed.

Natural Disaster/Epidemic Risk

Natural or environmental disasters, such as earthquakes, fires, floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other severe weather-related phenomena generally, and widespread disease, including pandemics and epidemics, have been and can be highly disruptive to economies and markets, adversely impacting individual companies, sectors, industries, markets, currencies, interest and inflation rates, credit ratings, investor sentiment, and other factors affecting the value of the Funds' investments. Given the increasing interdependence among global economies and markets, conditions in one country, market, or region are increasingly likely to adversely affect markets, issuers, and/or foreign exchange rates in other countries, including the U.S. These disruptions could prevent the Funds from executing advantageous investment decisions in a timely manner and negatively impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives. Any such event(s) could have a significant adverse impact on the value and risk profile of the Funds.

Operational and Technology Risk/Cyber Security Risk

A Fund, its service providers, and other market participants depend on complex information technology and communications systems to conduct business functions. These systems are subject to a number of different threats or risks that could adversely affect a Fund and its shareholders, despite the efforts of a Fund and its service providers to adopt technologies, processes, and practices intended to mitigate these risks.

For example, a Fund, and its service providers, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber incidents. In general, cyber incidents can result from deliberate attacks or unintentional events. Cyber attacks include, but are not limited to, gaining unauthorized access to digital systems (e.g., through "hacking" or malicious software coding) for purposes of misappropriating assets or sensitive information, corrupting data, or causing operational disruption. Cyber attacks also may be carried out in a manner that does not require gaining unauthorized access, such as causing denial-of-service attacks on websites (i.e., efforts to make network services unavailable to intended users). Cyber security failures or breaches by a Fund's adviser, and other service providers (including, but not limited to, Fund accountants, custodians,

subadvisers, transfer agents and administrators), and the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, have the ability to cause disruptions and impact business operations, potentially resulting in financial losses, interference with a Fund's ability to calculate its net asset value, impediments to trading, the inability of a Fund's shareholders to transact business, violations of applicable privacy and other laws, regulatory fines, penalties, reputational damage, reimbursement or other compensation costs, or additional compliance costs. In addition, substantial costs may be incurred in order to prevent any cyber incidents in the future. While a Fund and its service providers have established business continuity plans in the event of, and systems designed to reduce the risks associated with, such cyber attacks, there are inherent limitations in such plans and systems including the possibility that certain risks have not been identified.

In addition, power or communications outages, acts of God, information technology equipment malfunctions, operational errors, and inaccuracies within software or data processing systems may also disrupt business operations or impact critical data. Market events also may trigger a volume of transactions that overloads current information technology and communication systems and processes, impacting the ability to conduct a Fund's operations.

The Funds cannot control the cyber security plans and systems put in place by service providers to the Funds and issuers in which the Funds invest. The Funds and their shareholders could be negatively impacted as a result.

Participation Notes

The NVIT Emerging Markets Fund may buy participation notes from a bank or broker-dealer ("issuer") that entitle the Fund to a return measured by the change in value of an identified underlying security or basket of securities (collectively, the "underlying security"). Participation notes are typically used when a direct investment in the underlying security is restricted due to country-specific regulations.

The Fund is subject to counterparty risk associated with each issuer. Investment in a participation note is not the same as investment in the constituent shares of the company. A participation note represents only an obligation of the issuer to provide the Fund the economic performance equivalent to holding shares of an underlying security. A participation note does not provide any beneficial or equitable entitlement or interest in the relevant underlying security. In other words, shares of the underlying security are not in any way owned by the Fund. However, each participation note synthetically replicates the economic benefit of holding shares in the underlying security. Because a participation note is an obligation of the issuer, rather than a direct investment in shares of the underlying security, the Fund may suffer losses potentially equal to the full value of the participation note if the issuer fails to perform its obligations. The Fund attempts to mitigate that risk by purchasing only from issuers which the subadviser deems to be creditworthy.

The issuer may, but is not required to, purchase the shares of the underlying security to hedge its obligation. The Fund may, but is not required to, purchase credit protection against the default of the issuer. When the participation note expires or the Fund exercises the participation note and closes its position, the Fund receives a payment that is based upon the then-current value of the underlying security converted into U.S. dollars (less transaction costs). The price, performance and liquidity of the participation note are all linked directly to the underlying security. The Fund's ability to redeem or exercise a participation note generally is dependent on the liquidity in the local trading market for the security underlying the participation note.

Perpetual Bonds

The NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund may invest in perpetual bonds. Perpetual bonds offer a fixed return with no maturity date. Because they never mature, perpetual bonds can be more volatile than other types of bonds that have a maturity date and may have heightened sensitivity to changes in interest rates. An issuer of perpetual bonds is responsible for coupon payments in perpetuity but does not have to redeem the securities. Perpetual bonds may be callable after a set period of time. It is possible that one or more perpetual bonds in which a Fund invests will be characterized as equity rather than debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Where such perpetual bonds are issued by non-U.S. issuers, they may be treated in turn as equity securities of a "passive foreign investment company."

Preferred Stocks, Convertible Securities and Other Equity Securities

Each of the Funds, except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in preferred stocks and other forms of convertible securities. In some instances, a Fixed-Income Fund (except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) may receive common stock, warrants or other types of equity securities resulting from a corporate action by or bankruptcy of an issuer of debt securities held by the Fund. In such instances, unless such equity securities are preferred stocks or convertible securities, the Fund will sell such equity securities as soon as reasonably practicable. Preferred stocks, like many debt obligations, are generally fixed-income securities. Shareholders of preferred stocks normally have the right to receive dividends at a fixed rate when and as declared by the issuer's board of directors, but do not participate in other amounts available for distribution by the issuing corporation. In some countries, dividends on preferred stocks may be variable, rather than fixed. Dividends on the preferred stock may be cumulative, and all cumulative dividends usually must be paid prior to common shareholders of common stock receiving any dividends. Because preferred stock dividends must be paid before common stock dividends, preferred stocks generally entail less risk than common stocks. Upon liquidation, preferred stocks are entitled to a specified liquidation preference, which is generally the same as the par or stated value, and are senior in right of payment to common stock. Preferred stocks are, however, equity securities in the sense that they do not represent a liability of the issuer and, therefore, do not offer as great a degree of protection of capital or assurance of continued income as investments in corporate debt securities. Preferred stocks are generally subordinated in right of payment to all debt obligations and creditors of the issuer, and convertible preferred stocks may be subordinated to other preferred stock of the same issuer.

Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks, or other securities that may be converted into or exchanged for a specified amount of common stock of the same or a different issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price or formula. Convertible securities have general characteristics similar to both debt obligations and equity securities. The value of a convertible security is a function of its "investment value" (determined by its yield in comparison with the yields of other securities of comparable maturity and quality that do not have a conversion privilege) and its "conversion value" (the security's worth, at market value, if converted into the underlying common stock). The investment value of a convertible security is influenced by changes in interest rates, the credit standing of the issuer and other factors. The market value of convertible securities tends to decline as interest rates increase and, conversely, tends to increase as interest rates decline. The conversion value of a convertible security is determined by the market price of the underlying common stock. The market value of convertible securities tends to vary with fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock and therefore will react to variations in the general market for equity securities. If the conversion value is low relative to the investment value, the price of the convertible security is governed principally by its investment value. Generally, the conversion value decreases as the convertible security approaches maturity. To the extent the market price of the underlying common stock approaches or exceeds the conversion price, the price of the convertible security will be increasingly influenced by its conversion value. A convertible security generally will sell at a premium over its conversion value by the extent to which investors place value on the right to acquire the underlying common stock while holding a fixed-income security. While no securities investments are without risk, investments in convertible securities generally entail less risk than investments in common stock of the same issuer.

A convertible security entitles the holder to receive interest normally paid or accrued on debt or the dividend paid on preferred stock until the convertible security matures or is redeemed, converted, or exchanged. Convertible securities have unique investment characteristics in that they generally (i) have higher yields than common stocks, but lower yields than comparable non-convertible securities, (ii) are less subject to fluctuation in value than the underlying stock since they have fixed-income characteristics, and (iii) provide the potential for capital appreciation if the market price of the underlying common stock increases. Most convertible securities currently are issued by U.S. companies, although a substantial Eurodollar convertible securities market has developed, and the markets for convertible securities denominated in local currencies are increasing.

A convertible security may be subject to redemption at the option of the issuer at a price established in the convertible security's governing instrument. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption, a Fund will be required to permit the issuer to redeem the security, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities generally are subordinated to other similar but non-convertible securities of the same issuer, although convertible bonds, as corporate debt obligations, generally enjoy seniority in right of payment to all equity securities, and convertible preferred stock is senior to common stock of the same issuer. Because of the subordination feature, however, some convertible securities typically are rated below investment grade or are not rated, depending on the general creditworthiness of the issuer.

Certain Funds may invest in convertible preferred stocks that offer enhanced yield features, such as Preferred Equity Redemption Cumulative Stocks (“PERCS”), which provide an investor, such as a Fund, with the opportunity to earn higher dividend income than is available on a company’s common stock. PERCS are preferred stocks that generally feature a mandatory conversion date, as well as a capital appreciation limit, which is usually expressed in terms of a stated price. Most PERCS expire three years from the date of issue, at which time they are convertible into common stock of the issuer. PERCS are generally not convertible into cash at maturity. Under a typical arrangement, after three years PERCS convert into one share of the issuer’s common stock if the issuer’s common stock is trading at a price below that set by the capital appreciation limit, and into less than one full share if the issuer’s common stock is trading at a price above that set by the capital appreciation limit. The amount of that fractional share of common stock is determined by dividing the price set by the capital appreciation limit by the market price of the issuer’s common stock. PERCS can be called at any time prior to maturity, and hence do not provide call protection. If called early, however, the issuer must pay a call premium over the market price to the investor. This call premium declines at a preset rate daily, up to the maturity date.

A Fund may also invest in other classes of enhanced convertible securities. These include but are not limited to Automatically Convertible Equity Securities (“ACES”), Participating Equity Preferred Stock (“PEPS”), Preferred Redeemable Increased Dividend Equity Securities (“PRIDES”), Stock Appreciation Income Linked Securities (“SAILS”), Term Convertible Notes (“TECONS”), Quarterly Income Cumulative Securities (“QICS”), and Dividend Enhanced Convertible Securities (“DECS”). ACES, PEPS, PRIDES, SAILS, TECONS, QICS, and DECS all have the following features: they are issued by the company, the common stock of which will be received in the event the convertible preferred stock is converted; unlike PERCS they do not have a capital appreciation limit; they seek to provide the investor with high current income with some prospect of future capital appreciation; they are typically issued with three- or four-year maturities; they typically have some built-in call protection for the first two to three years; and, upon maturity, they will convert into either cash or a specified number of shares of common stock.

Similarly, there may be enhanced convertible debt obligations issued by the operating company, whose common stock is to be acquired in the event the security is converted, or by a different issuer, such as an investment bank. These securities may be identified by names such as Equity Linked Securities (“ELKS”) or similar names. Typically they share most of the salient characteristics of an enhanced convertible preferred stock but will be ranked as senior or subordinated debt in the issuer’s corporate structure according to the terms of the debt indenture. There may be additional types of convertible securities not specifically referred to herein, which may be similar to those described above in which a Fund may invest, consistent with its goals and policies.

An investment in an enhanced convertible security or any other security may involve additional risks to the Fund. A Fund may have difficulty disposing of such securities because there may be a thin trading market for a particular security at any given time. Reduced liquidity may have an adverse impact on market price and a Fund’s ability to dispose of particular securities, when necessary, to meet the Fund’s liquidity needs or in response to a specific economic event, such as the deterioration in the creditworthiness of an issuer. Reduced liquidity in the secondary market for certain securities may also make it more difficult for a Fund to obtain market quotations based on actual trades for purposes of valuing the Fund’s portfolio. A Fund, however, intends to acquire liquid securities, though there can be no assurances that it will always be able to do so.

Certain Funds may also invest in zero coupon convertible securities. Zero coupon convertible securities are debt securities which are issued at a discount to their face amount and do not entitle the holder to any periodic payments of interest prior to maturity. Rather, interest earned on zero coupon convertible securities accretes at a stated yield until the security reaches its face amount at maturity. Zero coupon convertible securities are convertible into a specific number of shares of the issuer’s common stock. In addition, zero coupon convertible securities usually have put features that provide the holder with the opportunity to sell the securities back to the issuer at a stated price before maturity. Generally, the prices of zero coupon convertible securities may be more sensitive to market interest rate fluctuations than conventional convertible securities. For more information about zero coupon securities generally, see “Zero Coupon Securities, Step-Coupon Securities, Pay-In-Kind Bonds (“PIK Bonds”) and Deferred Payment Securities” below.

Current federal income tax law requires the holder of zero coupon securities to accrue income with respect to these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. Accordingly, to avoid liability for federal income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to distribute income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

Contingent Convertible Securities. A contingent convertible security (“CoCo”) is a hybrid debt security typically issued by a non-U.S. bank that, upon the occurrence of a specified trigger event, may be (i) convertible into equity securities of the issuer at a predetermined share price; or (ii) written down in liquidation value. Trigger events are identified in the document’s requirements. CoCos are designed to behave like bonds in times of economic health yet absorb losses when the trigger event occurs.

With respect to CoCos that provide for conversion of the CoCo into common shares of the issuer in the event of a trigger event, the conversion would deepen the subordination of the investor, subjecting the Fund to a greater risk of loss in the event of bankruptcy. In addition, because the common stock of the issuer may not pay a dividend, investors in such instruments could experience reduced yields (or no yields at all). With respect to CoCos that provide for the write-down in liquidation value of the CoCo in the event of a trigger event, it is possible that the liquidation value of the CoCo may be adjusted downward to below the original par value or written off entirely under certain circumstances. For instance, if losses have eroded the issuer’s capital levels below a specified threshold, the liquidation value of the CoCo may be reduced in whole or in part. The write-down of the CoCo’s par value may occur automatically and would not entitle holders to institute bankruptcy proceedings against the issuer. In addition, an automatic write-down could result in a reduced income rate if the dividend or interest payment associated with the CoCo is based on par value. Coupon payments on CoCos may be discretionary and may be canceled by the issuer for any reason or may be subject to approval by the issuer’s regulator and may be suspended in the event there are insufficient distributable reserves.

CoCos are subject to the credit, interest rate, high-yield securities, foreign securities and market risks associated with bonds and equity securities, and to the risks specified to convertible securities in general. They are also subject to other specific risks. CoCos typically are structurally subordinated to traditional convertible bonds in the issuer’s capital structure, which increases the risk that the Fund may experience a loss. In certain scenarios, investors in CoCos may suffer a loss of capital ahead of equity holders or when equity holders do not. CoCos are generally speculative and the prices of CoCos may be volatile. There is no guarantee that the Fund will receive return of principal on CoCos.

Publicly Traded Limited Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies

Entities such as limited partnerships, limited liability companies, business trusts and companies organized outside the United States may issue securities comparable to common or preferred stock. Each of the Equity Funds may invest in interests in limited liability companies, as well as publicly traded limited partnerships (limited partnership interests or units), which represent equity interests in the assets and earnings of the company’s or partnership’s trade or business. Unlike common stock in a corporation, limited partnership interests have limited or no voting rights. However, many of the risks of investing in common stocks are still applicable to investments in limited partnership interests. In addition, limited partnership interests are subject to risks not present in common stock. For example, income derived from a limited partnership deemed not to be a “qualified publicly traded partnership” will be treated as “qualifying income” under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (“Internal Revenue Code”) only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Funds. See “Other Tax Consequences” below. Also, since publicly traded limited partnerships and limited liability companies are a less common form of organizational structure than corporations, their units may be less liquid than publicly traded common stock. Also, because of the difference in organizational structure, the fair value of limited liability company or limited partnership units in a Fund’s portfolio may be based either upon the current market price of such units, or if there is no current market price, upon the pro rata value of the underlying assets of the company or partnership. Limited partnership units also have the risk that the limited partnership might, under certain circumstances, be treated as a general partnership giving rise to broader liability exposure to the limited partners for activities of the partnership. Further, the general partners of a limited partnership may be able to significantly change the business or asset structure of a limited partnership without the limited partners having any ability to disapprove any such changes. In certain limited partnerships, limited partners may also be required to return distributions previously made in the event that excess distributions have been made by the partnership, or in the event that the general partners, or their affiliates, are entitled to indemnification.

Put Bonds

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in “put” bonds. “Put” bonds are securities (including securities with variable interest rates) that may be sold back to the issuer of the security at face value at the option of the holder prior to their stated maturity. A Fund’s portfolio management intends to purchase only those put bonds for which the put option is an integral part of the security as originally issued. The option to “put” the bond back to the issuer prior to the stated final maturity can cushion the price decline of the bond in a rising interest rate environment. However, the premium paid, if any, for an option to put will have the effect of reducing the yield otherwise payable on the underlying security. For the purpose of determining the “maturity” of securities purchased subject to an option to put, and for the purpose of determining the dollar weighted average maturity of a Fund holding such securities, the Fund will consider “maturity” to be the first date on which it has the right to demand payment from the issuer.

Real Estate Investment Trusts

Although no Fund invests in real estate directly, the Equity Funds may invest in securities of real estate investment trusts (“REITs”) and other real estate industry companies or companies with substantial real estate investments and, as a result, such Funds may be subject to certain risks associated with direct ownership of real estate and with the real estate industry in general. These risks include, among others: possible declines in the value of real estate; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds; extended vacancies of properties; risks related to general and local economic conditions; overbuilding; increases in competition, property taxes and operating expenses; changes in zoning laws; costs resulting from the clean-up of, and liability to third parties for damages resulting from, environmental problems; casualty or condemnation losses; uninsured damages from floods, earthquakes or other natural disasters; limitations on and variations in rents; and changes in interest rates.

REITs are pooled investment vehicles which invest primarily in income-producing real estate or real estate-related loans or interests. REITs are generally classified as equity REITs, mortgage REITs or hybrid REITs. Equity REITs invest the majority of their assets directly in real property and derive income primarily from the collection of rents. Equity REITs can also realize capital gains by selling properties that have appreciated in value. Mortgage REITs invest the majority of their assets in real estate mortgages and derive income from the collection of interest payments. Hybrid REITs combine the investment strategies of equity REITs and mortgage REITs. REITs are not taxed on income distributed to shareholders provided they comply with several requirements of the Internal Revenue Code. The Funds pay the fees and expenses of the REITs, which, ultimately, are paid by a Fund’s shareholders.

Repurchase Agreements

Each Fund may enter into repurchase agreements. In connection with the purchase by a Fund of a repurchase agreement from member banks of the Federal Reserve System or certain non-bank dealers, the Fund’s custodian, or a sub-custodian, will have custody of, and will earmark or segregate securities acquired by the Fund under such repurchase agreement. Repurchase agreements are contracts under which the buyer of a security simultaneously commits to resell the security to the seller at an agreed-upon price and date. Any portion of a repurchase agreement that is not collateralized fully is considered by the staff of the SEC to be a loan by the Fund. To the extent that a repurchase agreement is not collateralized fully, a Fund will include any collateral that the Fund receives in calculating the Fund’s total assets in determining whether a Fund has loaned more than one-third of its assets. Repurchase agreements may be entered into with respect to securities of the type in which the Fund may invest or government securities regardless of their remaining maturities, and will require that additional securities be deposited as collateral if the value of the securities purchased should decrease below resale price. Repurchase agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency by the other party, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund’s ability to dispose of the underlying securities, the risk of a possible decline in the value of the underlying securities during the period in which a Fund seeks to assert its rights to them, the risk of incurring expenses associated with asserting those rights and the risk of losing all or part of the income from the repurchase agreement. A Fund’s portfolio management reviews the creditworthiness of those banks and other recognized financial institutions with which a Fund enters into repurchase agreements to evaluate these risks.

Restricted, Non-Publicly Traded and Illiquid Securities

Each Fund may not invest more than 15% (5% with respect to the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) of its net assets, in the aggregate, in illiquid securities, including repurchase agreements which have a maturity of longer than seven days, time deposits maturing in more than seven days and securities that are illiquid because of the absence of a readily available market or legal or contractual restrictions on resale or other factors limiting the marketability of the security. Repurchase agreements subject to demand are deemed to have a maturity equal to the notice period.

Historically, illiquid securities have included securities subject to contractual or legal restrictions on resale because they have not been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), securities which are otherwise not readily marketable and repurchase agreements having a maturity of longer than seven days. In addition, a security is illiquid if it 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. Securities which have not been registered under the Securities Act are referred to as private placements or restricted securities and are purchased directly from the issuer or in the secondary market. Unless subsequently registered for sale, these securities can only be sold in privately negotiated transactions or pursuant to an exemption from registration. The Funds typically do not hold a significant amount of these restricted or other illiquid securities because of the potential for delays on resale and uncertainty in valuation. Limitations on resale may have an adverse effect on the marketability of portfolio securities, and a Fund might be unable to dispose of restricted or other illiquid securities promptly or at reasonable prices and might thereby experience difficulty satisfying redemptions within seven days. A Fund might also have to register such restricted securities in order to dispose of them, resulting in additional expense and delay. Adverse market conditions could impede such a public offering of securities.

A large institutional market exists for certain securities that are not registered under the Securities Act including repurchase agreements, commercial paper, foreign securities, municipal securities and corporate bonds and notes. Institutional investors depend on an efficient institutional market in which the unregistered security can be readily resold or on an issuer’s ability to honor a demand for repayment. The fact that there are contractual or legal restrictions on resale to the general public or to certain institutions may not be indicative of the liquidity of such investments.

The SEC has adopted Rule 144A, which allows for a broader institutional trading market for securities otherwise subject to restriction on resale to the general public. Rule 144A establishes a “safe harbor” from the registration requirements of the Securities Act for resales of certain securities to qualified institutional buyers.

Any such restricted securities will be considered to be illiquid for purposes of a Fund’s limitations on investments in illiquid securities unless, pursuant to procedures adopted by the Board of Trustees, a Fund’s portfolio management has determined such securities to be liquid because such securities are eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144A and are readily saleable, or if such securities may be readily saleable in foreign markets. To the extent that qualified institutional buyers may become uninterested in purchasing Rule 144A securities, a Fund’s level of illiquidity may increase.

A Fund may sell OTC options and, in connection therewith, earmark or segregate assets to cover its obligations with respect to OTC options written by the Fund. The assets used as cover for OTC options written by a Fund will be considered illiquid unless the OTC options are sold to qualified dealers who agree that the Fund may repurchase any OTC option it writes at a maximum price to be calculated by a formula set forth in the option agreement. The cover for an OTC option written subject to this procedure would be considered illiquid only to the extent that the maximum repurchase price under the formula exceeds the intrinsic value of the option.

A Fund’s portfolio management will monitor the liquidity of restricted securities in the portion of a Fund it manages. In reaching liquidity decisions, the following factors are considered: (1) the unregistered nature of the security; (2) the frequency of trades and quotes for the security; (3) the number of dealers wishing to purchase or sell the security and the number of other potential purchasers; (4) dealer undertakings to make a market in the security; and (5) the nature of the security and the nature of the marketplace trades (e.g., the time needed to dispose of the security, the method of soliciting offers and the mechanics of the transfer).

Pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act, a Fund (other than the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) assesses, manages, and periodically reviews its liquidity risk. The NVIT Government Money Market Fund manages its liquidity pursuant to the requirements of Rule 2a-7.

Private Placement Commercial Paper. Commercial paper eligible for resale under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act (“Section 4(2) paper”) is offered only to accredited investors. Rule 506 of Regulation D in the Securities Act lists investment companies as an accredited investor.

Section 4(2) paper not eligible for resale under Rule 144A under the Securities Act shall be deemed liquid if: (1) the Section 4(2) paper is not traded flat or in default as to principal and interest; (2) the Section 4(2) paper is rated in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two NRSROs, or if only one NRSRO rates the security, it is rated in one of the two highest categories by that NRSRO; and (3) the Fund’s portfolio management believes that, based on the trading markets for such security, such security can be 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.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Mortgage Dollar Rolls

Each Fund may engage in reverse repurchase agreements to facilitate portfolio liquidity, a practice common in the mutual fund industry, or for arbitrage transactions discussed below. In a reverse repurchase agreement, a Fund would sell a security and enter into an agreement to repurchase the security at a specified future date and price. A Fund generally retains the right to interest and principal payments on the security. Since a Fund receives cash upon entering into a reverse repurchase agreement, it may be considered a borrowing under the 1940 Act (see “Borrowing”). When required by guidelines of the SEC, a Fund will segregate or earmark permissible liquid assets to secure its obligations to repurchase the security. At the time a Fund enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will establish and maintain segregated or earmarked liquid assets with an approved custodian having a value not less than the repurchase price (including accrued interest). The segregated or earmarked liquid assets will be marked-to-market daily and additional assets will be segregated or earmarked on any day in which the assets fall below the repurchase price (plus accrued interest). A Fund’s liquidity and ability to manage its assets might be affected when it sets aside cash or portfolio securities to cover such commitments. Reverse repurchase agreements involve the risk that the market value of the securities retained in lieu of sale may decline below the price of the securities the Fund has sold but is obligated to repurchase. In the event the buyer of securities under a reverse repurchase agreement files for bankruptcy or becomes insolvent, such buyer or its trustee or receiver may receive an extension of time to determine whether to enforce the Fund’s obligation to repurchase the securities, and the Fund’s use of the proceeds of the reverse repurchase agreement may effectively be restricted pending such determination.

The Fixed-Income Funds also may invest in mortgage dollar rolls, which are arrangements in which a Fund would sell mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contract to purchase substantially similar securities on a specified future date. While a Fund would forego principal and interest paid on the mortgage-backed securities during the roll period, the Fund would be compensated by the difference between the current sales price and the lower price for the future purchase as well as by any interest earned on the proceeds of the initial sale. A Fund also could be compensated through the receipt of fee income equivalent to a lower forward price. At the time the Fund would enter into a mortgage dollar roll, it would earmark or set aside permissible liquid assets in a segregated account to secure its obligation for the forward commitment to buy mortgage-backed securities. Depending on whether the segregated or earmarked assets are cash equivalent or some other type of security, entering into mortgage dollar rolls may subject the Fund to additional interest rate sensitivity. If the segregated or earmarked assets are cash equivalents that mature prior to the mortgage dollar roll settlement, there is little likelihood that the sensitivity will increase; however, if the segregated or earmarked assets are subject to interest rate risk because they settle later, then the Fund’s interest rate sensitivity could increase. Mortgage dollar roll transactions may be considered a borrowing by the Funds (See “Borrowing”).

Mortgage dollar rolls and reverse repurchase agreements may be used as arbitrage transactions in which a Fund will maintain an offsetting position in investment grade debt obligations or repurchase agreements that mature on or before the settlement date on the related mortgage dollar roll or reverse repurchase agreements. Since a Fund will receive interest on the securities or repurchase agreements in which it invests the transaction proceeds, such transactions may involve leverage. However, since such securities or repurchase agreements will be high quality and will mature on or before the settlement date of the mortgage dollar roll or reverse repurchase agreement, the Fund’s portfolio management believes that such arbitrage transactions do not present the risks to the Fund that are associated with other types of leverage.

Securities of Investment Companies

As permitted by the 1940 Act, a Fund may generally invest up to 10% of its total assets, calculated at the time of investment, in the securities of other open-end or closed-end investment companies. No more than 5% of a Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one investment company nor may it acquire more than 3% of the voting securities of any other investment company. Notwithstanding these restrictions, each Fund may invest any amount, pursuant to Rule 12d1-1 of the 1940 Act, in affiliated or unaffiliated investment companies that hold themselves out as "money market funds" and which operate in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. A Fund will indirectly bear its proportionate share of any management fees paid by an investment company in which it invests in addition to the advisory fee paid by the Fund. Some of the countries in which a Fund may invest may not permit direct investment by outside investors. Investments in such countries may only be permitted through foreign government-approved or government-authorized investment vehicles, which may include other investment companies.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Funds (except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund) may invest in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"). ETFs are regulated as registered investment companies under the 1940 Act. Many ETFs acquire and hold securities of all of the companies or other issuers, or a representative sampling of companies or other issuers that are components of a particular index. Such ETFs typically are intended to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the price and yield performance of the corresponding market index, and the value of their shares should, under normal circumstances, closely track the value of the index's underlying component securities. Because an ETF has operating expenses and transaction costs, while a market index does not, ETFs that track particular indices typically will be unable to match the performance of the index exactly. ETF shares may be purchased and sold in the secondary trading market on a securities exchange, in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. More recently, actively managed ETFs have been created that are managed similarly to other investment companies.

The shares of an ETF may be assembled in a block known as a creation unit and redeemed in-kind for a portfolio of the underlying securities (based on the ETF's net asset value) together with a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends as of the date of redemption. Conversely, a creation unit may be purchased from the ETF by depositing a specified portfolio of the ETF's underlying securities, as well as a cash payment generally equal to accumulated dividends of the securities (net of expenses) up to the time of deposit. ETF shares, as opposed to creation units, are generally purchased and sold by smaller investors in a secondary market on a securities exchange. ETF shares can be traded in lots of any size, at any time during the trading day. Although a Fund, like most other investors in ETFs, intends to purchase and sell ETF shares primarily in the secondary trading market, a Fund may redeem creation units for the underlying securities (and any applicable cash), and may assemble a portfolio of the underlying securities and use it (and any required cash) to purchase creation units, if the investment manager believes it is in the Fund's best interest to do so.

An investment in an ETF is subject to all of the risks of investing in the securities held by the ETF and has the same risks as investing in a closed-end fund. In addition, because of the ability of large market participants to arbitrage price differences by purchasing or redeeming creation units, the difference between the market value and the net asset value of ETF shares should in most cases be small. An ETF may be terminated and need to liquidate its portfolio securities at a time when the prices for those securities are falling.

Short Selling of Securities

The Index Funds may engage in short selling of securities consistent with their respective strategies. In a short sale of securities, a Fund sells stock which it does not own, making delivery with securities "borrowed" from a broker. The Fund is then obligated to replace the borrowed security by purchasing it at the market price at the time of replacement. This price may or may not be less than the price at which the security was sold by the Fund. Until the security is replaced, the Fund is required to pay the lender any dividends or interest which accrue during the period of the loan. In order to borrow the security, the Fund also may have to pay a premium and/or interest which would increase the cost of the security sold. The proceeds of the short sale will be retained by the broker, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out. In addition, the broker may require the deposit of collateral (generally, up to 50% of the value of the securities sold short).

A Fund will incur a loss as a result of the short sale if the price of the security increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. A Fund will realize a gain if the security declines in price between those two dates. The amount of any gain will be decreased and the amount of any loss will be increased by any

premium or interest the Fund may be required to pay in connection with the short sale. When a cash dividend is declared on a security for which a Fund has a short position, the Fund incurs the obligation to pay an amount equal to that dividend to the lender of the shorted security. However, any such dividend on a security sold short generally reduces the market value of the shorted security, thus increasing the Fund's unrealized gain or reducing the Fund's unrealized loss on its short-sale transaction. Whether a Fund will be successful in utilizing a short sale will depend, in part, on its portfolio management's ability to correctly predict whether the price of a security it borrows to sell short will decrease.

In a short sale, the seller does not immediately deliver the securities sold and is said to have a short position in those securities until delivery occurs. A Fund must segregate or earmark an amount of cash or other liquid assets equal to the difference between (a) the market value of securities sold short at the time that they were sold short and (b) the value of the collateral deposited with the broker to meet margin requirements in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). While the short position is open, the Fund must maintain on a daily basis segregated or earmarked liquid assets at such a level that the amount segregated or earmarked plus the amount of collateral deposited with the broker as margin equals the current market value of the securities sold short.

A Fund also may engage in short sales if at the time of the short sale the Fund owns or has the right to obtain without additional cost an equal amount of the security being sold short. This investment technique is known as a short sale "against the box." The Funds do not intend to engage in short sales against the box for investment purposes. A Fund may, however, make a short sale as a hedge, when it believes that the price of a security may decline, causing a decline in the value of a security owned by the Fund (or a security convertible or exchangeable for such security), or when the Fund wants to sell the security at an attractive current price. In such case, any future losses in the Fund's long position should be offset by a gain in the short position and, conversely, any gain in the long position should be reduced by a loss in the short position. The extent to which such gains or losses are reduced will depend upon the amount of the security sold short relative to the amount the Fund owns. There will be certain additional transaction costs associated with short sales against the box. For tax purposes a Fund that enters into a short sale "against the box" may be treated as having made a constructive sale of an "appreciated financial position" causing the Fund to realize a gain (but not a loss).

Short-Term Instruments

Each Fund may invest in short-term instruments, including money market instruments. Short-term instruments may include the following types of instruments:

- shares of money market mutual funds, including those that may be advised by a Fund's portfolio management;
- obligations issued or guaranteed as to interest and principal by the U.S. government, its agencies, or instrumentalities, or any federally chartered corporation;
- obligations of sovereign foreign governments, their agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions;
- obligations of municipalities and states, their agencies and political subdivisions;
- high-quality asset-backed commercial paper;
- repurchase agreements;
- bank or savings and loan obligations;
- high-quality commercial paper (including asset-backed commercial paper), which are short-term unsecured promissory notes issued by corporations in order to finance their current operations. It also may be issued by foreign issuers, such as foreign governments, states and municipalities;
- high-quality bank loan participation agreements representing obligations of corporations having a high-quality short-term rating, at the date of investment, and under which a Fund will look to the creditworthiness of the lender bank, which is obligated to make payments of principal and interest on the loan, as well as to creditworthiness of the borrower;
- high-quality short-term corporate obligations;
- certain variable-rate and floating-rate securities with maturities longer than 397 days, but which are subject to interest rate resetting provisions and demand features within 397 days;
- extendable commercial notes, which differ from traditional commercial paper because the issuer can extend the maturity of the note up to 397 days with the option to call the note any time during the extension period. Because extension will occur when the issuer does not have other viable options for lending, these notes may be considered illiquid, particularly during the extension period; and
- unrated short-term debt obligations that are determined by a Fund's portfolio management to be of comparable quality to the securities described above.

Bank Obligations. Bank obligations include certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances and fixed time deposits. A certificate of deposit is a short-term negotiable certificate issued by a commercial bank against funds deposited in the bank and is either interest-bearing or purchased on a discount basis. A bankers' acceptance is a short-term draft drawn on a commercial bank by a borrower, usually in connection with an international commercial transaction. The borrower is liable for payment as is the bank, which unconditionally guarantees to pay the draft at its face amount on the maturity date. Fixed time deposits are obligations of branches of U.S. banks or foreign banks which are payable at a stated maturity date and bear a fixed rate of interest. Although fixed time deposits do not have a market, there are no contractual restrictions on the right to transfer a beneficial interest in the deposit to a third party.

Bank obligations may be general obligations of the parent bank or may be limited to the issuing branch by the terms of the specific obligations or by government regulation. Bank obligations may be issued by domestic banks (including their branches located outside the United States), domestic and foreign branches of foreign banks and savings and loan associations.

Eurodollar and Yankee Obligations. Eurodollar bank obligations are dollar-denominated certificates of deposit and time deposits issued outside the U.S. capital markets by foreign branches of U.S. banks and by foreign banks. Yankee bank obligations are dollar-denominated obligations issued in the U.S. capital markets by foreign banks.

Eurodollar and Yankee bank obligations are subject to the same risks that pertain to domestic issues, notably credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. Additionally, Eurodollar (and to a limited extent, Yankee) bank obligations are subject to certain sovereign risks and other risks associated with foreign investments. One such risk is the possibility that a sovereign country might prevent capital, in the form of dollars, from flowing across their borders. Other risks include: adverse political and economic developments; the extent and quality of government regulation of financial markets and institutions; the imposition of foreign withholding taxes, and the expropriation or nationalization of foreign issues. However, Eurodollar and Yankee bank obligations held in a Fund will undergo the same credit analysis as domestic issuers in which the Fund invests, and will have at least the same financial strength as the domestic issuers approved for the Fund.

Small- and Medium-Cap Companies and Emerging Growth Stocks

The Equity Funds may invest in small- and medium-cap companies and emerging growth stocks. Investing in securities of small-sized companies, including micro-capitalization companies and emerging growth companies, may involve greater risks than investing in the stocks of larger, more established companies, including possible risk of loss. Also, because these securities may have limited marketability, their prices may be more volatile than securities of larger, more established companies or the market averages in general. Because small-sized, medium-cap and emerging growth companies normally have fewer shares outstanding than larger companies, it may be more difficult for a Fund to buy or sell significant numbers of such shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Small-sized and emerging growth companies may have limited product lines, markets or financial resources and may lack management depth. In addition, small-sized, medium-cap and emerging growth companies are typically subject to wider variations in earnings and business prospects than are larger, more established companies. There is typically less publicly available information concerning small-sized, medium-cap and emerging growth companies than for larger, more established ones.

Special Situation Companies

The Equity Funds may invest in "special situation companies," which include those involved in an actual or prospective acquisition or consolidation; reorganization; recapitalization; merger, liquidation or distribution of cash, securities or other assets; a tender or exchange offer; a breakup or workout of a holding company; or litigation which, if resolved favorably, would improve the value of the company's stock. If the actual or prospective situation does not materialize as anticipated, the market price of the securities of a "special situation company" may decline significantly. Therefore, an investment in a fund that invests a significant portion of its assets in these securities may involve a greater degree of risk than an investment in other mutual funds that seek long-term growth of capital by investing in better-known, larger companies. The portfolio management of such Fund believes, however, that if it analyzes "special situation companies" carefully and invests in the securities of these companies at the appropriate time, the Fund may achieve capital growth. There can be no assurance, however, that a special situation that exists at the time a Fund makes its investment will be consummated under the terms and within the time period contemplated, if it is consummated at all.

Standby Commitment Agreements

Except for the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, each Fixed-Income Fund may enter into standby commitment agreements. Standby commitment agreements commit a Fund, for a stated period of time, to purchase a stated amount of fixed-income securities that may be issued and sold to the Fund at the option of the issuer. The price and coupon of the security is fixed at the time of the commitment. At the time of entering into the agreement the Fund is paid a commitment fee, regardless of whether or not the security is ultimately issued. A Fund may enter into such agreements for the purpose of investing in the security underlying the commitment at a yield and price that is considered advantageous to the Fund. The Fund segregates or earmarks liquid assets in the aggregate amount equal to the purchase price of the securities underlying the commitment.

There can be no assurance that the securities subject to a standby commitment will be issued and the value of the security, if issued, on the delivery date may be more or less than its purchase price. Since the issuance of the security underlying the commitment is at the option of the issuer, a Fund may bear the risk of a decline in the value of such security and may not benefit from appreciation in the value of the security during the commitment period if the security is not ultimately issued.

The purchase of a security subject to a standby commitment agreement and the related commitment fee will be recorded on the date on which the security can reasonably be expected to be issued, and the value of the security will thereafter be reflected in the calculation of a Fund's net asset value. The cost basis of the security will be adjusted by the amount of the commitment fee. In the event the security is not issued, the commitment fee will be recorded as income on the expiration date of the standby commitment.

Strip Bonds

The Fixed-Income Funds, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in strip bonds. Strip bonds are debt securities that are stripped of their interest (usually by a financial intermediary) after the securities are issued. The market value of these securities generally fluctuates more in response to changes in interest rates than interest paying securities of comparable maturity.

Supranational Entities

The Fixed-Income Funds may invest in debt securities of supranational entities. Examples of such entities include the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the European Steel and Coal Community, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The government members, or "stockholders," usually make initial capital contributions to the supranational entity and in many cases are committed to make additional capital contributions if the supranational entity is unable to repay its borrowings. There is no guarantee that one or more stockholders of a supranational entity will continue to make any necessary additional capital contributions. If such contributions are not made, the entity may be unable to pay interest or repay principal on its debt securities, and a Fund may lose money on such investments.

Temporary Investments

Generally, each of the Funds will be fully invested in accordance with its investment objective and strategies. However, pending investment of cash balances, in anticipation of redemptions or for other cash management purposes, or if a Fund's subadviser believes that business, economic, political or financial conditions warrant, a Fund may invest without limit in high-quality fixed-income securities, cash or money market cash equivalents, as described herein and, subject to the limits of the 1940 Act, shares of other investment companies that invest in securities in which the Fund may invest. Should this occur, a Fund will not be pursuing its investment objective and may miss potential market upswings. Each Index Fund uses an indexing strategy and does not attempt to manage market volatility, use defensive strategies or reduce the effects of any long-term periods of poor securities performance, although each Index Fund may use temporary investments pending investment of cash balances or to manage anticipated redemption activity. See also "Short-Term Instruments."

U.S. Government Securities and U.S. Government Agency Securities

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in a variety of securities which are issued or guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the U.S. government (including U.S. Treasury securities), and by various agencies or instrumentalities which have been established or sponsored by the U.S. government. Each of the Equity Funds may invest in U.S. Treasury securities.

U.S. Treasury securities are backed by the “full faith and credit” of the United States. Securities issued or guaranteed by federal agencies and U.S. government-sponsored instrumentalities may or may not be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States. In the case of securities not backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, investors in such securities look principally to the agency or instrumentality issuing or guaranteeing the obligation for ultimate repayment, and may not be able to assert a claim against the United States itself in the event the agency or instrumentality does not meet its commitment. Agencies which are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States include the Export-Import Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Financing Bank, and others. Certain agencies and instrumentalities, such as the GNMA, are, in effect, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States through provisions in their charters that they may make “indefinite and unlimited” drawings on the U.S. Treasury if needed to service its debt. Debt from certain other agencies and instrumentalities, including the Federal Home Loan Banks and FNMA, are not guaranteed by the United States, but those institutions are protected by the discretionary authority for the U.S. Treasury to purchase certain amounts of their securities to assist the institutions in meeting their debt obligations. Finally, other agencies and instrumentalities, such as the Farm Credit System and the FHLMC, are federally chartered institutions under U.S. government supervision, but their debt securities are backed only by the creditworthiness of those institutions, not the U.S. government.

Some of the U.S. government agencies that issue or guarantee securities include the Export-Import Bank of the United States, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, Maritime Administration, Small Business Administration, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

An instrumentality of a U.S. government agency is a government agency organized under Federal charter with government supervision. Instrumentalities issuing or guaranteeing securities include, among others, Federal Home Loan Banks, the Federal Land Banks, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and the FNMA.

The maturities of such securities usually range from three months to 30 years. While such securities may be guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government or its instrumentalities, their market values may fluctuate and are not guaranteed, which may, along with the other securities in a Fund’s portfolio, cause the Fund’s daily net asset value to fluctuate.

The Federal Reserve creates STRIPS (Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities) by separating the coupon payments and the principal payment from an outstanding Treasury security and selling them as individual securities. To the extent a Fund purchases the principal portion of STRIPS, the Fund will not receive regular interest payments. Instead STRIPS are sold at a deep discount from their face value. Because the principal portion of the STRIPS does not pay current income, its price can be volatile when interest rates change. In calculating its dividend, a Fund takes into account as income a portion of the difference between the principal portion of the STRIPS’ purchase price and its face value.

In September 2008, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Federal Housing Finance Administration (“FHFA”) placed FNMA and FHLMC into a conservatorship under FHFA. As conservator, the FHFA assumed all the powers of the shareholders, directors and officers with the goal of preserving and conserving the assets and property of FNMA and FHLMC. However, FNMA and FHLMC continue to operate legally as business corporations and FHFA has delegated to the Chief Executive Officer and Board of Directors the responsibility for much of the day-to-day operations of the companies. FNMA and FHLMC must follow the laws and regulations governing financial disclosure, including SEC requirements. The long-term effect that this conservatorship will have on these companies’ debt and equity securities is unclear.

Inflation-Protected Bonds. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (“TIPS”) are fixed-income securities issued by the U.S. Treasury whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. The U.S. Treasury uses a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. TIPS bonds typically pay interest on a semiannual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted amount.

If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed and will fluctuate. The Funds may also invest in other inflation-related bonds which may or may not provide a similar guarantee. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal.

The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds.

Investors in an inflation-indexed mutual fund who do not reinvest the portion of the income distribution that is attributable to inflation adjustments will not maintain the purchasing power of the investment over the long term. This is because interest earned depends on the amount of principal invested, and that principal will not grow with inflation if the investor fails to reinvest the principal adjustment paid out as part of a Fund's income distributions.

While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPI-U"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPI-U is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. Inflation-indexed securities issued by a foreign government are generally adjusted to reflect a comparable inflation index, calculated by that government. There can be no assurance that the CPI-U or any foreign inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Moreover, there can be no assurance that the rate of inflation in a foreign country will be correlated to the rate of inflation in the United States.

Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity.

Warrants and Rights

Each of the Equity Funds may invest in or hold warrants and rights. Warrants are securities giving the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy the stock of an issuer at a given price (generally higher than the value of the stock at the time of issuance), on a specified date, during a specified period, or perpetually. Rights are similar to warrants, but normally have a shorter duration. Warrants and rights may be acquired separately or in connection with the acquisition of securities. Warrants and rights do not carry with them the right to dividends or voting rights with respect to the securities that they entitle their holder to purchase, and they do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuer. As a result, warrants and rights may be considered more speculative than certain other types of investments. In addition, the value of a warrant or right does not necessarily change with the value of the underlying securities, and a warrant or right ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date.

When-Issued Securities and Delayed-Delivery Transactions

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in when-issued securities and engage in delayed-delivery transactions. When securities are purchased on a "when-issued" basis or purchased for delayed delivery, payment and delivery occur beyond the normal settlement date at a stated price and yield. When-issued transactions normally settle within 45 days. The payment obligation and the interest rate that will be received on when-issued securities are fixed at the time the buyer enters into the commitment. Due to fluctuations in the value of securities purchased or sold on a when-issued or delayed-delivery basis, the yields obtained on such securities may be higher or lower than the yields available in the market on the dates when the investments are actually delivered to the buyers. The greater a Fund's outstanding commitments for these securities, the

greater the exposure to potential fluctuations in the net asset value of the Fund. Purchasing when-issued or delayed-delivery securities may involve the additional risk that the yield or market price available in the market when the delivery occurs may be higher or the market price lower than that obtained at the time of commitment.

When a Fund agrees to purchase when-issued or delayed-delivery securities, to the extent required by the SEC, its custodian will earmark or set aside permissible liquid assets equal to the amount of the commitment in a segregated account. Normally, the custodian will earmark or set aside portfolio securities sufficient to satisfy a purchase commitment, and in such a case the Fund may be required subsequently to earmark or place additional assets in the segregated assets in order to ensure that the value of the segregated account remains equal to the amount of a Fund's commitment. It may be expected that a Fund's net assets will fluctuate to a greater degree when it earmarks or sets aside portfolio securities to cover such purchase commitments than when it sets aside cash. In addition, because the Fund will earmark or set aside cash or liquid portfolio securities to satisfy its purchase commitments in the manner described above, such Fund's liquidity and the ability of its portfolio management to manage it might be affected in the event its commitments to purchase "when-issued" securities ever exceed 25% of the value of its total assets. When a Fund engages in when-issued or delayed-delivery transactions, it relies on the other party to consummate the trade. Failure of the seller to do so may result in the Fund incurring a loss or missing an opportunity to obtain a price considered to be advantageous.

Zero Coupon Securities, Step-Coupon Securities, Pay-In-Kind Bonds ("PIK Bonds") and Deferred Payment Securities

Each of the Fixed-Income Funds may invest in zero coupon securities and step-coupon securities. In addition, each of the Fixed-Income Funds, except the NVIT Government Money Market Fund, may invest in PIK Bonds and deferred payment securities. Zero coupon securities are debt securities that pay no cash income but are sold at substantial discounts from their value at maturity. Step-coupon securities are debt securities that do not make regular cash interest payments and are sold at a deep discount to their face value. When a zero coupon security is held to maturity, its entire return, which consists of the amortization of discount, comes from the difference between its purchase price and its maturity value. This difference is known at the time of purchase, so that investors holding zero coupon securities until maturity know at the time of their investment what the expected return on their investment will be. Zero coupon securities may have conversion features. PIK bonds pay all or a portion of their interest in the form of debt or equity securities. Deferred payment securities are securities that remain zero coupon securities until a predetermined date, at which time the stated coupon rate becomes effective and interest becomes payable at regular intervals. Deferred payment securities are often sold at substantial discounts from their maturity value.

Zero coupon securities, PIK bonds and deferred payment securities tend to be subject to greater price fluctuations in response to changes in interest rates than are ordinary interest-paying debt securities with similar maturities. The value of zero coupon securities appreciates more during periods of declining interest rates and depreciates more during periods of rising interest rates than ordinary interest-paying debt securities with similar maturities. Zero coupon securities, PIK bonds and deferred payment securities may be issued by a wide variety of corporate and governmental issuers. Although these instruments are generally not traded on a national securities exchange, they are widely traded by brokers and dealers and, to such extent, will not be considered illiquid for the purposes of a Fund's limitation on investments in illiquid securities.

Current federal income tax law requires the holder of zero coupon securities, certain PIK bonds and deferred payment securities acquired at a discount (such as Brady Bonds) to accrue income with respect to these securities prior to the receipt of cash payments. Accordingly, to avoid liability for federal income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to distribute income accrued with respect to these securities and may have to dispose of portfolio securities under disadvantageous circumstances in order to generate cash to satisfy these distribution requirements.

The Index Funds

NVIT Bond Index Fund. The investment objective of the NVIT Bond Index Fund is to seek to match the performance of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (the "Aggregate Index") as closely as possible before the deduction of Fund expenses. The Aggregate Index is composed primarily of U.S. dollar denominated investment grade bonds of different types, including U.S. government securities; U.S. government agency securities; corporate bonds issued by U.S. and foreign companies; mortgage-backed securities; securities of foreign governments and their agencies; and securities of supranational entities, such as the World Bank. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NVIT International Index Fund. The investment objective of the NVIT International Index Fund is to seek to match the performance of the MSCI Europe, Australia and Far East Index (the “EAFE Index”) as closely as possible before the deduction of Fund expenses. The EAFE Index is a market-weighted index composed of common stocks of companies from various industrial sectors whose primary trading markets are located outside the United States. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund. The investment objective of the NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund is to seek capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund. The investment objective of the NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund is to seek long-term capital appreciation. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

NVIT Small Cap Index Fund. The investment objective of the NVIT Small Cap Index Fund is to seek to match the performance of the Russell 2000® Index (the “Russell 2000”) as closely as possible before the deduction of Fund expenses. The Russell 2000 is a market-weighted index composed of approximately 2000 common stocks of smaller U.S. companies in a wide range of businesses chosen by Russell Investments based on a number of factors, including industry representation, market value, economic sector and operating/financial condition. There can be no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.

About Indexing. The Index Funds are not managed according to traditional methods of “active” investment management, which involve the buying and selling of securities based upon economic, financial, and market analyses and investment judgment. Instead, each Index Fund, utilizing essentially a “passive” or “indexing” investment approach, seeks to replicate, before each Fund’s expenses (which can be expected to reduce the total return of the Fund), the total return of its respective index.

Indexing and Managing the Funds. Each Index Fund will be substantially invested in securities in the applicable index, and invests at least 80% of its net assets in securities or other financial instruments which are contained in or correlated with securities in the applicable index (with the exception of the Nationwide NYSE Arca Tech 100 Index Fund, which invests at least 90% of its net assets in securities or other financial instruments which are contained in or correlated with the securities in the NYSE Arca Tech 100 Index).

Because each Index Fund seeks to replicate the total return of its respective index, BlackRock Investment Management, LLC (“BlackRock”), subadviser to NVIT Bond Index Fund, NVIT International Index Fund, NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund, NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund and NVIT Small Cap Index Fund, generally will not attempt to judge the merits of any particular security as an investment but will seek only to replicate the total return of the securities in the relevant index. However, BlackRock may omit or remove a security which is included in an index from the portfolio of an Index Fund if, following objective criteria, BlackRock judges the security to be insufficiently liquid, believes the merit of the investment has been substantially impaired by extraordinary events or financial conditions, or determines that the security is no longer useful in attempting to replicate the total return of the index.

BlackRock may acquire certain financial instruments based upon individual securities or based upon or consisting of one or more baskets of securities (which basket may be based upon a target index). Certain of these instruments may represent an indirect ownership interest in such securities or baskets. Others may provide for the payment to an Index Fund or by an Index Fund of amounts based upon the performance (positive, negative or both) of a particular security or basket. BlackRock will select such instruments when it believes that the use of the instrument will correlate substantially with the expected total return of a target security or index. In connection with the use of such instruments, BlackRock may enter into short sales in an effort to adjust the weightings of particular securities represented in the basket to more accurately reflect such securities weightings in the target index.

The ability of each Index Fund to satisfy its investment objective depends to some extent on BlackRock’s ability to manage cash flow (primarily from purchases and redemptions and distributions from the Fund’s investments). BlackRock will make investment changes to an Index Fund’s portfolio to accommodate cash flow while continuing to seek to replicate the total return of the target index. Investors should also be aware that the investment performance of each index is a hypothetical number which does not take into account brokerage commissions and other transaction costs, custody and other costs of investing, and any incremental operating costs (e.g., transfer agency, accounting) that will be borne by the Index Funds.

Each Index Fund's ability to replicate the total return of its respective index may be affected by, among other things, transaction costs, administration and other expenses incurred by the Index Fund, taxes (including foreign withholding taxes, which will affect the NVIT International Index Fund and the NVIT Bond Index Fund due to foreign tax withholding practices), and changes in either the composition of the index or the assets of an Index Fund. In addition, each Index Fund's total return will be affected by incremental operating costs (e.g., investment advisory, transfer agency, accounting) that will be borne by the Fund.

Additional Information Concerning the Indices

Aggregate Index. The NVIT Bond Index Fund is not promoted, sponsored or endorsed by, nor in any way affiliated with Bloomberg or Barclays. Neither Bloomberg nor Barclays has responsibility for and does not participate in the NVIT Bond Index Fund's management.

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EAFE Index. The NVIT International Index Fund is not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by MSCI Inc. ("MSCI"), any of its affiliates, any of its information providers or any other third party involved in, or related to, compiling, computing or creating any MSCI index (collectively, the "MSCI Parties"), including the EAFE Index. The EAFE Index is the exclusive property of MSCI. MSCI and the EAFE Index are service mark(s) of MSCI or its affiliates and have been licensed for use for certain purposes by Nationwide Fund Advisors, as the investment adviser to the NVIT International Index Fund. None of the MSCI Parties makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, to the issuer or shareholders of the NVIT International Index Fund or any other person or entity regarding the advisability of investing in funds generally or in the NVIT International Index Fund particularly or the ability of any MSCI index to track corresponding stock market performance. MSCI or its affiliates are the licensors of certain trademarks, service marks and trade names and of the MSCI indices which are determined, composed and calculated by MSCI without regard to the NVIT International Index Fund or its shareholders or any other person or entity. None of the MSCI Parties has any obligation to take the needs of the NVIT International Index Fund or its shareholders or any other person or entity into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the MSCI indices. None of the MSCI Parties is responsible for or has participated in the determination of the timing of, prices at, or quantities of the NVIT International Index Fund to be issued or in the determination or calculation of the equation by or the consideration into which the NVIT International Index Fund is redeemable. Further, none of the MSCI Parties has any obligation or liability to the NVIT International Index Fund or its shareholders or any other person or entity in connection with the administration, marketing or offering of the NVIT International Index Fund.

Although MSCI shall obtain information for inclusion in or for use in the calculation of the MSCI indices from sources that MSCI considers reliable, none of the MSCI Parties warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or the completeness of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI Parties makes any warranty, express or

implied, as to results to be obtained by the NVIT International Index Fund, its shareholders, or any other person or entity, from the use of any MSCI index or any data included therein. None of the MSCI Parties shall have any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions of or in connection with any MSCI index or any data included therein. Further, none of the MSCI Parties makes any express or implied warranties of any kind, and the MSCI Parties hereby expressly disclaim all warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, with respect to each MSCI index and any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall any of the MSCI Parties have any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

No purchaser, seller or holder of shares of the NVIT International Index Fund, or any other person or entity, should use or refer to any MSCI trade name, trademark or service mark to sponsor, endorse, market or promote this security without first contacting MSCI to determine whether MSCI's permission is required. Under no circumstances may any person or entity claim any affiliation with MSCI without the prior written permission of MSCI.

S&P 500 Index and S&P 400 Index. Standard & Poor's 500®, S&P 500®, Standard & Poor's MidCap 400®, S&P MidCap 400®, and S&P 400® are trademarks of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. Pursuant to an agreement with McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., on behalf of the NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund and NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund, the Funds are authorized to use the trademarks of the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. The NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund and the NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund are not sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P"). S&P makes no representation or warranty, expressed or implied, to the shareholders of the Funds or any member of the public regarding the advisability of investing in securities generally or in the Funds particularly or the ability of the S&P 500® Index or the S&P 400® Index to track general stock market performance. S&P's only relationship to the Funds, the adviser or subadvisers is the licensing of certain trademarks and trade names of S&P and of the S&P 500® and S&P 400® indices which are determined, composed and calculated by S&P without regard to the Funds. S&P has no obligation to take the needs of the Funds or their shareholders into consideration in determining, composing or calculating the S&P 500® and S&P 400® Indices. S&P is not responsible for or has not participated in the determination of the prices and amount of the Funds' shares or the timing of the issuance or sale of Fund shares or in the determination or calculation of the equation by which Fund shares are redeemed. S&P has no obligation or liability in connection with the administration, marketing or trading of the Funds. S&P does not guarantee the accuracy makes no warranty, expressed or implied as to the results to be obtained by the Funds, shareholders of the Funds, or any other person or entity from the use of the S&P 500® or S&P 400® Indices or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall S&P 500® and S&P 400® Indices have any liability for any special, punitive, indirect, or consequential damages, including lost profits even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

PORTFOLIO TURNOVER

The portfolio turnover rate for each Fund is calculated by dividing the lesser of purchases and sales of portfolio securities for the year by the monthly average value of the portfolio securities, excluding securities whose maturities at the time of purchase were one year or less. High portfolio turnover rates generally will result in higher brokerage expenses, and may increase the volatility of the Fund. The table below shows any significant variation in the Funds' portfolio turnover rate for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, or any anticipated variation in the portfolio turnover rate from that reported for the last fiscal year:

Fund	For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019
NVIT Amundi Multi-Sector Bond Fund ¹	101.62%	212.51%
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund ²	39.93%	29.22%
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund ²	45.67%	24.39%
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund ²	27.72%	16.10%
NVIT Bond Index Fund ²	114.32%	82.79%
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund ²	127.19%	40.16%
NVIT Core Bond Fund ²	67.80%	43.79%
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund ²	201.93%	173.78%
NVIT International Equity Fund ²	95.01%	49.50%

Fund	For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020	For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund ²	187.56%	48.66%
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund ²	132.01%	43.24%
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund ²	97.54%	46.78%
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund ¹	49.77%	127.30%
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund ²	105.33%	27.03%
NVIT Real Estate Fund ²	72.49%	44.83%
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund ²	72.41%	50.59%
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund ²	86.95%	60.07%

¹ The portfolio managers for the Funds are not limited by portfolio turnover in their management style, and a Fund's portfolio turnover will fluctuate based on particular market conditions and stock valuations. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the portfolio managers made fewer changes than they deemed necessary during fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

² The portfolio managers for the Funds are not limited by portfolio turnover in their management style, and a Fund's portfolio turnover will fluctuate based on particular market conditions and stock valuations. In the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the portfolio managers made more changes than they deemed necessary during fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The following are fundamental investment restrictions for each of the Funds which cannot be changed without the vote of the majority of the outstanding shares of the Fund for which a change is proposed. The vote of the majority of the outstanding securities means the vote of (i) 67% or more of the voting securities present at such meeting, if the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities are present or represented by proxy or (ii) a majority of the outstanding voting securities, whichever is less.

Each of the Funds:

- May not lend any security or make any other loan except that each Fund may, in accordance with its investment objective and policies, (i) lend portfolio securities, (ii) purchase and hold debt securities or other debt instruments, including but not limited to loan participations and subparticipations, assignments, and structured securities, (iii) make loans secured by mortgages on real property, (iv) enter into repurchase agreements, and (v) make time deposits with financial institutions and invest in instruments issued by financial institutions, and enter into any other lending arrangement as and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rule, order or interpretation thereunder.
- May not purchase or sell real estate, except that each Fund may (i) acquire real estate through ownership of securities or instruments and sell any real estate acquired thereby, (ii) purchase or sell instruments secured by real estate (including interests therein), and (iii) purchase or sell securities issued by entities or investment vehicles that own or deal in real estate (including interests therein).
- May not borrow money or issue senior securities, except that each Fund may enter into reverse repurchase agreements and may otherwise borrow money and issue senior securities as and to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act or any rule, order or interpretation thereunder.
- May not purchase or sell commodities or commodities contracts, except to the extent disclosed in the current Prospectus or SAI of such Fund.
- May not act as an underwriter of another issuer's securities, except to the extent that each Fund may be deemed an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities.

In addition, each Fund, except NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund, NVIT Bond Index Fund, NVIT International Index Fund, NVIT Small Cap Index Fund, NVIT Real Estate Fund and NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund:

- May not purchase securities of any one issuer, other than obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, if, immediately after such purchase, more than 5% of the Fund's total assets would be invested in such issuer or the Fund would hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer, except that 25% or less of the Fund's total assets may be invested without regard to such limitations. There is no limit to the percentage of assets that may be invested in U.S. Treasury bills, notes, or other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities. The **NVIT Government Money Market Fund** will be deemed to be in compliance with this restriction so long as it is in compliance with Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act, as such Rule may be amended from time to time.

Each Fund, except for NVIT Real Estate Fund:

- May not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, more than 25% (taken at current value) of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers, the principal activities of which are in the same industry. This limitation does not apply to securities issued by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities.

Each of the NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund, NVIT Government Bond Fund and NVIT Government Money Market Fund:

- May not purchase securities on margin, but the Fund may obtain such credits as may be necessary for the clearance of purchases and sales of securities and except as may be necessary to make margin payments in connection with derivative securities transactions.

The NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund, NVIT Bond Index Fund, NVIT International Index Fund, and NVIT Small Cap Index Fund:

- May not purchase the securities of any issuer if, as a result, 25% or more (taken at current value) of the Fund's total assets would be invested in the securities of issuers, the principal activities of which are in the same industry; provided, that in replicating the weightings of a particular industry in its target index, the Fund may invest more than 25% of its total assets in securities of issuers in that industry.

Concentration Policies

The following Fund invests 25% or more of its assets in the securities of companies in the same or related industries as described below:

The NVIT Real Estate Fund:

- Shall invest more than 25% of its total assets in the securities of issuers in real estate industries.
- For purposes of calculation of this restriction, the Fund considers whether it has invested 25% or more of its total assets in the companies of the required industries.

The following are the non-fundamental operating policies of each of the Funds, except NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund, NVIT Government Bond Fund and NVIT Government Money Market Fund, which may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval:

Each Fund may not:

- Sell securities short (except for the NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund), unless the Fund owns or has the right to obtain securities equivalent in kind and amount to the securities sold short or unless it covers such short sales as required by the current rules and positions of the SEC or its staff, and provided that short positions in forward currency contracts, options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, or other derivative instruments are not deemed to constitute selling securities short. The NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund may only sell securities short in accordance with the description contained in its Prospectus or in this SAI.
- Purchase securities on margin, except that the Fund may obtain such short-term credits as are necessary for the clearance of transactions; and provided that margin deposits in connection with options, futures contracts, options on futures contracts, and transactions in currencies or other derivative instruments shall not constitute purchasing securities on margin.
- Purchase or otherwise acquire any security if, as a result, more than 15% of its net assets would be invested in securities that are illiquid. If any percentage restriction or requirement described above is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in net asset value will not constitute a violation of such restriction or requirement. However, should a change in net asset value or other external events cause a Fund's investments in illiquid securities including repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, to exceed the limit set forth above for such Fund's investment in illiquid securities, a Fund will act to cause the aggregate amount of such securities to come within such limit as soon as is reasonably practicable. In such an event, however, such a Fund would not be required to liquidate any portfolio securities where a Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of such securities.

- Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate any assets owned by the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with permissible borrowings or investments and then such pledging, mortgaging, or hypothecating may not exceed 33⅓% of the Fund's total assets.

Each of the Funds, except the NVIT Bond Index Fund, NVIT International Index Fund, and NVIT Small Cap Index Fund, may not:

- Purchase securities of other investment companies except in connection with a merger, consolidation, acquisition, reorganization or offer of exchange, or as otherwise permitted under the 1940 Act.

The following are the non-fundamental operating policies of the NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund, NVIT Government Bond Fund and NVIT Government Money Market Fund which may be changed by the Board of Trustees without shareholder approval:

Each Fund may not:

- Make short sales of securities.
- Purchase or otherwise acquire any other securities if, as a result, more than 15% (5% with respect to the **NVIT Government Money Market Fund**) of its net assets would be invested in securities that are illiquid. If any percentage restriction or requirement described above is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in net asset value will not constitute a violation of such restriction or requirement. However, should a change in net asset value or other external events cause a Fund's investments in illiquid securities including repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, to exceed the limit set forth above for such Fund's investment in illiquid securities, a Fund will act to cause the aggregate amount of such securities to come within such limit as soon as is reasonably practicable. In such event, however, such Fund would not be required to liquidate any portfolio securities where a Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of such securities.
- Purchase securities of other investment companies, except (a) in connection with a merger, consolidation, acquisition or reorganization and (b) to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act, or any rules or regulations thereunder, or pursuant to any exemption therefrom.
- Pledge, mortgage or hypothecate any assets owned by the Fund except as may be necessary in connection with permissible borrowings or investments and then such pledging, mortgaging, or hypothecating may not exceed 33⅓% of the Fund's total assets.

A Fund's obligation not to pledge, mortgage, or hypothecate assets in excess of 33⅓% of the Fund's total assets with respect to permissible borrowings or investments, as described above, is a continuing obligation and such asset segregation and coverage must be maintained on an ongoing basis. For any other percentage restriction or requirement described above that is satisfied at the time of investment, a later increase or decrease in such percentage resulting from a change in net asset value will not constitute a violation of such restriction or requirement. However, should a change in net asset value or other external events cause a Fund's investments in illiquid securities including repurchase agreements with maturities in excess of seven days, to exceed the limit set forth above for such Fund's investment in illiquid securities, a Fund will act to cause the aggregate amount such securities to come within such limit as soon as reasonably practicable. In such event, however, such Fund would not be required to liquidate any portfolio securities where a Fund would suffer a loss on the sale of such securities.

Certain Funds have adopted a non-fundamental policy, as required by Rule 35d-1 under the 1940 Act, to invest, under normal circumstances, at least 80% the Fund's net assets in the type of investment suggested by the Fund's name ("80 Percent Policy"). The scope of the 80 Percent Policy includes Fund names suggesting that a Fund focuses its investments in: (i) a particular type of investment or investments; (ii) a particular industry or group of industries; or (iii) certain countries or geographic regions. The 80 Percent Policy also applies to a Fund name suggesting that the Fund's distributions are exempt from federal income tax or from both federal and state income tax. Each Fund that has adopted the 80 Percent Policy also has adopted a policy to provide its shareholders with at least 60 days' prior written notice of any change in such investment policy.

Internal Revenue Code Restrictions

In addition to the investment restrictions above, each Fund must be diversified according to Internal Revenue Code requirements. Specifically, at the close of each quarter of the Fund's tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund's assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund's total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund's total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies), or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships ("QPTPs").

Also, there are four requirements imposed on the Funds under Subchapter L of the Internal Revenue Code because they are used as investment options funding variable insurance products.

- 1) A Fund may invest no more than 55% of its total assets in one issuer (including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities);
- 2) A Fund may invest no more than 70% of its total assets in two issuers (including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities);
- 3) A Fund may invest no more than 80% of its total assets in three issuers (including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities); and
- 4) A Fund may invest no more than 90% of its total assets in four issuers (including securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or any of its agencies or instrumentalities).

Each U.S. government agency or instrumentality shall be treated as a separate issuer.

Insurance Law Restrictions

In connection with the Trust's agreement to sell shares to separate accounts to fund benefits payable under variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts, the Trust's investment adviser, NFA, and the insurance companies may enter into agreements, required by certain state insurance departments, under which NFA may agree to use its best efforts to assure and permit insurance companies to monitor that each Fund of the Trust complies with the investment restrictions and limitations prescribed by state insurance laws and regulations applicable to the investment of separate account assets in shares of mutual funds. If a Fund failed to comply with such restrictions or limitations, the separate accounts would take appropriate action which might include ceasing to make investments in the Fund or withdrawing from the state imposing the limitation. Such restrictions and limitations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Trust's operations.

DISCLOSURE OF PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board of Trustees has adopted policies and procedures regarding the disclosure of portfolio holdings information to protect the interests of Fund shareholders and to address potential conflicts of interest that could arise between the interests of Fund shareholders and the interests of the Funds' investment adviser, principal underwriter or affiliated persons of the Funds' investment adviser or principal underwriter. The Trust's overall policy with respect to the release of portfolio holdings is to release such information consistent with applicable legal requirements and the fiduciary duties owed to shareholders. Subject to the limited exceptions described below, the Trust will not make available to anyone non-public information with respect to its portfolio holdings until such time as the information is made available to all shareholders or the general public.

The policies and procedures are applicable to NFA and any subadviser to the Funds. Pursuant to the policy, the Funds, NFA, any subadviser, and any service provider acting on their behalf are obligated to:

- Act in the best interests of Fund shareholders by protecting non-public and potentially material portfolio holdings information;
- Ensure that portfolio holdings information is not provided to a favored group of clients or potential clients; and
- Adopt such safeguards and controls around the release of client information so that no client or group of clients is unfairly disadvantaged as a result of such release.

Portfolio holdings information that is not publicly available will be released selectively only pursuant to the exceptions described below. In most cases, even where an exception applies, the release of portfolio holdings is strictly prohibited until the information is at least 15 calendar days old. Nevertheless, NFA's Leadership Team or its duly authorized delegate may authorize, where circumstances dictate, the release of more current portfolio holdings information.

Except for the NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund, each Fund posts onto the Trust's internet site (nationwide.com/mutualfundsnvit) substantially all of its securities holdings as of the end of each month. Such portfolio holdings are available no earlier than 15 calendar days after the end of the previous month, and generally remain available on the internet site until the Fund files its next portfolio holdings report on Form N-CSR or Form N-PORT with the SEC. The NVIT Government Money Market Fund posts onto the Trust's internet site, no later than the fifth business day of each month, a schedule of its investments as of the last business day or subsequent calendar day of the prior month and maintains such portfolio holdings information for no less than six months after posting. All Funds (including the NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund), disclose their complete portfolio holdings information to the SEC using Form N-PORT within 60 days of the end of the third month of the first and third quarters of the Funds' fiscal year and on Form N-CSR on the second and fourth quarters of the Funds' fiscal year. The NVIT Government Money Market Fund discloses its complete portfolio holdings information to the SEC on Form N-CSR and files monthly reports using Form N-MFP. Shareholders receive either complete portfolio holdings information or summaries of Fund portfolio holdings with their annual and semiannual reports.

Exceptions to the portfolio holdings release policy described above can only be authorized by NFA's Leadership Team or its duly authorized delegate and will be made only when:

- a Fund has a legitimate business purpose for releasing portfolio holdings information in advance of release to all shareholders or the general public;
- the recipient of the information provides written assurances that the non-public portfolio holdings information will remain confidential and that persons with access to the information will be prohibited from trading based on the information; and
- the release of such information would not otherwise violate the antifraud provisions of the federal securities laws or the Funds' fiduciary duties.

Under this policy, the receipt of compensation by a Fund, NFA, a subadviser, or an affiliate as consideration for disclosing non-public portfolio holdings information will not be deemed a legitimate business purpose.

The Funds have ongoing arrangements to distribute information about the Funds' portfolio holdings to the Funds' third-party service providers described herein (e.g., investment adviser, subadvisers, registered independent public accounting firm, administrator, transfer agent, sub-administrator, sub-transfer agent, custodian and legal counsel) as well as Brown Brothers Harriman & Co.; Wolters Kluwer Financial Services, Inc. (GainsKeeper); SunGard Financial Systems (Wall Street Concepts); Style Research, Inc.; Ernst & Young, LLP; Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc.; Lipper Inc., Morningstar, Inc.; Bloomberg LP; Global Trading Analytics; RiskMetrics Group, Inc.; FactSet Research Systems, Inc.; the Investment Company Institute; ICE Data Pricing & Reference Data LLC; and, on occasion, to transition managers such as BlackRock Institutional Trust Company; Fidelity Capital Markets (a division of National Financial Services, LLC); Capital Institutional Services; State Street Bank and Trust Company; Electra Information Systems; Virtu Americas LLC; or Macquarie Capital (USA) Inc.; where such transition manager provides portfolio transition management assistance (e.g., upon change of subadviser, etc.). These organizations are required to keep such information confidential, and are prohibited from trading based on the information or otherwise using the information except as necessary in providing services to the Funds. No compensation or other consideration is received by the Funds, NFA or any other party in connection with each such ongoing arrangement.

NFA conducts periodic reviews of compliance with the policy and the Funds' Chief Compliance Officer provides annually a report to the Board of Trustees regarding the operation of the policy and any material changes recommended as a result of such review. NFA's compliance staff also will submit annually to the Board of Trustees a list of exceptions granted to the policy, including an explanation of the legitimate business purpose of the Fund that was served as a result of the exception.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Management Information

Each Trustee who is deemed an “interested person,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, is referred to as an “Interested Trustee.” Those Trustees who are not “interested persons,” as such term is defined in the 1940 Act, are referred to as “Independent Trustees.” The name, year of birth, position and length of time served with the Trust, number of portfolios overseen, principal occupation(s) and other directorships/trusteeships held during the past five years, and additional information related to experience, qualifications, attributes, and skills of each Trustee and Officer are shown below. There are 81 series of the Trust, all of which are overseen by the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Trust. The address for each Trustee and Officer is c/o Nationwide Funds Group, One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 5-02-210, Columbus, OH 43215.

Independent Trustees

Paula H. J. Cholmondeley		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1947	Trustee since July 2000	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Ms. Cholmondeley focuses full time on corporate governance. She sits on public company boards and is also on the faculty of the National Association of Corporate Directors. She has served as a Chief Executive Officer of Sorrel Group (management consulting company) since January 2004. From April 2000 through December 2003, Ms. Cholmondeley was Vice President and General Manager of Sappi Fine Paper North America.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years² Director of Dentsply International, Inc. (dental products) from 2002 to 2016, Terex Corporation (construction equipment) from 2004 to present, Bank of the Ozarks from 2016 to present, and Kapstone Paper and Packaging Corporation from 2016 to 2018.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership Ms. Cholmondeley has significant board and governance experience; significant executive experience, including continuing service as chief executive officer of a management consulting company and past service as an executive of a manufacturing-based public company and past experience as an executive in a private service-based company. Ms. Cholmondeley is a former certified public accountant and former chief financial officer of both public and private companies.		
Lorn C. Davis		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1968	Trustee since January 2021	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Mr. Davis has been a Managing Partner of College Hill Capital Partners, LLC (private equity) since June 2016. From September 1998 until May 2016, Mr. Davis originated and managed debt and equity investments for John Hancock Life Insurance Company (U.S.A.)/Hancock Capital Management, LLC, serving as a Managing Director from September 2003 through May 2016.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years² Board Member of Outlook Group Holdings, LLC from July 2006 to May 2016, serving as Chair to the Audit committee and member of the Compensation committee, Board Member of MA Holdings, LLC from November 2006 to October 2015, Board Member of IntegraColor, Ltd. from February 2007 to September 2015, Board Member of The Pine Street Inn from 2009 to present, currently serving as Treasurer and Chair of the Audit and Finance Committee, and Member of the Advisory Board (non-fiduciary) of Mearthane Products Corporation from September 2019 to present.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership Mr. Davis has significant board experience; significant past service at a large asset management company and significant experience in the investment management industry. Mr. Davis is a Chartered Financial Analyst and earned a Certificate of Director Education from the National Association of Corporate Directors in 2008.		
Phyllis Kay Dryden		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex

1947	Trustee since December 2004	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Ms. Dryden became President of Energy Dispute Solutions, LLC in December 2012, and since 2016 has acted as CEO, leading a company providing strategy consulting, arbitration, and mediation services. She has been a management consultant since 1996, first as a partner of Mitchell Madison Group (management consulting), then as a managing partner and head of west coast business development for marchFIRST (internet consulting), returning to Mitchell Madison Group in 2003 as an associated partner until January 2010 and thereafter as an independent strategy consultant through December 2012. Ms. Dryden was VP and General Counsel of Lucasfilm, Ltd. from 1981 to 1984, SVP and General Counsel of Charles Schwab and Co. Inc. from 1984 to 1992, and EVP and General Counsel of Del Monte Foods from 1992 to 1995. She presently serves as chairman of the board of Mutual Fund Directors Forum.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years² Director and Vice-Chair of Smithsonian Institution Environmental Research Board from 2016 to present, and Director of Smithsonian Institution Libraries Board from 2007 to 2015.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership Ms. Dryden has significant board experience and significant executive, management consulting, and legal experience, including past service as general counsel for a major financial services firm and a public company.		
Barbara I. Jacobs		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1950	Trustee since December 2004	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Retired. From 1988 through 2003, Ms. Jacobs was a Managing Director and European Portfolio Manager of CREF Investments (Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association—College Retirement Equities Fund). Ms. Jacobs also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of KICAP Network Fund, a European (United Kingdom) hedge fund, from January 2001 through January 2006.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years² Trustee and Board Chair of Project Lede from 2013 to present.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership Ms. Jacobs has significant board experience and significant executive and portfolio management experience in the investment management industry.		
Keith F. Karlawish		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1964	Trustee since March 2012; Chairman since January 2021	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Mr. Karlawish has been a partner of Park Ridge Asset Management, LLC since December 2008, at which he also serves as a portfolio manager. From May 2002 until October 2008, Mr. Karlawish was the President of BB&T Asset Management, Inc., and was President of the BB&T Mutual Funds and BB&T Variable Insurance Funds from February 2005 until October 2008.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years² None		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership Mr. Karlawish has significant board experience, including past service on the boards of BB&T Mutual Funds and BB&T Variable Insurance Funds; significant executive experience, including past service at a large asset management company and significant experience in the investment management industry.		
Carol A. Kosel		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1963	Trustee since March 2013	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer) Retired. Ms. Kosel was a consultant to the Evergreen Funds Board of Trustees from October 2005 to December 2007. She was Senior Vice President, Treasurer, and Head of Fund Administration of the Evergreen Funds from April 1997 to October 2005.		

Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years²		
None		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership		
Ms. Kosel has significant board experience, including past service on the boards of Evergreen Funds and Sun Capital Advisers Trust; significant executive experience, including past service at a large asset management company and significant experience in the investment management industry.		
Douglas F. Kridler		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1955	Trustee since September 1997	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)		
Since 2002, Mr. Kridler has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Columbus Foundation, a \$2.5 billion community foundation with 2,000 funds in 55 Ohio counties and 37 states in the U.S.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years²		
None		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership		
Mr. Kridler has significant board experience; significant executive experience, including service as president and chief executive officer of one of America's largest community foundations and significant service to his community and the philanthropic field in numerous leadership roles.		
David E. Wezdenko		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1963	Trustee since January 2021	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)		
Mr. Wezdenko is a Co-Founder of Blue Leaf Ventures (venture capital firm, founded May 2018). From November 2008 until December 2017, Mr. Wezdenko was Managing Director of JPMorgan Chase & Co.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years²		
Board Director of J.P. Morgan Private Placements LLC from January 2010 to December 2017.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership		
Mr. Wezdenko has significant board experience; significant past service at a large asset and wealth management company and significant experience in the investment management industry.		

Interested Trustee

M. Diane Koken³		
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Trust and Length of Time Served¹	Number of Portfolios Overseen in the Nationwide Fund Complex
1952	Trustee since April 2019	130
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)		
Self-employed as a legal/regulatory consultant since 2007. Ms. Koken served as Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, for three governors, from 1997–2007, and as the President of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) from September 2004 to December 2005. Prior to becoming Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania, she held multiple legal roles, including vice president, general counsel and corporate secretary of a national life insurance company.		
Other Directorships held During the Past Five Years²		
Director of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company 2007-present, Director of Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company 2007-present, Director of Nationwide Corporation 2007-present, Director of Capital BlueCross 2011-present, Director of NORCAL Mutual Insurance Company 2009-present, Director of Medicus Insurance Company 2009-present, Director of Hershey Trust Company 2015-present, Manager of Milton Hershey School Board of Managers 2015-present, Director and Chair of Hershey Foundation 2016-present, and Director of The Hershey Company 2017-present.		
Experience, Qualifications, Attributes, and Skills for Board Membership		
Ms. Koken has significant board experience and significant executive, legal and regulatory experience, including past service as a cabinet-level state insurance commissioner and general counsel of a national life insurance company.		

¹ Length of time served includes time served with the Trust's predecessors. The tenure of each Trustee is subject to the Board's retirement policy, which states that a Trustee shall retire from the Boards of Trustees of the Trusts effective on December 31 of the calendar year during which he or she turns 75 years of age; provided this policy does not apply to a person who became a Trustee prior to September 11, 2019.

² Directorships held in: (1) any other investment companies registered under the 1940 Act, (2) any company with a class of securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), or (3) any company subject to the requirements of Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act, which are required to be disclosed in this SAI. In addition, certain other directorships not meeting the aforementioned requirements may be included for certain Trustees such as board positions on non-profit organizations.

³ Ms. Koken is considered an interested person of the Trust because she is a Director of the parent company of, and several affiliates of, the Trust’s investment adviser and distributor.

Officers of the Trust

Michael S. Spangler	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1966	President, Chief Executive Officer and Principal Executive Officer since June 2008
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Spangler is President and Chief Executive Officer of Nationwide Funds Group, which includes NFA, Nationwide Fund Management LLC and Nationwide Fund Distributors LLC, and is a Senior Vice President of Nationwide Financial Services, Inc. and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ²	
Brian Hirsch	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1956	Chief Compliance Officer since January 2012; Senior Vice President since December 2015
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Hirsch is Vice President of NFA and Chief Compliance Officer of NFA and the Trust. He is also a Vice President of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ²	
Stephen R. Rimes	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1970	Secretary, Senior Vice President and General Counsel since December 2019
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Rimes is Vice President, Associate General Counsel and Secretary for Nationwide Funds Group, and Vice President of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ² He previously served as Assistant General Counsel for Invesco from 2000-2019.	
Lee T. Cummings	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1963	Senior Vice President, Head of Fund Operations since December 2015; Treasurer and Principal Financial Officer since July 2020
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Cummings is Treasurer, Principal Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Head of Fund Operations of Nationwide Funds Group, and is a Vice President of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ²	
Steven D. Pierce	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1965	Senior Vice President, Head of Business and Product Development since March 2020
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Pierce is Senior Vice President, Head of Business and Product Development for Nationwide Funds Group, and is a Vice President of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ²	
Christopher C. Graham	
Year of Birth	Positions Held with Funds and Length of Time Served¹
1971	Senior Vice President, Head of Investment Strategies, Chief Investment Officer and Portfolio Manager since September 2016
Principal Occupation(s) During the Past Five Years (or Longer)	
Mr. Graham is Senior Vice President, Head of Investment Strategies and Portfolio Manager for the Nationwide Funds Group, and is a Vice President of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. ²	

¹ Length of time served includes time served with the Trust’s predecessors.

² These positions are held with an affiliated person or principal underwriter of the Funds.

Responsibilities of the Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has oversight responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of the Trust. The Board approves policies and procedures regarding the operation of the Trust, regularly receives and reviews reports from NFA regarding the implementation of such policies and procedures, and elects the Officers of the Trust to perform the daily functions of the Trust. The Chairman of the Board is an Independent Trustee.

Board Leadership Structure

The Board approves financial arrangements and other agreements between the Funds, on the one hand, and NFA, any subadvisers or other affiliated parties, on the other hand. The Independent Trustees meet regularly as a group in executive session and with independent legal counsel. The Board has determined that the efficient conduct of the Board’s affairs makes it desirable to delegate responsibility for certain specific matters to Committees of the Board (“Committees”), as described below. The Committees meet as often as necessary, either in conjunction with regular meetings of the Board or otherwise. The membership and chair of each Committee are appointed by the Board upon recommendation of the Nominating and Fund Governance Committee.

This structure is reviewed by the Board periodically, and the Board believes it to be appropriate and effective. The Board also completes an annual self-assessment during which it reviews its leadership and Committee structure, and considers whether its structure remains appropriate in light of the Funds’ current operations.

Each Trustee shall hold office for the lifetime of the Trust or until such Trustee’s earlier death, resignation, removal, retirement, or inability otherwise to serve, or, if sooner than any of such events, until the next meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of electing Trustees or consent of shareholders in lieu thereof for the election of Trustees, and until the election and qualification of his or her successor. The Board may fill any vacancy on the Board provided that, after such appointment, at least two-thirds of the Trustees have been elected by shareholders. Any Trustee may be removed by the Board, with or without cause, by action of a majority of the Trustees then in office, or by a vote of shareholders at any meeting called for that purpose. In addition to conducting an annual self-assessment, the Board completes biennial peer evaluations, which focus on the performance and effectiveness of the individual members of the Board.

The Officers of the Trust are appointed by the Board, or, to the extent permitted by the Trust’s By-laws, by the President of the Trust, and each shall serve at the pleasure of the Board, or, to the extent permitted by the Trust’s By-laws, and except for the Chief Compliance Officer, at the pleasure of the President of the Trust, subject to the rights, if any, of an Officer under any contract of employment. The Trust’s Chief Compliance Officer must be approved by a majority of the Independent Trustees. Subject to the rights, if any, of an Officer under any contract of employment, any Officer may be removed, with or without cause, by the Board at any regular or special meeting of the Board, or, to the extent permitted by the Trust’s By-laws, by the President of the Trust; provided, that only the Board may remove, with or without cause, the Chief Compliance Officer of the Trust.

Board Oversight of Trust Risk

The Board’s role is one of oversight, including oversight of the Funds’ risks, rather than active management. The Trustees believe that the Board’s Committee structure enhances the Board’s ability to focus on the oversight of risk as part of its broader oversight of the Funds’ affairs. While risk management is the primary responsibility of NFA and the Funds’ subadvisers, the Trustees regularly receive reports from NFA, Nationwide Fund Management LLC (“NFM”), and various service providers, including the subadvisers, regarding investment risks and compliance risks. The Committee structure allows separate Committees to focus on different aspects of these risks and their potential impact on some or all of the Funds and to discuss with NFA or the Funds’ subadvisers how they monitor and control such risks. In addition, the Officers of the Funds, all of whom are employees of NFA, including the President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Compliance Officer and Chief Operating Officer, report to the Board and to the Chairs of its Committees on a variety of risk-related matters, including the risks inherent in each Officer’s area of responsibility, at regular meetings of the Board and on an ad hoc basis.

The Funds have retained NFA as the Funds’ investment adviser and NFM as the Funds’ administrator. NFA and NFM are responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Funds. NFA has delegated the day-to-day management of the investment activities of each Fund, with the exception of the Fund-of-Funds, to one or more subadvisers. NFA and NFM are primarily

responsible for the Funds' operations and for supervising the services provided to the Funds by each service provider, including risk management services provided by the Funds' subadvisers, if any. The Board also meets periodically with the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer to receive reports regarding the compliance of each Fund with the federal securities laws and the Fund's internal compliance policies and procedures. The Board also reviews the Chief Compliance Officer's annual report, including the Chief Compliance Officer's compliance risk assessments for the Funds. The Board meets periodically with the portfolio managers of the Funds to receive reports regarding the management of the Funds, including each Fund's investment risks.

Committees of the Board

The Board has three standing committees: Audit and Operations Committee, Nominating and Fund Governance Committee, and Investment Committee. The function of each Committee is oversight. In addition, each Committee may from time to time delegate certain of its functions to an *ad hoc* committee comprised of members of the Board that will report to the Committee or the Board with its recommendations, as determined at the time of such delegation.

The purposes of the Audit and Operations Committee are to: (a) oversee the Trust's accounting and financial reporting policies and practices, its internal controls and, as appropriate, the internal controls of certain of its service providers; it is the intention of the Board that it is management's responsibility to maintain appropriate systems for accounting and internal control, and the independent auditors' responsibility to plan and carry out a proper audit—the independent auditors are ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee, as representatives of the Trust's shareholders; (b) oversee the quality and integrity of the Trust's financial statements and the independent audit thereof, including periodic review of the performance of the independent auditors; (c) ascertain the independence of the Trust's independent auditors; (d) act as a liaison between the Trust's independent auditors and the Board; (e) approve the engagement of the Trust's independent auditors; (f) meet and consider the reports of the Trust's independent auditors; (g) oversee the Trust's written policies and procedures adopted under Rule 38a-1 of the 1940 Act and oversee the appointment and performance of the Trust's designated Chief Compliance Officer; (h) review information provided to the Committee regarding SEC examinations of the Trust and its service providers; (i) to review and oversee the actions of the principal underwriter and investment advisers with respect to distribution of the Funds' shares including the operation of the Trust's 12b-1 Plans and Administrative Services Plans; (j) review and evaluate the transfer agency services, administrative services, custody services, and such other services as may be assigned from time to time to the Committee by the Board; (k) assist the Board in the design and oversight of the process for reviewing and evaluating payments made from the assets of any of the Funds to financial intermediaries for sub-transfer agency services, shareholder services, administrative services, and similar services; (l) assist the board in its oversight and evaluation of policies, procedures, and activities of the Trust and of service providers to the Trust relating to cybersecurity and data security; (m) review and evaluate the services received by the Trust in respect of, and the Trust's contractual arrangements relating to, securities lending services; (n) assist the Board in its review, consideration and oversight of any credit facilities entered into for the benefit of the Trust or any of the Funds and the use thereof by the Funds, including any interfund lending facility; (o) assist the Board in its review and consideration of insurance coverages to be obtained by or for the benefit of the Trust or the Trustees of the Trust; and (p) undertake such other responsibilities as may be delegated to the Committee by the Board. The Audit Committee (the predecessor to the Audit and Operations Committee) met five times during the past fiscal year, and currently consists of the following Trustees: Ms. Dryden, Mr. Karlawish, Ms. Kosel (Chair) and Mr. Wezdenko, each of whom is not an interested person of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act.

The purposes of the Nominating and Fund Governance Committee are to: (a) assist the Board in its review and oversight of governance matters; (b) assist the Board with the selection and nomination of candidates to serve on the Board; (c) oversee legal counsel; (d) assist the Board in its review and oversight of shareholder communications to the Board; and (e) undertake such other responsibilities as may be delegated to the Committee by the Board. The Nominating and Fund Governance Committee met four times during the past fiscal year, and currently consists of all the Independent Trustees.

The Nominating and Fund Governance Committee has adopted procedures regarding its review of recommendations for trustee nominees, including those recommendations presented by shareholders. When considering whether to add additional or substitute trustees to the Board, the Trustees shall take into account any proposals for candidates that are properly submitted to the Trust's Secretary. Shareholders wishing to present one or more candidates for trustee for consideration may do so by submitting a signed written request to the Trust's Secretary at Attn: Secretary, Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust, One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 5-02-210, Columbus, OH 43215, which includes the following information: (i) name and address of the shareholder and, if applicable, name of broker or record holder; (ii) number of shares owned; (iii) name of Fund(s) in which shares are owned; (iv) whether the proposed candidate(s) consent to being identified in any proxy statement

utilized in connection with the election of Trustees; (v) the name, background information, and qualifications of the proposed candidate(s); and (vi) a representation that the candidate or candidates are willing to provide additional information about themselves, including assurances as to their independence.

The purposes of the Investment Committee are to: (a) assist the Board in its review and oversight of the Funds' performance; (b) assist the Board in the design and oversight of the process for the renewal and amendment of the Funds' investment advisory and subadvisory contracts subject to the requirements of Section 15 of the 1940 Act; (c) assist the Board in its oversight of a liquidity risk management program for the Funds pursuant to Rule 22e-4 under the 1940 Act; (d) assist the Board in its review and oversight of the valuation of the Trust's portfolio assets; (e) assist the Board with its review and oversight of the implementation and operation of the Trust's various policies and procedures relating to money market funds under Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act; (f) review and oversee the investment advisers' brokerage practices, including the use of "soft dollars"; (g) assist the Board with its review and oversight of the implementation and operation of the Trust's various policies and procedures relating to transactions involving affiliated persons of a Trust, or affiliated persons of such affiliated persons; (h) assist the Board in its review and oversight of proxy voting by the series of the Trust; and (i) undertake such other responsibilities as may be delegated to the Committee by the Board. The Investment Committee met five times during the past fiscal year, and currently consists of the following Trustees: Ms. Cholmondeley, Mr. Davis, Ms. Jacobs, and Mr. Kridler (Chair), each of whom is not an interested person of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act, and Ms. Koken, who is an interested person of the Trust, as defined in the 1940 Act.

Ownership of Shares of Nationwide Funds as of December 31, 2020

Name of Trustee	Dollar Range of Equity Securities and/or Shares in the Funds ¹	Aggregate Dollar Range of Equity Securities and/or Shares in All Registered Investment Companies Overseen by Trustee in Family of Investment Companies
Independent Trustees		
Paula H.J. Cholmondeley	None	Over \$100,000
Lorn C. Davis ²	None	None
Phyllis Kay Dryden	None	Over \$100,000
Barbara I. Jacobs	None	Over \$100,000
Keith F. Karlawish	None	Over \$100,000
Carol A. Kosel	None	Over \$100,000
Douglas F. Kridler	None	Over \$100,000
David E. Wezdenko ²	None	None
Interested Trustee		
M. Diane Koken	None	Over \$100,000

¹ Individual investors, like the Trustees, are not eligible to purchase shares of the Funds because Fund shares are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies to fund benefits payable under variable insurance contracts or to registered management investment companies advised by NFA.

² Messrs. Davis's and Wezdenko's terms as Independent Trustees commenced effective January 1, 2021.

Ownership in the Funds' Investment Adviser,¹ Subadvisers² or Distributor³ as of December 31, 2020

Trustees who are not Interested Persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust

Name of Trustee	Name of Owners and Relationships to Trustee	Name of Company	Title of Class of Security	Value of Securities	Percent of Class
Paula H.J. Cholmondeley	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Lorn C. Davis ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Phyllis Kay Dryden	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Barbara I. Jacobs	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Keith F. Karlawish	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Carol A. Kosel	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
Douglas F. Kridler	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A
David E. Wezdenko ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	None	N/A

¹ Nationwide Fund Advisors.

² As of December 31, 2020, subadvisers to the Trust included: Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited; Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC; American Century Investment Management, Inc.; Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.; AQR Capital Management, LLC; BlackRock Investment Management, LLC; Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC; DoubleLine Capital LP; Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies, a division of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc.; Federated Investment Management Company; Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.; Invesco Advisers, Inc.; Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc.; J.P. Morgan Investment Management Inc.; Lazard Asset Management LLC; Mellon Investments Corporation; Nationwide Asset Management, LLC; Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers, LLC; Newton Investment Management Limited; Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC; WCM Investment Management, LLC; Wellington Management Company LLP; and Wells Capital Management, Inc.

³ Nationwide Fund Distributors LLC or any company, other than an investment company, that controls a Fund's adviser or distributor.

⁴ Messrs. Davis's and Wezdenko's terms as Independent Trustees commenced effective January 1, 2021.

Compensation of Trustees

The Independent Trustees receive fees and reimbursement for expenses of attending board meetings from the Trust. The Compensation Table below sets forth the total compensation paid to the Independent Trustees, before reimbursement of any expenses incurred by them, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. In addition, the Compensation Table sets forth the total compensation paid to the Independent Trustees from all the funds in the Fund Complex for the twelve months ended December 31, 2020. Trust officers receive no compensation from the Trust in their capacity as officers. The Adviser or an affiliate of the Adviser pays the fees, if any, and expenses of any Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust. Accordingly, Ms. Koken was not compensated by the funds in the Fund Complex and, therefore, is not included in the Compensation Table below.

The Trust does not maintain any pension or retirement plans for the Officers or Trustees of the Trust.

Name of Trustee	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust ³	Pension Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Trust Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Fund Complex ^{1,3}
Charles E. Allen ²	\$268,596	N/A	N/A	\$360,000
Paula H.J. Cholmondeley	249,950	N/A	N/A	335,000
Phyllis Kay Dryden	268,596	N/A	N/A	360,000
Barbara I. Jacobs	249,950	N/A	N/A	335,000
Keith F. Karlawish	268,596	N/A	N/A	360,000
Carol A. Kosel	268,596	N/A	N/A	360,000
Douglas F. Kridler	249,950	N/A	N/A	335,000
David C. Wetmore ²	237,030	N/A	N/A	318,750

¹ As of December 31, 2020, the Fund Complex included two trusts comprising 112 investment company funds or series.

² Messrs. Allen and Wetmore retired as Independent Trustees effective December 31, 2020.

³ In addition, the Trust compensated Messrs. Davis and Wezdenko, nominees for election by shareholders as Independent Trustees, for their attendance at two meetings of the Board during the period. Messrs. Davis and Wezdenko were elected to the Board by shareholders on September 24, 2020, and joined the Board effective January 1, 2021.

Code of Ethics

Federal law requires the Trust, each of its investment advisers and subadvisers, and its principal underwriter to adopt codes of ethics which govern the personal securities transactions of their respective personnel. Accordingly, each such entity has adopted a code of ethics pursuant to which their respective personnel may invest in securities for their personal accounts (including securities that may be purchased or held by the Trust). Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC and are available to the public.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

Federal law requires the Trust and each of its investment advisers and subadvisers to adopt procedures for voting proxies (the "Proxy Voting Guidelines") and to provide a summary of those Proxy Voting Guidelines used to vote the securities held by a Fund. The Funds' proxy voting policies and procedures and information regarding how the Funds voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 are available without charge (i) upon request, by

calling 800-848-0920, (ii) on the Funds' website at <https://www.nationwide.com/personal/investing/mutual-funds/proxy-voting/>, or (iii) on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The summary of such Proxy Voting Guidelines is attached as Appendix B to this SAI.

INVESTMENT ADVISORY AND OTHER SERVICES

Trust Expenses

The Trust pays, on behalf of the Funds, the compensation of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as described in the 1940 Act) of the Trust, and all expenses (other than those assumed by the Adviser), including governmental fees; interest charges; taxes; membership dues in the Investment Company Institute allocable to the Trust; investment advisory fees and any Rule 12b-1 fees; fees under the Trust's Fund Administration and Transfer Agency Agreement, which include the expenses of calculating the Funds' net asset values; fees and expenses of independent certified public accountants and legal counsel of the Trust and to the Independent Trustees; expenses of preparing, printing, and mailing shareholder reports, notices, proxy statements, and reports to governmental offices and commissions; expenses connected with the execution, recording, and settlement of portfolio security transactions; short sale dividend expenses; insurance premiums; administrative services fees under an Administrative Services Plan; fees and expenses of the custodian for all services to the Trust; expenses of shareholder meetings; and expenses relating to the issuance, registration, and qualification of shares of the Trust. NFA may, from time to time, agree to voluntarily or contractually waive advisory fees, and if necessary reimburse expenses, in order to limit total operating expenses for certain Funds and/or classes, as described below. These expense limitations apply to the classes described; if a particular class is not referenced, there is no expense limitation for that class.

Investment Adviser

NFA, located at One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 5-02-210, Columbus, OH 43215, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Financial Services, Inc. ("NFS"), a holding company which is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Corporation. All of the common stock of Nationwide Corporation is held by Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (95.2%) and Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company (4.8%), each of which is a mutual company owned by its policy holders.

Under the Investment Advisory Agreement ("Agreement") with the Trust, NFA manages the Funds in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Board of Trustees. NFA operates primarily as a "Manager-of-Managers" under which NFA, rather than managing most Funds directly, instead oversees one or more subadvisers.

NFA provides investment management evaluation services in initially selecting and monitoring on an ongoing basis the performance of one or more subadvisers who manage the investment portfolio of a particular Fund. NFA is also authorized to select and place portfolio investments on behalf of such subadvised Funds; however, NFA does not intend to do so as a routine matter at this time. The Adviser and the Trust have received an exemptive order from the SEC for a multi-manager structure that allows the Adviser, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to hire, replace or terminate a subadviser (excluding hiring a subadviser which is an affiliate of the Adviser) without the approval of shareholders. The order also allows the Adviser to revise a subadvisory agreement with an unaffiliated subadviser with the approval of the Board of Trustees but without shareholder approval. If a new unaffiliated subadviser is hired for a Fund, shareholders will receive information about the new subadviser within 90 days of the change. The exemptive order allows the Funds greater flexibility, enabling them to operate more efficiently.

All of the Funds to which this SAI relates are subadvised.

NFA pays the compensation of the officers of the Trust employed by NFA and pays the compensation and expenses of any Trustees who are interested persons of the Trust. NFA also furnishes, at its own expense, all necessary administrative services, office space, equipment, and clerical personnel for servicing the investments of the Trust and maintaining its investment advisory facilities, and executive and supervisory personnel for managing the investments and effecting the portfolio transactions of the Trust. In addition, NFA pays, out of its legitimate profits, broker-dealers, trust companies, transfer agents and other financial institutions in exchange for their selling of shares of the Trust's series or for recordkeeping or other shareholder related services.

The Agreement also specifically provides that NFA, including its directors, officers, and employees, shall not be liable for any error of judgment, or mistake of law, or for any loss arising out of any investment, or for any act or omission in the execution and management of the Trust, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under the Agreement. The Agreement continues in effect for an initial period of no more than two years and thereafter shall continue automatically for successive annual periods provided such continuance is specifically approved at least annually by the Trustees, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, and, in either case, by a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Agreement or interested persons of any such party. The Agreement terminates automatically in the event of its “assignment,” as defined under the 1940 Act. It may be terminated at any time as to a Fund, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund, by the Board of Trustees or NFA on not more than 60 days’ written notice. The Agreement further provides that NFA may render similar services to others.

For services provided under the Agreement, NFA receives an annual fee paid monthly based on average daily net assets of the applicable Fund according to the following schedule:

Funds of the Trust	Advisory Fees
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	0.85% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.80% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	0.575% on assets up to \$200 million 0.550% for assets of \$200 million and more but less than \$500 million 0.525% on assets of \$500 million and more
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	0.60% on assets up to \$250 million 0.575% on assets of \$250 million or more but less than \$1 billion 0.55% on assets of \$1 billion or more but less than \$2 billion 0.525% on assets of \$2 billion or more but less than \$5 billion 0.50% on assets of \$5 billion or more
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	0.70% on assets up to \$100 million 0.65% on assets of \$100 million and more but less than \$250 million 0.60% on assets of \$250 million and more but less than \$500 million 0.55% on assets of \$500 million and more
NVIT Bond Index Fund	0.195% on assets up to \$1.5 billion 0.155% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more but less than \$3 billion 0.145% on assets of \$3 billion and more
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	0.75% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.70% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Core Bond Fund	0.40% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.38% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	0.45% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.44% on assets of \$1 billion and more but less than \$1.5 billion 0.43% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	0.58% on assets up to \$500 million 0.555% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$1 billion 0.53% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	0.95% on assets up to \$500 million 0.90% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$2 billion 0.85% on assets of \$2 billion and more
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	0.75% on assets up to \$50 million 0.60% on assets of \$50 million and more but less than \$250 million 0.55% on assets of \$250 million and more but less than \$500 million 0.50% on assets of \$500 million and more
NVIT Government Bond Fund	0.50% on assets up to \$250 million 0.475% on assets of \$250 million and more but less than \$1 billion 0.45% on assets of \$1 billion and more but less than \$2 billion 0.425% on assets of \$2 billion and more but less than \$5 billion 0.40% on assets of \$5 billion and more

Funds of the Trust	Advisory Fees
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	0.30% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.28% on assets of \$1 billion and more but less than \$2 billion 0.26% on assets of \$2 billion and more but less than \$5 billion 0.24% on assets of \$5 billion and more
NVIT International Equity Fund	0.80% on assets up to \$500 million 0.75% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$2 billion 0.70% on assets of \$2 billion and more
NVIT International Index Fund	0.245% on assets up to \$1.5 billion 0.205% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more but less than \$3 billion 0.195% on assets of \$3 billion and more
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	0.65% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.60% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	0.50% on assets up to \$500 million 0.475% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$1 billion 0.45% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	0.57% on assets up to \$500 million 0.55% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$1 billion 0.53% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	0.205% on assets up to \$1.5 billion 0.185% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more but less than \$3 billion 0.175% on assets of \$3 billion and more
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	0.75% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.73% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	0.84% on assets up to \$200 million 0.79% on assets of \$200 million and more
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	0.87% on assets up to \$200 million 0.82% on assets of \$200 million and more
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	0.885% on assets up to \$200 million 0.835% on assets of \$200 million and more
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	0.60% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.55% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	0.65% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.60% on assets of \$1 billion and more
NVIT Real Estate Fund	0.70% on assets up to \$500 million 0.65% on assets of \$500 million and more but less than \$1 billion 0.60% on assets of \$1 billion or more
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	0.125% on assets up to \$1.5 billion 0.105% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more but less than \$3 billion 0.095% on assets of \$3 billion and more
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	0.35% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.34% on assets of \$1 billion and more but less than \$1.5 billion 0.33% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	0.19% on assets up to \$1.5 billion 0.17% on assets of \$1.5 billion and more but less than \$3 billion 0.16% on assets of \$3 billion and more
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	0.75% on assets up to \$1 billion 0.70% on assets of \$1 billion and more

Limitation of Fund Expenses

In the interest of limiting the expenses of certain Funds, NFA may from time to time waive some, or all, of its investment advisory fee or reimburse other fees for any of the Funds. In this regard, NFA has entered into an expense limitation agreement with the Trust on behalf of certain of the Funds (the “Expense Limitation Agreement”). Pursuant to the Expense

Limitation Agreement, NFA has agreed to waive or limit its fees and to assume other expenses to the extent necessary to limit the total annual operating expenses of each class of each such Fund to the limits described below. The waiver of such fees will cause the total return and yield of a Fund to be higher than they would otherwise be in the absence of such a waiver.

NFA may request and receive reimbursement from the Funds for the advisory fees waived or limited and other expenses reimbursed by NFA pursuant to the Expense Limitation Agreement at a later date when a Fund has reached a sufficient asset size to permit reimbursement to be made without causing the total annual operating expense ratio of the Fund to exceed the limits that were in the Expense Limitation Agreement at the time that NFA waived the fees or reimbursed the expenses. No reimbursement will be made to a Fund unless: (i) such Fund's assets exceed \$100 million; (ii) the total annual expense ratio of the class making such reimbursement is less than the limit set forth above; and (iii) the payment of such reimbursement is made no more than three years from the date in which the corresponding waiver or reimbursement to the Fund was made. Except as provided for in the Expense Limitation Agreement, reimbursement of amounts previously waived or assumed by NFA is not permitted.

Until at least April 30, 2022, NFA has agreed contractually to waive advisory fees and, if necessary, reimburse expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses, excluding any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions and other costs incurred in connection with the purchase and sale of portfolio securities, acquired fund fees and expenses, short sale dividend expenses, Rule 12b-1 fees, fees paid pursuant to an Administrative Services Plan, fees paid to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as the Trust's sub-administrator) related to the SEC's Financial Reporting Modernization and Liquidity Risk Management Program Rules, as provided for in Amendment No. 10 to the Sub-Administration Agreement between JPMorgan and Nationwide Fund Management LLC, dated July 1, 2018, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, expenses incurred by a Fund in connection with any merger or reorganization and may exclude other nonroutine expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund's business, for all share classes of the following Funds of the Trust:

NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund to 0.88%
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund to 0.78%
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund to 0.65%
NVIT Bond Index Fund to 0.29%
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund to 0.87%
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund to 0.55%
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund to 0.58%
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund to 1.20%
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund to 0.76%
NVIT International Index Fund to 0.34%
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund to 0.66%
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund to 0.30%
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund to 0.79%
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund to 0.94%
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund to 0.91%
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund to 0.78%
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund to 0.21%
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund to 0.28%
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund to 0.78%

Until at least April 30, 2022, for the NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund, NFA has agreed contractually to waive advisory fees and, if necessary, reimburse expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses (without exclusions) for the Fund's share classes as follows: 0.65%, 0.90%, 0.75% and 0.50% for Class I, Class II, Class P and Class Y shares, respectively.

Until at least April 30, 2022, for the NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund, NFA has agreed contractually to waive advisory fees and, if necessary, reimburse expenses in order to limit total annual fund operating expenses (without exclusions) for the Fund's share classes as follows: 0.92%, 1.09%, 0.79%, 0.67% and 1.04% for Class I, Class II, Class X, Class Y and Class Z shares, respectively.

In addition to the foregoing, until at least April 30, 2022, NFA also has agreed contractually to waive advisory fees in respect of the following Funds, equal to the amounts shown in the table below, calculated monthly based on each Fund's average daily net assets. NFA shall not be entitled to reimbursements of amounts waived pursuant to these separate fee waiver agreements.

Name of Fund	Amount of Advisory Fee Waiver
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	0.058% per annum
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	0.05% per annum
NVIT Government Bond Fund	0.015% per annum
NVIT International Equity Fund	0.01% per annum
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	0.038% per annum
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	0.0293% per annum
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	0.023% per annum
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	0.05% per annum
NVIT Real Estate Fund	0.013% per annum
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	0.029% per annum

Investment Advisory Fees Paid

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, the Funds listed below paid NFA fees for investment advisory services, after waivers and reimbursements:

Fund	Fiscal Years Ended December 31,					
	2020		2019		2018	
	Gross Fees	Net Fees	Gross Fees	Net Fees	Gross Fees	Net Fees
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$1,649,179	\$1,275,617	\$7,823,675	\$7,724,672	\$8,247,742	\$8,172,820
NVIT Amundi Multi-Sector Bond Fund	1,503,968	1,503,968	1,654,941	1,654,941	1,754,746	1,754,746
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	3,919,698	3,919,698	4,380,999	4,380,999	4,504,458	4,504,458
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	2,452,532	2,181,338	2,307,290	2,051,590	1,977,444	1,717,665
NVIT Bond Index Fund	4,386,216	4,386,216	4,206,769	4,206,769	4,198,678	4,198,678
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	1,474,337	1,474,285	1,428,891	1,428,891	1,578,804	1,578,804
NVIT Core Bond Fund	5,591,610	5,591,610	5,553,135	5,553,135	5,943,708	5,943,708
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	7,453,255	7,453,255	7,425,695	7,425,695	7,992,917	7,992,917
NVIT Doubleline Total Return Tactical Fund	1,115,967	894,848	1,035,466	791,938	983,241	716,974
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	6,582,765	6,164,013	8,256,125	7,821,672	5,707,194	5,406,898
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	800,741	712,394	880,558	814,605	974,078	930,294
NVIT Government Bond Fund	2,315,341	2,244,205	2,313,563	2,242,470	1,948,930	1,889,353
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	5,580,661	3,780,345	4,785,871	4,785,871	4,730,600	4,730,600
NVIT International Equity Fund	733,043	723,881	834,705	824,270	927,191	915,600
NVIT International Index Fund	4,384,303	4,384,303	4,759,240	4,759,240	4,888,508	4,888,508
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	1,236,788	996,362	9,614,601	9,487,819	10,960,798	10,960,798
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	7,658,713	6,538,851	7,394,712	6,346,870	7,535,216	6,466,618
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	1,992,465	1,977,350	2,073,749	2,073,749	2,281,471	2,281,471
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	2,582,917	2,582,917	2,704,200	2,704,200	2,999,936	2,999,936
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	2,297,754	2,106,295	3,686,529	3,584,033	5,519,229	5,393,735
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	1,010,218	942,228	1,590,045	1,563,820	2,123,000	2,123,000
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	1,415,408	1,267,294	2,369,896	2,338,208	3,725,472	3,666,624
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	2,362,632	2,299,489	2,658,000	2,586,732	2,968,153	2,895,089
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	1,263,089	1,263,089	1,340,280	1,340,280	1,404,053	1,404,053
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	699,529	622,847	761,012	753,333	823,511	815,761
NVIT Real Estate Fund	1,629,539	1,414,601	1,897,045	1,654,206	1,793,447	1,561,412
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	4,424,547	4,424,547	4,173,545	4,173,545	3,868,526	3,868,526
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	6,358,230	6,358,230	6,227,298	6,227,298	6,455,705	6,455,705
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	663,821	657,696	624,489	624,489	803,919	775,455
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	4,475,464	4,085,522	4,964,556	4,757,521	5,918,022	5,689,094

Subadvisers

The subadvisers for the Funds are as follows:

Fund	Subadviser
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	AQR Capital Management, LLC
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Bond Index Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC
NVIT Core Bond Fund	Nationwide Asset Management, LLC
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	DoubleLine Capital LP
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	Lazard Asset Management, LLC Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	Federated Investment Management Company
NVIT Government Bond Fund	Nationwide Asset Management, LLC
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies, a division of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc.
NVIT International Equity Fund	Lazard Asset Management, LLC
NVIT International Index Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc.
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	Mellon Investments Corporation
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	Mellon Investments Corporation
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	American Century Investment Management, Inc. Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	Invesco Advisers, Inc. Wellington Management Company LLP
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. WCM Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. Invesco Advisers, Inc.
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	Newton Investment Management Limited
NVIT Real Estate Fund	Wellington Management Company LLP
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	Nationwide Asset Management, LLC
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	BlackRock Investment Management, LLC
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	Wells Capital Management, Inc.

Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited (“Aberdeen Standard Investments”), located at 1 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2LL, UK, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Investments (Holdings) Limited, which in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Life Aberdeen PLC. Standard Life Aberdeen PLC is an investment company based in Edinburgh, Scotland, with shares publicly traded on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) under ticker: SLA.

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC (“Allianz”) is located at 1633 Broadway, 43rd Floor, New York, NY 10019. Allianz is a direct, wholly-owned subsidiary of Allianz Global Investors U.S. Holdings LLC, which in turn is owned indirectly by Allianz SE, a diversified global financial institution.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. (“American Century”) is located at 4500 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111, and was formed in 1958. American Century is wholly owned by American Century Companies, Inc. (“ACC”). The Stowers Institute of Medical Research (“SIMR”) controls ACC by virtue of its beneficial ownership of more than 25% of the voting securities of ACC. SIMR is part of a not-for-profit biomedical research organization dedicated to finding the keys to the causes, treatments and prevention of disease.

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. (“Amundi AM US”) is located at 60 State Street, Boston, Massachusetts, 02109. Amundi AM US is a Delaware corporation and is registered with the SEC as an investment adviser. Amundi AM US is a wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi US, Inc. and an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Amundi. Amundi, one of the world’s largest asset managers, is based in Paris, France. As of January 1, 2021, Amundi Pioneer Institutional Asset Management, Inc. (“APIAM”) merged with and into its affiliate Amundi Pioneer Asset Management, Inc., which then changed its name to Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.

AQR Capital Management, LLC (“AQR”) is located at Two Greenwich Plaza, Greenwich, CT 06830 and was founded in 1998. AQR is a wholly-owned subsidiary of AQR Capital Management Holdings, LLC (“AQR Holdings”), which has no activities other than holding the interests of AQR. Clifford S. Asness, Ph.D., M.B.A., may be deemed to control AQR through his voting control of the Board of Members of AQR Holdings.

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC (“BlackRock”), located at 1 University Drive, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, is a wholly owned indirect subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc., a Delaware corporation. BlackRock was organized in 1999 and is a registered investment adviser and a registered commodity pool operator.

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (“CMIA”), located at 225 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110, is a registered investment adviser and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. CMIA’s management experience covers all major asset classes, including equity securities, debt instruments and money market instruments. In addition to serving as an investment adviser to traditional mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds, CMIA acts as an investment adviser for itself, its affiliates, individuals, corporations, retirement plans, private investment companies and financial intermediaries. As of December 31, 2020, CMIA had approximately \$385.45 billion in assets under management.

DoubleLine Capital LP (“DoubleLine”) is located at 333 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1800, Los Angeles, California 90071. DoubleLine is a Delaware limited partnership, the general partner of which is DoubleLine Capital GP LLC, an entity that is wholly owned by Jeffrey E. Gundlach, a portfolio manager of the Fund. As of December 31, 2020, DoubleLine had approximately \$136.1 billion in assets under management.

Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies (“Dreyfus CIS”), a division of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (“BNYMIA”), a registered investment adviser organized as a New York corporation, is located at 200 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10166. Dreyfus CIS is a subsidiary of MBC Investments Corporation of which The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation retains 100% interest.

Federated Investment Management Company (“Federated”) is located at 1001 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222. Federated is a subsidiary of Federated Hermes, Inc. Federated and other subsidiaries of Federated Hermes, Inc. serve as investment advisers to a number of investment companies as well as a variety of other customized separately managed accounts, private funds and pooled investment vehicles. Federated Advisory Services Company, an affiliate of the sub-adviser, provides certain support services to Federated. The fee for these services is paid by Federated and not by the Fund.

Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco”) is located at 1555 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309. Invesco, as successor in interest to multiple investment advisers, is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Invesco Ltd., a publicly traded company that, through its subsidiaries, engages in the business of investment management on an international basis.

Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. (“Jacobs Levy”) was established in 1986 as a New Jersey corporation and is located at 100 Campus Drive, Florham Park, NJ 07932. Jacobs Levy is an independent investment advisory firm registered with the SEC. Principals Bruce I. Jacobs and Kenneth N. Levy own Jacobs Levy.

Lazard Asset Management LLC (“Lazard”), located at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10112, was formally established in 1970, as the U.S. investment management division of parent company Lazard Frères & Co. LLC (LF&Co.). In 1997, the U.S. and U.K. investment management firms were united to form a single entity, allowing Lazard to provide a more

globally integrated perspective. In January 2003, Lazard was established as a separate subsidiary of LF&Co. In 2005, Lazard became a public company, listing on the New York Stock Exchange as LAZ. As of December 31, 2020, Lazard had \$229.7 billion in assets under management.

Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”) is located at BNY Mellon Center, 201 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02108. Mellon was established in 1933 with roots tracing back to the late 1800s. Mellon was formed on January 31, 2018, through the merger of The Boston Company and Standish into Mellon Capital. Effective January 2, 2019, the combined firm was renamed Mellon Investments Corporation.

Nationwide Asset Management, LLC (“NWAM”), located at One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 1-20-19, Columbus, OH 43215, provides investment advisory services to registered investment companies and other types of accounts, such as institutional separate accounts. NWAM was organized in 2007, in part, to serve as investment subadviser for fixed-income funds. NWAM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, and thus an affiliate of NFA.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC (“Neuberger Berman”) is located at 1290 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10104. Neuberger Berman is directly owned by Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers Holdings LLC and Neuberger Berman AA LLC, which are subsidiaries of Neuberger Berman Group LLC (“NBG”). NBG is a holding company the subsidiaries of which provide a broad range of global investment solutions to institutions and individuals. NBG’s voting equity is wholly-owned by NBSH Acquisition, LLC, which is controlled by Neuberger Berman employees.

Newton Investment Management Limited (“Newton”) located at 160 Queen Victoria St, London EC4V 4LA, United Kingdom, is a registered investment adviser and is a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation.

Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC (“TSW”), a Delaware limited liability company, is located at 6641 West Broad Street, Suite 600, Richmond, Virginia 23230. TSW is an indirect subsidiary of BrightSphere Investment Group Inc., a NYSE listed company. Since 1970, TSW has provided investment management services to corporations, pensions and profit-sharing plans, 401(k) and thrift plans, trusts, estates and other institutions and individuals.

WCM Investment Management, LLC (“WCM”) is located at 281 Brooks Street, Laguna Beach, California 92651. WCM is a Delaware limited liability company that is privately owned and managed entirely by active employees.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”) is a Delaware limited liability partnership with principal offices at 280 Congress Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02210. Wellington Management is a professional investment counseling firm which provides investment services to investment companies, employee benefit plans, endowments, foundations and other institutions. Wellington Management and its predecessor organizations have provided investment advisory services for over 80 years. Wellington Management is owned by the partners of Wellington Management Group LLP, a Massachusetts limited liability partnership. As of December 31, 2020, Wellington Management and its investment advisory affiliates had investment management authority with respect to approximately \$1.29 trillion in assets.

Wells Capital Management, Inc. (“WellsCap”), a registered investment adviser, is located at 525 Market Street, San Francisco, California 94105. WellsCap is indirectly owned by Wells Fargo & Company, is a multi-boutique asset management firm committed to delivering superior investment services to institutional clients. As of December 31, 2020, WellsCap had \$501.56 billion in assets under management.

Each subadviser provides investment advisory services to one or more Funds pursuant to a Subadvisory Agreement. Each of the Subadvisory Agreements specifically provides that the subadviser shall not be liable for any error of judgment, or mistake of law, or for any loss arising out of any investment, or for any act or omission in the execution and management of the Fund, except for willful misfeasance, bad faith, or gross negligence in the performance of its duties, or by reason of reckless disregard of its obligations and duties under such agreement.

After an initial period of not more than two years, each Subadvisory Agreement must be approved each year by the Trust’s Board of Trustees or by shareholders in order to continue. Subadvisory Agreements entered into with the Adviser prior to October 16, 2017, as well as the Subadvisory Agreement with Mellon Investments Corporation with respect to the NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund, may be terminated, at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Trust’s Board of Trustees, by “vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities” of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act), by the Adviser or by the applicable subadviser upon not more than 60 days’ written notice. Subadvisory Agreements entered into on

or after October 16, 2017 (except as noted herein), may be terminated, at any time, without penalty, by vote of a majority of the Trust's Board of Trustees, by "vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities" of the Fund (as defined in the 1940 Act), or by the Adviser, in each case, upon not more than 60 days' written notice to the subadviser, or by the subadviser upon not less than 120 days' written notice to the Adviser and the Trust. Each Subadvisory Agreement terminates automatically if it is assigned.

Subadvisory Fees Paid

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019, and 2018, NFA paid to the subadvisers of the Funds listed below, the following amounts:

Fund	Fiscal Years Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$699,340	\$3,696,667	\$4,612,949
NVIT Amundi Multi-Sector Bond Fund	639,488	693,782	669,908
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	1,223,144	1,351,336	1,385,711
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	1,138,768	1,066,144	901,222
NVIT Bond Index Fund	373,058	372,842	372,813
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	707,411	762,077	842,031
NVIT Core Bond Fund	1,731,341	1,721,221	1,824,005
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	2,762,756	2,753,151	2,951,019
NVIT Doubleline Total Return Tactical Fund	552,640	509,182	472,128
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	2,821,687	3,526,263	2,453,029
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	377,393	410,649	449,616
NVIT Government Bond Fund	655,354	654,886	558,930
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	950,917	1,075,284	1,066,610
NVIT International Equity Fund	345,706	390,182	430,645
NVIT International Index Fund	537,065	582,457	594,907
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	586,230	3,923,039	4,417,602
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	2,937,475	2,957,552	3,124,094
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	882,789	1,059,899	1,260,816
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	212,557	220,613	240,398
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	1,306,513	2,087,465	2,917,119
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	540,288	851,447	1,143,348
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	732,107	1,244,777	1,876,137
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	1,234,000	1,388,468	1,522,109
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	736,804	781,833	819,033
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	302,526	409,776	443,430
NVIT Real Estate Fund	581,978	677,515	640,516
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	321,086	301,046	268,034
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	1,544,487	1,514,721	1,566,632
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	102,361	95,552	116,683
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	1,909,210	2,472,694	2,929,028

Manager-of-Managers Structure

NFA and the Trust have received from the SEC an exemptive order for a manager-of-managers structure which allows NFA, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, to hire, replace or terminate unaffiliated subadvisers without the approval of shareholders; the order also allows NFA to revise a subadvisory agreement with an unaffiliated subadviser without shareholder approval. If a new unaffiliated subadviser is hired, the change will be communicated to shareholders within 90 days of such change, and all changes are subject to approval by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust or NFA. The order is intended to facilitate the efficient operation of the Funds and afford the Trust increased management flexibility.

Pursuant to the exemptive order, NFA monitors and evaluates any subadvisers, which includes performing initial due diligence on prospective subadvisers for the Funds and thereafter monitoring the performance of the subadvisers through quantitative and qualitative analysis as well as periodic in-person, telephonic and written consultations with the subadvisers. NFA has responsibility for communicating performance expectations and evaluations to the subadviser and ultimately recommending to the Board of Trustees whether a subadviser's contract should be renewed, modified or terminated; however, NFA does not expect to recommend changes of subadvisers frequently. NFA will regularly provide written reports to the Board of Trustees regarding the results of their evaluation and monitoring functions. Although NFA will monitor the performance of the subadvisers, there is no certainty that the subadvisers or the Funds will obtain favorable results at any given time.

Portfolio Managers

Appendix C contains the following information regarding the portfolio managers identified in the Funds' Prospectuses: (i) the dollar range of the portfolio manager's investments in each Fund; (ii) a description of the portfolio manager's compensation structure; and (iii) information regarding other accounts managed by the portfolio manager and potential conflicts of interest that might arise from the management of multiple accounts.

Distributor

Nationwide Fund Distributors LLC ("NFD" or the "Distributor"), One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 5-02-210, Columbus, OH 43215, serves as underwriter for each Fund in the continuous distribution of its shares pursuant to an Underwriting Agreement dated May 1, 2007 (the "Underwriting Agreement"). Unless otherwise terminated, the Underwriting Agreement will continue for an initial period of two years and from year to year thereafter for successive annual periods, if, as to each Fund, such continuance is approved at least annually by (i) the Board of Trustees or by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that Fund, and (ii) the vote of a majority of the Trustees of the Trust who are not parties to the Underwriting Agreement or interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of any party to the Underwriting Agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Underwriting Agreement may be terminated in the event of any assignment, as defined in the 1940 Act. NFD is a wholly owned subsidiary of NFS Distributors, Inc., which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of NFS. The following entities or people are affiliates of the Trust and are also affiliates of NFD:

Nationwide Fund Advisors
Nationwide Fund Management LLC
Nationwide Life Insurance Company
Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company
Jefferson National Life Insurance Company
Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York
Nationwide Financial Services, Inc.
Nationwide Corporation
Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company
Christopher Graham
Brian Hirsch
Michael S. Spangler
M. Diane Koken
Lee T. Cummings
Steven D. Pierce
Stephen R. Rimes

In its capacity as Distributor, NFD solicits orders for the sale of shares, advertises and pays the costs of distributions, advertising, office space and the personnel involved in such activities. NFD receives no compensation under the Underwriting Agreement with the Trust, but may retain all or a portion of the 12b-1 fee, if any, imposed on sales of shares of each Fund.

Distribution Plan

The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan under Rule 12b-1 (“Rule 12b-1 Plan”) of the 1940 Act with respect to certain classes of shares. The Rule 12b-1 Plan permits the Funds to compensate NFD, as the Funds’ principal underwriter, for expenses associated with the distribution of certain classes of shares of the Funds. Under the Rule 12b-1 Plan, NFD is paid an annual fee in the following amounts:

Funds	Amount
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	0.25% of the average daily net assets of Class II shares of each Fund, all of which will be considered a distribution fee.
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	
NVIT Bond Index Fund	
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	
NVIT Core Bond Fund	
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund ¹	
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	
NVIT Government Bond Fund	
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	
NVIT International Equity Fund	
NVIT International Index Fund	
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund ²	
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund ³	
NVIT Real Estate Fund	
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	0.25% of the average daily net assets of Class D shares of each Fund, all of which will be considered a distribution fee.
NVIT Core Bond Fund	0.25% of the average daily net assets of Class P shares of each Fund, all of which will be considered a distribution fee.
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	
NVIT Government Bond Fund	
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	0.25% of the average daily net assets of Class Z shares of each Fund, all of which will be considered a distribution fee.
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	
NVIT International Index Fund	0.40% of the average daily net assets of Class VIII shares of each Fund, all of which will be considered a distribution fee.

¹ The Trust, on behalf of the NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund, and NFD have entered into a contract waiving 0.10% of the Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee for Class II shares until at least April 30, 2022.

² The Trust, on behalf of the NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund, and NFD have entered into a contract waiving 0.08% of the Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee for Class II shares until at least April 30, 2022.

³ The Trust, on behalf of the NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund, and NFD have entered into a contract waiving 0.16% of the Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fee for Class II shares until at least April 30, 2022.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, NFD earned the following distribution fees under the Rule 12b-1 Plan:

Fund	Fees Paid
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$266,097
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	0
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	263,543
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	788,255
NVIT Bond Index Fund	0
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	28,932
NVIT Core Bond Fund	276,957
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	206,126
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	22,107
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	209,790
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	0
NVIT Government Bond Fund	30,120
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	96,959
NVIT International Equity Fund	107,513
NVIT International Index Fund	445,784
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	314,595
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	836,573
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	328,628
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	52,898
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	728,680
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	113,411
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	82,983
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	101,346
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	110,034
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	90,586
NVIT Real Estate Fund	211,910
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	2,389,203
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	472,594
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	385,412
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	372,015

The following expenditures were made during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 using the Rule 12b-1 fees received by NFD with respect to the Funds.

Fund	Prospectus Printing & Mailing¹	Distributor Compensation & Costs	Broker- Dealer Compensation & Costs²
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$0	\$0	\$266,097
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	0	0	0
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	0	105	263,438
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	0	0	788,255
NVIT Bond Index Fund	0	0	0
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	0	8,485	20,447
NVIT Core Bond Fund	0	0	276,958
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	0	0	206,126

Fund	Prospectus Printing & Mailing¹	Distributor Compensation & Costs	Broker- Dealer Compensation & Costs²
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	0	0	22,107
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	0	137	209,653
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	0	0	0
NVIT Government Bond Fund	0	82	30,038
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	0	0	96,959
NVIT International Equity Fund	0	28	107,485
NVIT International Index Fund	0	0	445,784
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	0	55	314,540
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	0	379	836,194
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	0	548	218,534
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	0	40	52,858
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	0	45,054	683,626
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	0	3	113,407
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	0	0	82,983
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	0	12	101,334
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	0	0	110,034
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	0	51	90,535
NVIT Real Estate Fund	0	303	211,607
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	0	0	2,389,203
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	0	0	472,595
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	0	0	385,412
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	0	15,086	356,929

¹ Printing and/or mailing of prospectuses to other than current Fund shareholders.

² Broker/dealer compensation and costs were primarily paid to Nationwide Investment Services Corporation, an affiliate of NFD and underwriter of variable insurance contracts, which are offered by the life insurance company affiliates of NFS.

These fees will be paid to NFD for activities or expenses primarily intended to result in the sale or servicing of Fund shares. Distribution fees may be paid to NFD, to an insurance company or its eligible affiliates for distribution activities related to the indirect marketing of the Funds to the owners of variable insurance contracts (“contract owners”), or to any other eligible institution. As described above, a distribution fee may be paid pursuant to the Rule 12b-1 Plan for services including, but not limited to:

- (i) Underwriter services including: (1) distribution personnel compensation and expenses, (2) overhead, including office, equipment and computer expenses, supplies and travel, (3) procurement of information, analysis and reports related to marketing and promotional activities, and (4) expenses related to marketing and promotional activities;
- (ii) Printed documents including: (1) fund prospectuses, statements of additional information and reports for prospective contract owners, and (2) promotional literature regarding the Funds;
- (iii) Wholesaling services by NFD or the insurance company including: (1) training, (2) seminars and sales meetings, and (3) compensation;
- (iv) Life insurance company distribution services including: (1) fund disclosure documents and reports, (2) variable insurance marketing materials, (3) Fund sub-account performance figures, (4) assisting prospective contract owners with enrollment matters, (5) compensation to the salesperson of the variable insurance contract, and (6) providing other reasonable help with the distribution of Fund shares to life insurance companies; and
- (v) Life insurance company contract owner support.

As required by Rule 12b-1, the Rule 12b-1 Plan was approved by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust and who have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operation of the Rule 12b-1 Plan (the “12b-1 Independent Trustees”). The Trust’s current Rule 12b-1 Plan was initially approved by the Board of Trustees on May 1, 2007, and is amended from time to time upon approval by the Board of Trustees. The Rule 12b-1 Plan may be terminated as to a class of a Fund by vote of a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees, or by vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of that class. Any change in the Rule 12b-1 Plan that would materially increase the

distribution cost to a class requires shareholder approval. The Trustees review quarterly a written report of such costs and the purposes for which such costs have been incurred. The Rule 12b-1 Plan may be amended by vote of the Trustees, including a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees, cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. For so long as the Rule 12b-1 Plan is in effect, selection and nomination of those Trustees who are not interested persons of the Trust shall be committed to the discretion of such disinterested persons. All agreements with any person relating to the implementation of the Rule 12b-1 Plan may be terminated at any time on 60 days' written notice without payment of any penalty, by vote of a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding shares of the applicable class. The Rule 12b-1 Plan will continue in effect for successive one-year periods, provided that each such continuance is specifically approved (i) by the vote of a majority of the 12b-1 Independent Trustees, and (ii) by a vote of a majority of the entire Board of Trustees cast in person at a meeting called for that purpose. The Board of Trustees has a duty to request and evaluate such information as may be reasonably necessary for it to make an informed determination of whether the Rule 12b-1 Plan should be implemented or continued. In addition, the Trustees in approving the Rule 12b-1 Plan as to a Fund must determine that there is a reasonable likelihood that the Rule 12b-1 Plan will benefit such Fund and its shareholders.

NFD has entered into, and will enter into, from time to time, agreements with selected dealers pursuant to which such dealers will provide certain services in connection with the distribution of a Fund's shares including, but not limited to, those discussed above. NFD, or an affiliate of NFD, pays additional amounts from its own resources to dealers or other financial intermediaries, including its affiliate, NFS or its subsidiaries, for aid in distribution or for aid in providing administrative services to shareholders.

A Fund may not recoup the amount of unreimbursed expenses in a subsequent fiscal year and does not generally participate in joint distribution activities with other Funds. To the extent that certain Funds utilize the remaining Rule 12b-1 fees not allocated to "Broker-Dealer Compensation and Costs" or "Printing and Mailing" (as shown in the table above) of a prospectus which covers multiple Funds, such other Funds may benefit indirectly from the distribution of the Fund paying the Rule 12b-1 fees.

Administrative Services Plan

Under the terms of an Administrative Services Plan, Nationwide Fund Management LLC is permitted to enter into, on behalf of the Trust, Servicing Agreements with servicing organizations, such as broker-dealers, insurance companies and other financial institutions, who agree to provide certain administrative support services for the Funds. Such administrative support services include, but are not limited to, the following: establishing and maintaining shareholder accounts, processing purchase and redemption transactions, arranging for bank wires, performing shareholder sub-accounting, answering inquiries regarding the Funds, providing periodic statements, showing the account balance for beneficial owners or for plan participants or contract holders of insurance company separate accounts, transmitting proxy statements, periodic reports, updated prospectuses and other communications to shareholders and, with respect to meetings of shareholders, collecting, tabulating and forwarding to the Trust executed proxies and obtaining such other information and performing such other services as may reasonably be required.

As authorized by the particular Administrative Services Plan, the Trust has entered into Servicing Agreements for the Funds pursuant to which NFS has agreed to provide certain administrative support services in connection with the applicable Fund shares held beneficially by its customers. NFS is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Corporation, and is the parent company of NFA, and the indirect parent company of Nationwide Fund Management LLC. In consideration for providing administrative support services, NFS and other entities with which the Trust or its agent may enter into Servicing Agreements will receive a fee, computed at the annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Class I, Class II, Class VIII or Class D shares of the Funds, 0.20% of the average daily net assets of Class IV shares of the Funds, 0.12% of the average daily net assets of the Class X or Class Z shares of the NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund, 0.10% of the average daily net assets of the Class V shares held by customers of NFS or any such other entity and 0.01% of the average daily net assets of the Class X or Class Z shares of the NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund. No fee is paid with respect to the Class P and Class Y shares of any Fund. Many intermediaries do not charge the maximum permitted fee or even a portion thereof and the Board of Trustees has implemented limits on the amounts of payments under the Plan for certain types of shareholder accounts.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, NFS and its affiliates received \$14,414,425, \$15,675,172 and \$15,618,023, respectively, in administrative services fees from the Funds.

Fund Administration and Transfer Agency Services

Under the terms of the Joint Fund Administration and Transfer Agency Agreement (the “Joint Administration Agreement”) dated May 1, 2010, Nationwide Fund Management LLC (“NFM”), an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of NFS, provides various administration and accounting services to the Trust and Nationwide Mutual Funds (another trust also advised by NFA), including daily valuation of the Funds’ shares, preparation of financial statements, tax returns, and regulatory reports, and presentation of quarterly reports to the Board of Trustees. NFM also serves as transfer agent and dividend disbursing agent for the Funds. NFM is located at One Nationwide Plaza, Mail Code 5-02-210, Columbus, OH 43215. Under the Joint Administration Agreement, NFM is paid an annual fee for fund administration and transfer agency services based on the sum of the following: (i) the amount payable by NFM to J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. (“JPMorgan”) under the Sub-Administration Agreement between NFM and JPMorgan (see “Sub-Administration” below); and (ii) the amount payable by NFM to U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC dba U.S. Bank Global Fund Services (“US Bancorp”) under the Sub-Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement between NFM and US Bancorp (see “Sub-Transfer Agency” below); and (iii) a percentage of the combined average daily net assets of the Trust and Nationwide Mutual Funds. In addition, the Trust also pays out-of-pocket expenses reasonably incurred by NFM in providing services to the Funds and Trust, including, but not limited to, the cost of pricing services that NFM utilizes.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, NFM was paid fund administration and transfer agency fees from the Funds as follows:

Fund	2020	2019	2018
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$107,929	\$317,751	\$332,067
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	143,073	145,959	148,960
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	241,585	261,076	262,080
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	169,448	160,798	146,202
NVIT Bond Index Fund	728,845	689,350	675,511
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	133,100	119,281	122,396
NVIT Core Bond Fund	450,038	442,176	461,982
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	519,769	511,933	537,358
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	124,027	120,796	117,557
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	259,677	300,062	231,342
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	107,680	109,072	111,553
NVIT Government Bond Fund	193,049	189,936	169,434
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	566,758	492,065	482,549
NVIT International Equity Fund	101,641	101,748	103,595
NVIT International Index Fund	570,496	610,358	617,485
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	109,830	500,421	537,049
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	502,013	478,786	481,252
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	190,264	160,603	166,154
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	403,142	\$414,901	449,348
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	163,119	203,324	263,403
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	114,689	129,424	142,245
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	126,367	151,207	186,569
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	152,090	158,348	167,309
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	128,760	128,788	129,574
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	105,259	104,656	105,996
NVIT Real Estate Fund	134,808	141,504	136,530
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	1,168,710	1,084,119	978,684
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	568,679	553,980	560,255
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	160,340	152,632	172,075
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	220,326	243,300	272,923

Securities Lending Agent

The Board of Trustees has approved certain Funds' participation in a securities lending program. Under the securities lending program, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. serves as the Funds' securities lending agent (the "Securities Lending Agent").

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the income earned by those Funds that engaged in securities lending, as well as the fees and/or compensation earned by such Funds (in dollars) pursuant to a securities lending agreement between the Trust with respect to the Funds and the Securities Lending Agent, were as follows:

Fund	Gross Income from Securities Lending Activities	Fees Paid to Securities Lending Agent from Revenue Split	Fees Paid for Cash Collateral Management Services (including fees deducted from a pooled cash collateral reinvestment vehicle) not included in Revenue Split	Rebates Paid to Borrowers	Aggregate Fees/ Compensation for Securities Lending Activities	Net Income from Securities Lending Activities
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$27,077	\$(2,655)	\$-	\$(5,813)	\$(8,468)	\$18,609
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	106,871	(5,793)	-	(60,447)	(66,240)	40,631
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	95,564	(6,814)	-	(40,989)	(47,803)	47,761
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	47,597	(5,131)	-	(6,524)	(11,655)	35,942
NVIT Bond Index Fund	309,147	(19,003)	-	(156,390)	(175,393)	133,755
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	82,772	(8,180)	-	(17,298)	(25,478)	57,294
NVIT Core Bond Fund	66,349	(3,258)	-	(40,203)	(43,461)	22,888
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	252,840	(15,310)	-	(129,923)	(145,233)	107,607
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	108,951	(10,309)	-	(26,419)	(36,728)	72,223
NVIT Government Bond Fund	9,388	(950)	-	(1,787)	(2,737)	6,651
NVIT International Equity Fund	21,646	(2,306)	-	(3,115)	(5,421)	16,224
NVIT International Index Fund	371,317	(40,259)	-	(48,960)	(89,218)	282,099
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	16,358	(2,031)	-	(1)	(2,031)	14,327
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	199,510	(18,635)	-	(50,178)	(68,813)	130,698
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	54,733	(5,271)	-	(12,535)	(17,805)	36,928
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	686,129	(40,715)	-	(359,504)	(400,219)	285,910
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	72,401	(5,198)	-	(30,709)	(35,906)	36,495
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	81,477	(5,720)	-	(35,342)	(41,063)	40,414
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	128,368	(10,596)	-	(55,919)	(66,515)	61,854
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	201,337	(15,738)	-	(74,830)	(90,567)	110,770
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	530,816	(46,273)	-	(160,295)	(206,568)	324,248
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	87,455	(8,420)	-	(20,070)	(28,490)	58,965
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	769,038	(78,604)	-	(135,880)	(214,484)	554,554
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	462,625	(52,852)	-	(39,559)	(92,410)	370,214

The Funds paid no administrative, indemnification or other fees not included in the revenue split with the Securities Lending Agent.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the Securities Lending Agent performed various services related to securities lending, including the following:

- lending a Fund's portfolio securities to institutions that are approved borrowers;
- determining whether a loan of a portfolio security shall be made and negotiating and establishing the terms and conditions of the loan with the borrower;
- ensuring that all dividends and other distributions paid with respect to loaned securities are credited to the applicable Fund's account;

- receiving and holding, on behalf of a Fund, or transferring to a Fund's custodial account, collateral from borrowers to secure obligations of borrowers with respect to any loan of available portfolio securities;
- marking-to-market each business day the market value of securities loaned relative to the market value of the collateral posted by the borrowers;
- obtaining additional collateral, to the extent necessary, in order to maintain the value of collateral at the levels required by the Securities Lending Agency Agreement, relative to the market value of securities loaned;
- at the termination of a loan, returning the collateral to the borrower upon the return of the loaned securities;
- investing cash collateral in permitted investments as directed by the Funds; and
- maintaining records relating to the Funds' securities lending activities and providing the Funds monthly statements describing, among other things, the loans made during the period, the income derived from the loans (or losses incurred) and the amounts of any fees or payments paid with respect to each loan.

Sub-Administration

NFM has entered into a Sub-Administration Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., dated May 22, 2009, to provide certain fund sub-administration services for each Fund. NFM pays JPMorgan a fee for these services.

Sub-Transfer Agency

NFM has entered into a Sub-Transfer Agent Servicing Agreement with U.S. Bancorp Fund Services, LLC dba U.S. Bank Global Fund Services, dated September 1, 2012, to provide certain sub-transfer agency services for each Fund. NFM pays US Bancorp a fee for these services.

Custodian

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10008, is the custodian for the Funds and makes all receipts and disbursements under a Global Custody Agreement. The custodian performs no managerial or policy-making functions for the Funds.

Legal Counsel

Stradley Ronon Stevens & Young, LLP, 2000 K Street, N.W., Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20006-1871, serves as the Trust's legal counsel.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, Two Commerce Square, 2001 Market St., Suite 1800, Philadelphia, PA 19103, serves as the Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for the Trust.

BROKERAGE ALLOCATION

NFA or a subadviser is responsible for decisions to buy and sell securities and other investments for the Funds, the selection of brokers and dealers to effect the transactions and the negotiation of brokerage commissions, if any. In transactions on stock and commodity exchanges in the United States, these commissions are negotiated, whereas on foreign stock and commodity exchanges these commissions are generally fixed and are generally higher than brokerage commissions in the United States. In the case of securities or derivatives traded on the over-the-counter markets or for securities traded on a principal basis, there is generally no commission, but the price includes a spread between the dealer's purchase and sale price. This spread is the dealer's profit. Bilaterally negotiated derivatives may include a fee payable to a Fund's counterparty. In underwritten offerings, the price includes a disclosed, fixed commission or discount. Most short-term obligations are normally traded on a "principal" rather than agency basis. This may be done through a dealer (e.g., a securities firm or bank) who buys or sells for its own account rather than as an agent for another client, or directly with the issuer.

Except as described below, the primary consideration in portfolio security transactions is best price and execution of the transaction, i.e., execution at the most favorable prices and in the most effective manner possible. "Best price-best execution" encompasses many factors affecting the overall benefit obtained by the client account in the transaction including, but not necessarily limited to, the price paid or received for a security, the commission charged, the promptness, availability and

reliability of execution, the confidentiality and placement accorded the order, and customer service. Therefore, “best price-best execution” does not necessarily mean obtaining the best price alone but is evaluated in the context of all the execution services provided. NFA and any subadvisers have complete freedom as to the markets in and the broker-dealers through which they seek this result.

Subject to the primary consideration of seeking best price-best execution and as discussed below, securities may be bought or sold through broker-dealers who have furnished statistical, research, and other information or services to NFA or a subadviser. In placing orders with such broker-dealers, NFA or the subadviser will, where possible, take into account the comparative usefulness of such information. Such information is useful to NFA or a subadviser even though its dollar value may be indeterminable, and its receipt or availability generally does not reduce NFA’s or a subadviser’s normal research activities or expenses.

There may be occasions when portfolio transactions for a Fund are executed as part of concurrent authorizations to purchase or sell the same security for trusts or other accounts (including other mutual funds) served by NFA or a subadviser or by an affiliated company thereof. Although such concurrent authorizations potentially could be either advantageous or disadvantageous to a Fund, they are effected only when NFA or the subadviser believes that to do so is in the interest of the Fund. When such concurrent authorizations occur, the executions will be allocated in an equitable manner.

In purchasing and selling investments for the Funds, it is the policy of NFA or a subadviser to seek to obtain best execution at the most favorable prices through responsible broker-dealers. The determination of what may constitute best execution in a securities transaction by a broker involves a number of considerations, including the overall direct net economic result to the Fund (involving both price paid or received and any commissions and other costs paid), the efficiency with which the transaction is effected, the ability to effect the transaction at all when a large block is involved, the availability of the broker to stand ready to execute possibly difficult transactions in the future, the professionalism of the broker, and the financial strength and stability of the broker. These considerations are judgmental and are weighed by NFA or a subadviser in determining the overall reasonableness of securities executions and commissions paid. In selecting broker-dealers, NFA or a subadviser will consider various relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the size and type of the transaction; the nature and character of the markets for the security or asset to be purchased or sold; the execution efficiency, settlement capability, and financial condition of the broker-dealer’s firm; the broker-dealer’s execution services, rendered on a continuing basis; and the reasonableness of any commissions.

NFA or a subadviser may cause a Fund to pay a broker-dealer who furnishes brokerage and/or research services a commission that is in excess of the commission another broker-dealer would have received for executing the transaction if it is determined, pursuant to the requirements of Section 28(e) of the Exchange Act, that such commission is reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and/or research services provided. Such research services may include, among other things, analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, portfolio strategy, analytic or modeling software, market data feeds and historical market information. Any such research and other information provided by brokers to NFA or a subadviser is considered to be in addition to and not in lieu of services required to be performed by it under the respective advisory or subadvisory agreement. The fees paid to NFA or a subadviser pursuant to the respective advisory or subadvisory agreement are not reduced by reason of its receiving any brokerage and research services. The research services provided by broker-dealers can be useful to NFA or a subadviser in serving its other clients. All research services received from the brokers to whom commissions are paid are used collectively, meaning such services may not actually be utilized in connection with each client account that may have provided the commission paid to the brokers providing such services. NFA and any subadviser are prohibited from considering a broker-dealer’s sale of shares of any fund for which it serves as investment adviser or subadviser, except as may be specifically permitted by law.

Commission Recapture Program. NFA may instruct subadvisers to direct certain brokerage transactions, using best efforts, and subject always to seeking to obtain best execution, to broker-dealers in connection with a commission recapture program that is used to offset a Fund’s operating expenses. Commission recapture is a form of institutional discount brokerage that returns commission dollars directly to a Fund. It provides a way to gain control over the commission expenses incurred by a subadviser, which can be significant over time, and thereby reduces expenses. If a subadviser does not believe it can obtain best execution from such broker-dealers, there is no obligation to execute portfolio transactions through such broker-dealers. Commissions recaptured by a Fund will be included in realized gain (loss) on securities in a Fund’s appropriate financial statements.

Fund portfolio transactions may be effected with broker-dealers who have assisted investors in the purchase of variable annuity contracts or variable insurance policies issued by Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Nationwide Life & Annuity Insurance Company, Jefferson National Insurance Company or Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York. However, neither such assistance nor sale of other investment company shares is a qualifying or disqualifying factor in a broker-dealer's selection, nor is the selection of any broker-dealer based on the volume of shares sold.

Under the 1940 Act, "affiliated persons" of a Fund are prohibited from dealing with it as a principal in the purchase and sale of securities unless an exemptive order allowing such transactions is obtained from the SEC. However, a Fund may purchase securities from underwriting syndicates of which a subadviser or any of its affiliates, as defined in the 1940 Act, is a member under certain conditions, in accordance with Rule 10f-3 under the 1940 Act.

Each of the Funds contemplates that, consistent with the policy of seeking to obtain best execution, brokerage transactions may be conducted through "affiliated brokers or dealers," as defined in the 1940 Act. Under the 1940 Act, commissions paid by a fund to an "affiliated broker or dealer" in connection with a purchase or sale of securities offered on a securities exchange may not exceed the usual and customary broker's commission. Accordingly, it is the Funds' policy that the commissions to be paid to an affiliated broker-dealer must, in the judgment of NFA or the appropriate subadviser, be (1) at least as favorable as those that would be charged by other brokers having comparable execution capability and (2) at least as favorable as commissions contemporaneously charged by such broker or dealer on comparable transactions for the broker's or dealer's most favored unaffiliated customers. NFA and the subadvisers do not necessarily deem it practicable or in a Fund's best interests to solicit competitive bids for commissions on each transaction. However, NFA and the subadvisers regularly give consideration to information concerning the prevailing level of commissions charged on comparable transactions by other brokers during comparable periods of time.

The following table lists, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the total amount of transactions that were directed to brokers in exchange for research services provided and the amount of commissions the Funds paid in connection with such transactions. This information has been provided by the respective Fund's subadvisers and is believed to be reliable. However, the Funds have not independently verified such information.

Fund Name	Total Amount of Transactions on which Commissions Paid	Total Brokerage Commissions
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	\$138,801,091	\$83,361
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	136,517,231	81,522
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	106,537,493	102,245
NVIT International Equity Fund	38,215,346	18,856
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	8,213,851	394
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	71,004,705	22,517
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	323,603,309	96,359
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	178,202,981	44,212
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	35,084,290	18,119
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	148,827,438	61,613
NVIT Real Estate Fund	354,363,020	25,897
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	184,091,298	59,765

The following table lists the total amount of brokerage commissions paid to brokers for each of the Funds for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018:

Fund	2020	2019	2018
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	\$59,188	\$925,656	\$1,991,267
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	24,242	146,999	150
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	5,755	7,564	5,408
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	145,936	118,469	71,389
NVIT Bond Index Fund	0	0	0
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	311,757	141,746	131,865
NVIT Core Bond Fund	135,841	187,426	127,314

Fund	2020	2019	2018
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	63,358	111,952	190,408
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	0	0	0
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	401,902	339,567	573,265
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	0	436	0
NVIT Government Bond Fund	12,072	23,593	14,423
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	0	0	0
NVIT International Equity Fund	85,312	56,537	104,182
NVIT International Index Fund	122,315	98,789	112,812
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	64,184	481,360	329,756
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	138,660	215,657	692,654
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	301,555	105,429	135,212
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	90,899	59,444	95,721
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	297,460	375,597	823,139
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	73,680	148,832	191,784
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	78,502	418,447	384,585
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	147,391	188,157	562,289
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	29,584	32,234	44,680
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	49,525	27,948	15,755
NVIT Real Estate Fund	167,732	131,641	155,988
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	55,177	42,990	36,168
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	155,971	191,503	115,941
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	55,241	27,989	113,180
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	271,167	432,124	520,394

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, the following Funds held investments in securities of their regular broker-dealers:

Fund	Approximate Aggregate Value of Issuer's Securities owned by the Fund as of December 31, 2020	Name of Broker or Dealer
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	\$ 4,187,674	Bank of America Corp.
	1,951,250	Barclays Capital, Inc.
	1,546,523	Citigroup, Inc.
	818,994	Credit Suisse Group
	3,139,274	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	412,826	Santander Group
	1,050,387	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	2,526,914	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
NVIT Blackrock Equity Dividend Fund	12,644,483	Bank of America Corp.
	14,709,795	Citigroup, Inc.
	6,073,184	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	7,956,402	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	11,136,843	Wells Fargo & Co.

Fund	Approximate Aggregate Value of Issuer's Securities owned by the Fund as of December 31, 2020	Name of Broker or Dealer
NVIT Bond Index Fund	17,857,345	Bank of America Corp.
	1,880,070	Bank of New York Mellon Corp.
	2,819,374	Barclays Capital, Inc.
	11,951,993	Citigroup, Inc.
	3,556,263	Credit Suisse Group
	792,970	ING Bank
	14,886,618	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	4,871,169	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holding Co
	11,351,303	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	1,081,570	RBC Capital Markets
	3,875,376	Santander Group
	12,093,580	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	2,810,829	ABN AMRO Securities LLC
	7,731,609	AXA Advisors LLC
	2,250,883	Barclays Capital, Inc.
	5,896,205	ING Bank
NVIT Core Bond Fund	28,931,375	Bank of America Corp.
	9,833,248	Citigroup, Inc.
	4,572,014	Credit Suisse Group
	5,782,096	ING Bank
	2,385,058	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	11,500,242	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	2,311,487	UBS AG
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	18,449,352	Bank of America Corp.
	3,050,190	Bank Of New York Mellon Corp.
	12,558,393	Citigroup, Inc.
	3,555,200	Credit Suisse Group
	2,603,129	ING Bank
	25,921,812	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	15,573,931	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	5,868,288	Santander Group
	2,488,343	UBS AG
	19,159,756	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT Doubleline Total Return Tactical Fund	364,257	Bank of America Corp.
	243,651	Citigroup, Inc.
	125,863	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holding Co
	242,083	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	299,369	RBC Capital Markets
	115,536	Santander Group
	242,926	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT International Equity Fund	1,163,716	Barclays Capital, Inc.
	720,354	Credit Suisse Group

Fund	Approximate Aggregate Value of Issuer's Securities owned by the Fund as of December 31, 2020	Name of Broker or Dealer
NVIT International Index Fund	496,934	ABN AMRO Securities LLC
	5,784,127	AXA Advisors LLC
	4,315,123	Barclays Capital, Inc.
	3,875,543	Credit Suisse Group
	4,598,809	ING Bank
	11,053,620	Mitsubishi UFJ Securities Holding Co
	352,247	Natixis
	6,700,647	Santander Group
	6,417,519	UBS AG
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	11,688,385	Bank of America Corp.
	1,697,345	Bank of New York Mellon Corp.
	6,500,752	Citigroup, Inc.
	19,624,055	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	4,958,831	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	6,318,575	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	5,788,998	Bank of America Corp.
	19,510,328	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	12,130,769	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	2,787,544	Bank of New York Mellon Corp.
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	4,727,041	Citigroup, Inc.
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	7,370,060	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	32,947,637	Bank of America Corp.
	4,936,281	Bank of New York Mellon Corp.
	18,330,531	Citigroup, Inc.
	55,307,853	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	13,986,014	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	17,817,246	Wells Fargo & Co.
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	14,441,424	Bank of America Corp.
	8,003,904	Citigroup, Inc.
	5,170,811	ING Bank
	15,230,375	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
	16,350,645	Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.
	13,267,004	UBS AG
	7,646,064	Wells Fargo & Co.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, there were no brokerage commissions paid to affiliated brokers of the Adviser.

Other Dealer Compensation

In addition to the dealer commissions and payments under its 12b-1 Plan, from time to time, NFA and/or its affiliates may make payments for distribution and/or shareholder servicing activities out of their past profits and from their own resources. NFA and/or its affiliates may make payments for marketing, promotional, or related services provided by dealers and other financial intermediaries, and may be in exchange for factors that include, without limitation, differing levels or types of services provided by the intermediary, the expected level of assets or sales of shares, the placing of some or all of the Funds on a preferred or recommended list, access to an intermediary's personnel, and other factors. The amount of these payments is determined by NFA.

In addition to these payments described above, NFA or its affiliates may offer other sales incentives in the form of sponsorship of educational or client seminars relating to current products and issues, assistance in training and educating the intermediary's personnel, and/or entertainment or meals. These payments also may include, at the direction of a retirement plan's named fiduciary, amounts to intermediaries for certain plan expenses or otherwise for the benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries. As permitted by applicable law, NFA or its affiliates may pay or allow other incentives or payments to intermediaries.

The payments described above are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments." The recipients of such payments may include:

- the Distributor and other affiliates of NFA,
- broker-dealers,
- financial institutions, and
- other financial intermediaries through which investors may purchase shares of a Fund.

Payments may be based on current or past sales; current or historical assets; or a flat fee for specific services provided. In some circumstances, such payments may create an incentive for an intermediary or its employees or associated persons to recommend or sell shares of a Fund to you instead of shares of funds offered by competing fund families. NFA does not seek reimbursement by the Funds for such payments.

Additional Compensation to Affiliated Financial Institution. NFA and NFD, pursuant to agreements by the parties, pay their affiliate, Nationwide Financial Services, Inc., and certain of its subsidiaries, various amounts under the terms of the agreement.

Additional Compensation to Financial Institutions. The unaffiliated financial institutions that receive additional compensation (as described in the prospectus) from NFA, NFM or NFD, from their own resources, include the following (the information set forth below is considered complete as of the date of this SAI; however, agreements may be entered into, terminated, or amended, from time to time, without notice or change to the SAI):

Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, Pruco Life Insurance Company, Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey ("Prudential Life")

NFA, pursuant to a written agreement, pays Prudential Life a quarterly fee at the annual rate of 0.05% (5 basis points) of the average daily net asset value of the NVIT Emerging Markets Fund Class D shares held in separate accounts on the books of NVIT.

PURCHASES, REDEMPTIONS AND PRICING OF SHARES

An insurance company purchases shares of the Funds at their net asset value ("NAV") using purchase payments received on variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by separate accounts. These separate accounts are funded by shares of the Funds.

All investments in the Trust are credited to the shareholder's account in the form of full and fractional shares of the designated Fund (rounded to the nearest 1/1000 of a share). The Trust does not issue share certificates. Subject to the sole discretion of NFA, each Fund may accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for such Fund.

The net asset value per share of each Fund is determined once daily, as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") (generally 4 p.m. Eastern time) on each business day the Exchange is open for regular trading (the "Valuation Time"). To the extent that a Fund's investments are traded in markets that are open when the Exchange is closed, the value of the Funds' investments may change on days when shares cannot be purchased or redeemed.

The Trust will not compute NAV for the Funds on customary national business holidays, including the following: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day, and other days when the Exchange is closed.

Each Fund reserves the right to not determine NAV when: (i) a Fund has not received any orders to purchase, sell or exchange shares and (ii) changes in the value of the Fund's portfolio do not affect the Fund's NAV.

The offering price for orders placed before the close of the Exchange, on each business day the Exchange is open for trading, will be based upon calculation of the NAV at the close of regular trading on the Exchange. For orders placed after the close of regular trading on the Exchange, or on a day on which the Exchange is not open for trading, the offering price is based upon NAV at the close of the Exchange on the next day thereafter on which the Exchange is open for trading. The NAV of each class of a Fund on which offering and redemption prices are based is determined by adding the value of all securities and other assets of a Fund attributable to the class, deducting liabilities attributable to that class, and dividing by the number of that class' shares outstanding. Each Fund may reject any order to buy shares and may suspend the sale of shares at any time.

Securities for which market-based quotations are readily available are valued as of Valuation Time. Equity securities are generally valued at the last quoted sale price, or if there is no sale price, the last quoted bid price provided by an independent pricing service approved by the Board. Securities traded on NASDAQ generally are valued at the NASDAQ Official Closing Price. Prices are taken from the primary market or exchange in which each security trades. Debt and other fixed-income securities are generally valued at the bid price provided by an independent pricing service, the use of which has been approved by the Board.

Securities for which market-based quotations are either unavailable (e.g., independent pricing service does not provide a value) or are deemed unreliable, in the judgment of NFA or designee, are generally valued at fair value by the Trustees, or persons to whom the Board has delegated its responsibilities pursuant to procedures approved by the Board (in this case, the Fair Valuation Committee). In addition, fair value determinations are required for securities whose value is affected by a significant event that will materially affect the value of a security and which occurs subsequent to the time of the close of the principal market on which such security trades but prior to the calculation of the Funds' NAVs. The Fair Valuation Committee monitors the results of fair valuation determinations and regularly reports the results to the Board or a committee of the Board. Fair value determinations may require subjective determinations. There can be no assurance that the fair value of an asset is the price at which the asset could have been sold during the period in which the particular fair value was used in determining a Fund's NAV.

The Fair Valuation Committee monitors the continuing appropriateness of the valuation methodology with respect to each security. In the event that NFA or a subadviser believes that the valuation methodology being used to value a security does not produce a fair value for such security, the Fair Valuation Committee is notified so that it may meet to determine what adjustment should be made.

To the extent that a Fund invests in foreign securities, the following would be applicable. Generally, trading in foreign securities markets is completed each day at various times prior to the Valuation Time. Due to the time differences between the closings of the relevant foreign securities exchanges and the time that a Fund's NAV is calculated, a Fund may fair value its foreign investments more frequently than it does other securities. When fair value prices are utilized, these prices will attempt to reflect the impact of the financial markets' perceptions and trading activities on the Fund's investments since their last closing prices were calculated on their primary securities markets or exchanges. Pursuant to the Valuation Procedures, a Fund's foreign equity investments generally will be fair valued daily by an independent pricing service using models designed to estimate likely changes in the values of those investments between the times in which the trading in those securities is substantially completed and the close of the Exchange. When a Fund uses fair value pricing, the values assigned to the Fund's foreign equity investments may not be the quoted or published prices of the investments on their primary markets or exchanges.

NVIT Government Money Market Fund (the "Fund")

The Fund operates as a "Government Money Market Fund," as defined in Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. This means that the Fund invests at least 99.5% of its total assets in (1) securities that are issued by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, (2) repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by such securities or cash, (3) cash, and/or (4) other money market mutual funds that operate as Government Money Market Funds.

The value of portfolio securities in the Fund is determined on the basis of the amortized cost method of valuation in accordance with Rule 2a-7 of the 1940 Act. This method involves valuing a security at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium, regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which value, as determined by amortized cost, is higher or lower than the price the Fund would receive if it sold the instrument.

The Board has adopted procedures whereby the extent of deviation, if any, of the current NAV calculated using available market quotations from the Fund's amortized cost price per share will be determined. In the event such deviation from the Fund's amortized cost price per share exceeds 1/2 of 1 percent, NFA or the Chairman of the Board's Valuation and Operations Committee (or, in his absence, the Chairman of the Board) shall promptly convene a meeting of the Board to consider what action, if any, should be taken. Where the Board believes that the extent of any deviation from the Fund's amortized cost per share may result in material dilution or other unfair results to shareholders, it shall cause the Fund to take such action as it deems appropriate to eliminate or reduce, to the extent reasonably practicable, such dilution or unfair result. Such action might include: reducing or withholding dividends; redeeming shares in-kind; selling portfolio instruments prior to maturity to realize capital gains or losses to shorten the Fund's average portfolio maturity; or utilizing an NAV as determined by using available market quotations.

In the event of a negative interest rate environment, the net income of the Fund may fall below zero (i.e., become negative). If this occurs, the Trustees may consider enacting certain measures to seek to maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00, such as the implementation of "reverse distributions," subject to applicable law and the provisions of the Fund's organizational documents. "Reverse distributions" seek to offset the impact of the negative income on the Fund's NAV per share by reducing the number of shares outstanding on a pro rata basis from each shareholder in order to maintain a stable NAV per share at \$1.00. This would result in shareholders holding fewer shares of the Fund and/or experiencing a loss in the aggregate value of their investment in the Fund. There is no assurance such measures will result in a stable NAV per share of \$1.00.

In addition, in accordance with applicable legal requirements, the Fund may suspend redemptions if: (i) the Fund, at the end of a business day, has invested less than ten percent of its total assets in weekly liquid assets or the Fund's price per share as computed for the purpose of distribution, redemption and repurchase, rounded to the nearest one percent, has deviated from the stable price established by the Board of Trustees, including a majority of its non-interested Trustees, determines that such a deviation is likely to occur; (ii) the Board, including a majority of its non-interested Trustees, irrevocably approve the liquidation of the Fund; and (iii) the Fund, prior to suspending redemptions, has notified the SEC of the decision to liquidate the Fund and suspend redemptions.

Pursuant to its objective of maintaining a stable net asset value per share, the Fund will only purchase investments deemed under Rule 2a-7 to have a remaining maturity of 397 calendar days or less, with certain exceptions permitted by applicable regulations, and will maintain a dollar weighted average portfolio maturity of 60 calendar days or less and a dollar-weighted average life of 120 calendar days or less that is determined without reference to certain interest rate readjustments.

Redemptions

A separate account redeems shares to make benefit or surrender payments under the terms of its variable annuity contracts or variable life insurance policies. Redemptions are processed on any day on which the Trust is open for business and are effected at NAV next determined after the redemption order, in proper form, is received by the Trust's transfer agent. Under normal circumstances, a Fund expects to satisfy redemption requests through the sale of investments held in cash or cash equivalents. However, a Fund may also use the proceeds from the sale of portfolio securities or a bank line of credit, to meet redemption requests if consistent with management of the Fund, or in stressed market conditions. Under extraordinary circumstances, a Fund in its sole discretion, may elect to honor redemption requests by transferring some of the securities held by a Fund directly to an account holder ("redemption in-kind").

A Fund may delay forwarding redemption proceeds for up to seven days if the investor redeeming shares is engaged in excessive trading, or if the amount of the redemption request otherwise would be disruptive to efficient portfolio management, or would adversely affect the Fund. The Trust may suspend the right of redemption for such periods as are permitted under the 1940 Act and under the following unusual circumstances: (a) when the Exchange is closed (other than

weekends and holidays) or trading is restricted; (b) when an emergency exists, making disposal of portfolio securities or the valuation of net assets not reasonably practicable; or (c) during any period when the SEC has by order permitted a suspension of redemption for the protection of shareholders.

In-Kind Redemptions

The Funds generally plan to redeem their shares for cash with the following exceptions. As described in the Prospectuses, each Fund reserves the right, in circumstances where in its sole discretion it determines that cash redemption payments would be undesirable, taking into account the best interests of all Fund shareholders, to honor any redemption request by transferring some of the securities held by the Fund directly to a redeeming shareholder as a redemption in-kind. Redemptions in-kind generally will be pro-rata slices of a Fund's portfolio or a representative basket of securities. Redemptions in-kind may also be used in stressed market conditions.

The Board of Trustees has adopted procedures for redemptions in-kind to affiliated persons of a Fund. Affiliated persons of a Fund include shareholders who are affiliates of the Fund's investment adviser and shareholders of a Fund owning 5% or more of the outstanding shares of a Fund. These procedures provide that a redemption in-kind shall be effected at approximately the affiliated shareholder's proportionate share of the distributing Fund's current net assets, and they are designed so that redemptions will not favor the affiliated shareholder to the detriment of any other shareholder. The procedures also require that the distributed securities be valued in the same manner as they are valued for purposes of computing the distributing Fund's net asset value and that neither the affiliated shareholder nor any other party with the ability and pecuniary incentive to influence the redemption in-kind selects, or influences the selection of, the distributed securities. Use of the redemption in-kind procedures will allow a Fund to avoid having to sell significant portfolio assets to raise cash to meet the shareholder's redemption request—thus limiting the potential adverse effect on the distributing Fund's net asset value.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Description of Shares

The Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust permits the Board of Trustees to issue an unlimited number of full and fractional shares of beneficial interest of each Fund and to divide or combine such shares into a greater or lesser number of shares without thereby exchanging the proportionate beneficial interests in the Trust. Each share of a Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund with each other share. The Trust reserves the right to create and issue a number of different funds. Shares of each Fund would participate equally in the earnings, dividends, and assets of that particular fund. Upon liquidation of a Fund, shareholders are entitled to share pro rata in the net assets of such Fund available for distribution to shareholders.

The Trust is authorized to offer the following series of shares of beneficial interest, without par value and with the various classes listed:

Fund	Share Classes
NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	Class I, Class II
NVIT American Funds Asset Allocation Fund* ¹	Class II, Class P
NVIT American Funds Bond Fund* ²	Class II
NVIT American Funds Global Growth Fund* ³	Class II
NVIT American Funds Growth Fund* ⁴	Class II
NVIT American Funds Growth-Income Fund* ⁵	Class II, Class P
NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund ⁶	Class I
NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y
NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund ⁷	Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y
NVIT BlackRock Managed Global Allocation Fund* ⁸	Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Aggressive Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Balanced Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Capital Appreciation Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Conservative Fund*	Class I, Class II

Fund	Share Classes
NVIT Blueprint SM Managed Growth Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Managed Growth & Income Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Moderate Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Moderately Aggressive Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Blueprint SM Moderately Conservative Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Bond Index Fund	Class I, Class II, Class Y
NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	Class I, Class II, Class X, Class Y, Class Z
NVIT Core Bond Fund	Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y
NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y
NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund ⁹	Class I, Class II, Class Y
NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	Class I, Class II, Class D, Class Y
NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund ¹⁰	Class I
NVIT Government Bond Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class P, Class Y
NVIT Government Money Market Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class V, Class Y
NVIT GS Emerging Markets Equity Insights Fund*	Class Y
NVIT GS International Equity Insights Fund*	Class Y
NVIT GS Large Cap Equity Insights Fund*	Class Y
NVIT GS Small Cap Equity Insights Fund*	Class Y
NVIT International Equity Fund	Class I, Class II, Class Y
NVIT International Index Fund	Class I, Class II, Class VIII, Class Y
NVIT Investor Destinations Aggressive Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Balanced Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Capital Appreciation Fund*	Class II, Class P, Class Z
NVIT Investor Destinations Conservative Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Moderate Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Moderately Aggressive Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Moderately Conservative Fund*	Class II, Class P
NVIT Investor Destinations Managed Growth Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT Investor Destinations Managed Growth & Income Fund*	Class I, Class II
NVIT iShares [®] Fixed Income ETF Fund*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT iShares [®] Global Equity ETF Fund*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	Class I, Class II
NVIT J.P. Morgan Mozaic SM Multi-Asset Fund*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT J.P. Morgan U.S. Equity Fund* ¹¹	Class II, Class Y
NVIT Managed American Funds Asset Allocation Fund*	Class II, Class Z
NVIT Managed American Funds Growth-Income Fund*	Class II
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y
NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	Class I, Class II, Class X, Class Y, Class Z
NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	Class I, Class II, Class Y
NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	Class I, Class II
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	Class I, Class II
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV
NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund ¹²	Class I, Class II
NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	Class I, Class II, Class Y
NVIT Real Estate Fund	Class I, Class II
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Jan*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Feb*	Class II, Class Y

Fund	Share Classes
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Mar*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Apr*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund May*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund June*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund July*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Aug*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Sept*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Oct*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Nov*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 1-Year Buffer Fund Dec*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 5-Year Buffer Fund Q1*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 5-Year Buffer Fund Q2*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 5-Year Buffer Fund Q3*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 [®] 5-Year Buffer Fund Q4*	Class II, Class Y
NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class Y
NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	Class I, Class II, Class P, Class Y
NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	Class II, Class Y
NVIT U.S. 130/30 Equity Fund*	Class Y
NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	Class I, Class II

* Information on these Funds is contained in a separate Statement(s) of Additional Information.

¹ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, American Funds NVIT Asset allocation Fund.

² Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, American Funds NVIT Bond Fund.

³ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, American Funds NVIT Global Growth Fund.

⁴ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, American Funds NVIT Growth Fund.

⁵ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, American Funds NVIT Growth-Income Fund.

⁶ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, Amundi NVIT Multi Sector Bond Fund.

⁷ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, BlackRock NVIT Equity Dividend Fund.

⁸ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, BlackRock NVIT Managed Global Allocation Fund.

⁹ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, DoubleLine NVIT Total Return Tactical Fund.

¹⁰ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, Federated NVIT High Income Bond Fund.

¹¹ Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, NVIT J.P. Morgan Disciplined Equity Fund.

¹² Name change effective April 30, 2021. Formerly, Neuberger Berman NVIT Multi Cap Opportunities Fund.

You have an interest only in the assets of the Fund whose shares you own. Shares of a particular class are equal in all respects to the other shares of that class. In the event of liquidation of a Fund, shares of the same class will share pro rata in the distribution of the net assets of such Fund with all other shares of that class. All shares are without par value and when issued and paid for, are fully paid and nonassessable by the Trust. Shares may be exchanged or converted as described in this SAI and in the Prospectus but will have no other preference, conversion, exchange or preemptive rights.

Voting Rights

Shareholders of each class of shares have one vote for each share held and a proportionate fractional vote for any fractional share held. Shareholders may vote in the election of Trustees and on other matters submitted to meetings of shareholders. Shares, when issued, are fully paid and nonassessable. Generally, amendment may not be made to the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust without the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust. The Trustees may, however, further amend the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust without the vote or consent of shareholders to:

- (1) designate series of the Trust; or
- (2) change the name of the Trust; or
- (3) apply any omission, cure, correct, or supplement any ambiguous, defective, or inconsistent provision to conform the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust to the requirements of applicable federal laws or regulations if they deem it necessary.

An annual or special meeting of shareholders to conduct necessary business is not required by the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, the 1940 Act or other authority, except, under certain circumstances, to amend the Second Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, the Investment Advisory Agreement, fundamental investment objectives, investment policies and investment restrictions, to elect and remove Trustees, to reorganize the Trust or any series or class thereof and to act upon certain other business matters. In regard to termination, sale of assets, modification or change of the Investment Advisory Agreement, or change of investment restrictions, the right to vote is limited to the holders of shares of the particular Fund affected by the proposal. However, shares of all Funds vote together, and not by Fund, in the election of Trustees. If an issue must be approved by a majority as defined in the 1940 Act, a “majority of the outstanding voting securities” means the lesser of (i) 67% or more of the shares present at a meeting when the holders of more than 50% of the outstanding shares are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of the outstanding shares. For the election of Trustees only a plurality is required. Holders of shares subject to a Rule 12b-1 fee will vote as a class and not with holders of any other class with respect to the approval of the Rule 12b-1 Plan.

With respect to Nationwide Life Insurance Company and Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company (collectively, “Nationwide Life”), and certain other insurance companies (each, a “Participating Insurance Company”) separate accounts, Nationwide Life and each Participating Insurance Company will vote the shares of each Fund at a shareholder meeting in accordance with the timely instructions received from persons entitled to give voting instructions under the variable contracts. Nationwide Life and each Participating Insurance Company are expected to vote shares attributable to variable contracts as to which no voting instructions are received in the same proportion (for, against, or abstain) as those for which timely instructions are received. As a result, those contract owners that actually provide voting instructions may control the outcome of the vote even though their actual percentage ownership of a Fund alone would not be sufficient to approve a Proposal. Contract owners will also be permitted to revoke previously submitted voting instructions in accordance with instructions contained in the proxy statement sent to the Funds’ shareholders and to contract owners.

TAX STATUS

The following sections are a summary of certain additional tax considerations generally affecting a Fund (sometimes referred to as “the Fund”). Because shares of the Fund are sold only to separate accounts of insurance companies, the tax consequences described below are generally not applicable to an owner of a variable life insurance policy or variable annuity contract (“variable contract”).

This “Tax Status” section and the “Other Tax Consequences” and “Tax Consequences to Shareholders” sections are based on the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative, regulatory or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the tax rules applicable to the Fund and its shareholders. Any of these changes or court decisions may have a retroactive effect.

This is for general information only and not tax advice. For federal income tax purposes, the insurance company (rather than the purchaser of a variable contract) is treated as the owner of the shares of the Fund selected as an investment option. Holders of variable contracts should consult their own tax advisors for more information on their tax situation, including the possible applicability of federal, state, local and foreign taxes.

Taxation of the Fund

The Fund has elected and intends to qualify, or, if newly organized, intends to elect and qualify, each year as a regulated investment company (sometimes referred to as a “regulated investment company,” “RIC” or “fund”) under Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code. If the Fund so qualifies, the Fund will not be subject to federal income tax on the portion of its investment company taxable income (that is, generally, taxable interest, dividends, net short-term capital gains, and other taxable ordinary income, net of expenses, without regard to the deduction for dividends paid) and net capital gain (that is, the excess of net long-term capital gains over net short-term capital losses) that it distributes to shareholders.

In order to qualify for treatment as a regulated investment company, the Fund must satisfy the following requirements:

- **Distribution Requirement** – the Fund must distribute an amount equal to the sum of at least 90% of its investment company taxable income and 90% of its net tax-exempt income, if any, for the tax year (including, for purposes of satisfying this distribution requirement, certain distributions made by the Fund after the close of its taxable year that are treated as made during such taxable year).
- **Income Requirement** – the Fund must derive at least 90% of its gross income from dividends, interest, certain payments with respect to securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities or foreign currencies, or other income (including, but not limited to, gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived from its business of investing in such stock, securities or currencies and net income derived from QPTPs.
- **Asset Diversification Test** – the Fund must satisfy the following asset diversification test at the close of each quarter of the Fund’s tax year: (1) at least 50% of the value of the Fund’s assets must consist of cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other regulated investment companies, and securities of other issuers (as to which the Fund has not invested more than 5% of the value of the Fund’s total assets in securities of an issuer and as to which the Fund does not hold more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of the issuer); and (2) no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s total assets may be invested in the securities of any one issuer (other than U.S. government securities or securities of other regulated investment companies) or of two or more issuers which the Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses, or, in the securities of one or more QPTPs.

In some circumstances, the character and timing of income realized by the Fund for purposes of the Income Requirement or the identification of the issuer for purposes of the Asset Diversification Test is uncertain under current law with respect to a particular investment, and an adverse determination or future guidance by the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) with respect to such type of investment may adversely affect the Fund’s ability to satisfy these requirements. See “Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions” below with respect to the application of these requirements to certain types of investments. In other circumstances, the Fund may be required to sell portfolio holdings in order to meet the Income Requirement, Distribution Requirement, or Asset Diversification Test, which may have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance.

The Fund may use “equalization” (in lieu of making some cash distributions) in determining the portion of its income and gains that has been distributed. If the Fund uses equalization, it will allocate a portion of its undistributed investment company taxable income and net capital gain to redemptions of Fund shares and will correspondingly reduce the amount of such income and gains that it distributes in cash. If the IRS determines that the Fund’s allocation is improper and that the Fund has under-distributed its income and gain for any taxable year, the Fund may be liable for federal income and/or excise tax. If, as a result of such adjustment, the Fund fails to satisfy the Distribution Requirement, the Fund will not qualify that year as a regulated investment company the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

If for any taxable year the Fund does not qualify as a regulated investment company, all of its taxable income (including its net capital gain) would be subject to tax at the corporate income tax rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders. Failure to qualify as a regulated investment company would thus have a negative impact on the Fund’s income and performance. Subject to savings provisions for certain failures to satisfy the Income Requirement or Asset Diversification Test, which, in general, are limited to those due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, it is possible that the Fund will not qualify as a regulated investment company in any given tax year. Even if such savings provisions apply, the Fund may be subject to a monetary sanction of \$50,000 or more. Moreover, the Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of the Fund as a regulated investment company if it determines such a course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

Capital Loss Carryovers. The capital losses of the Fund, if any, do not flow through to shareholders. Rather, the Fund may use its capital losses, subject to applicable limitations, to offset its capital gains without being required to pay taxes on or distribute to shareholders such gains that are offset by the losses. If the Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains), the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. Any such net capital losses of the Fund that are not used to offset capital gains may be carried forward indefinitely to reduce any future capital gains realized by the Fund in succeeding taxable years. The amount of capital losses that can be carried forward and used in any single year is subject to an annual limitation if there is a more than 50% “change in ownership” of the Fund. An ownership change generally results when shareholders owning 5% or more of the Fund increase their aggregate holdings by more than 50% over a three-year look-back period. An ownership

change could result in capital loss carryovers being used at a slower rate, thereby reducing the Fund's ability to offset capital gains with those losses. An increase in the amount of taxable gains distributed to the Fund's shareholders could result from an ownership change. The Fund undertakes no obligation to avoid or prevent an ownership change, which can occur in the normal course of shareholder purchases and redemptions or as a result of engaging in a tax-free reorganization with another fund. Moreover, because of circumstances beyond the Fund's control, there can be no assurance that the Fund will not experience, or has not already experienced, an ownership change. Additionally, if the Fund engages in a tax-free reorganization with another Fund, the effect of these and other rules not discussed herein may be to disallow or postpone the use by the Fund of its capital loss carryovers (including any current year losses and built-in losses when realized) to offset its own gains or those of the other Fund, or vice versa, thereby reducing the tax benefits Fund shareholders would otherwise have enjoyed from use of such capital loss carryovers.

Deferral of Late Year Losses. The Fund may elect to treat part or all of any "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund's taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such "qualified late year loss" as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year (see "Taxation of Fund Distributions — Distributions of Capital Gains" below). A "qualified late year loss" includes:

- (i) any net capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, or, if there is no such loss, any net long-term capital loss or any net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year ("post-October capital losses"), and
- (ii) the sum of (1) the excess, if any, of (a) specified losses incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) specified gains incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year and (2) the excess, if any, of (a) ordinary losses incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year, over (b) the ordinary income incurred after December 31 of the current taxable year.

The terms "specified losses" and "specified gains" mean ordinary losses and gains from the sale, exchange, or other disposition of property (including the termination of a position with respect to such property), foreign currency losses and gains, and losses and gains resulting from holding stock in a passive foreign investment company ("PFIC") for which a mark-to-market election is in effect. The terms "ordinary losses" and "ordinary income" mean other ordinary losses and income that are not described in the preceding sentence. Since the Fund has a fiscal year ending in December, the amount of qualified late-year losses (if any) is computed without regard to any items of ordinary income or losses that are incurred after December 31 of the taxable year.

Undistributed Capital Gains. The Fund may retain or distribute to shareholders its net capital gain for each taxable year. The Fund currently intends to distribute net capital gains. If the Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, the Fund will be taxed thereon (except to the extent of any available capital loss carryovers) at the corporate income tax rate. If the Fund elects to retain its net capital gain, it is expected that the Fund also will elect to have shareholders treated as if each received a distribution of its pro rata share of such gain, with the result that each shareholder will be required to report its pro rata share of such gain on its tax return as long-term capital gain, will receive a refundable tax credit for its pro rata share of tax paid by the Fund on the gain, and will increase the tax basis for its shares by an amount equal to the deemed distribution less the tax credit.

Excise Tax Distribution Requirements. To avoid a 4% non-deductible excise tax, the Fund must distribute by December 31 of each year an amount equal to at least: (1) 98% of its ordinary income for the calendar year, (2) 98.2% of capital gain net income (that is, the excess of the gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges) for the one-year period ended on October 31 of such calendar year (or, at the election of a regulated investment company having a taxable year ending November 30 or December 31, for its taxable year), and (3) any prior year undistributed ordinary income and capital gain net income. Federal excise taxes will not apply to the Fund in a given calendar year, however, if all of its shareholders (other than certain "permitted shareholders") at all times during the calendar year are segregated asset accounts of life insurance companies where the shares are held in connection with variable products. For purposes of determining whether the Fund qualifies for this exemption, any shares attributable to an investment in the Fund made in connection with organization of the Fund is disregarded as long as the investment does not exceed \$250,000. Permitted shareholders include other RICs eligible for the exemption (e.g., insurance dedicated fund-of-funds). If the Fund fails to qualify for the exemption, the Fund intends to declare and pay these distributions in December (or to pay them in January, in which case shareholders must treat them as received in December) to avoid any material liability for federal

excise tax, but can give no assurances that its distributions will be sufficient to eliminate all taxes. In addition, under certain circumstances, temporary timing or permanent differences in the realization of income and expense for book and tax purposes can result in the Fund having to pay an excise tax.

Foreign Income Tax. Investment income received by the Fund from sources within foreign countries may be subject to foreign income tax withheld at the source and the amount of tax withheld generally will be treated as an expense of the Fund. The United States has entered into tax treaties with many foreign countries which entitle the Fund to a reduced rate of, or exemption from, tax on such income. Some countries require the filing of a tax reclaim or other forms to receive the benefit of the reduced tax rate; whether or when the Fund will receive the tax reclaim is within the control of the individual country. Information required on these forms may not be available, such as shareholder information; therefore, the Fund may not receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries have conflicting and changing instructions and restrictive timing requirements which may cause the Fund not to receive the reduced treaty rates or potential reclaims. Other countries may subject capital gains realized by the Fund on sale or disposition of securities of that country to taxation. It is impossible to determine the effective rate of foreign tax in advance since the amount of the Fund's assets to be invested in various countries is not known. Under certain circumstances, the Fund may elect to pass through foreign taxes paid by the Fund to shareholders, although it reserves the right not to do so.

Special Rules Applicable to Variable Contracts

The Fund intends to comply with the diversification requirements of Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder relating to the tax-deferred status of variable accounts that are based on insurance company separate accounts (referred to as "segregated asset accounts" for federal income tax purposes). If these requirements are not met, or under other limited circumstances, it is possible that the contract owners (rather than the insurance company) will be treated for federal income tax purposes as the taxable owners of the assets held by the segregated asset accounts. The Fund intends to comply with these diversification requirements.

Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code generally requires a variable contract (other than a pension plan contract) that is based on a segregated asset account to be adequately diversified. To satisfy these diversification requirements, as of the end of each calendar quarter or within 30 days thereafter, the Fund must either (a) satisfy the Asset Diversification Test and have no more than 55% of the total value of its assets in cash and cash equivalents, government securities and securities of other regulated investment companies; or (b) have no more than 55% of its total assets represented by any one investment, no more than 70% by any two investments, no more than 80% by any three investments, and no more than 90% by any four investments. For the purposes of clause (b), all securities of the same issuer are considered a single investment, each agency or instrumentality of the U.S. government is treated as a separate issuer of securities, and a particular foreign government and its agencies, instrumentalities and political subdivisions all will be considered the same issuer of securities.

Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code provides a look-through rule for purposes of testing the diversification of a segregated asset account that invests in a regulated investment company such as the Fund. Treasury Regulations Section 1.817-5(f)(1) provides, in part, that if the look-through rule applies, a beneficial interest in an investment company (including a regulated investment company) shall not be treated as a single investment of a segregated asset account; instead, a pro rata portion of each asset of the investment company shall be treated as an asset of the segregated asset account. Treasury Regulations Section 1.817-5(f)(2) provides (except as otherwise permitted) that the look-through rule shall apply to an investment company only if –

- All the beneficial interests in the investment company are held by one or more segregated asset accounts of one or more insurance companies; and
- Public access to such investment company is available exclusively through the purchase of a variable contract.

As provided in their offering documents, all the beneficial interests in the Fund are held by one or more segregated asset accounts of one or more insurance companies (except as otherwise permitted), and public access to the Fund (and any corresponding regulated investment company such as a fund-of-funds that invests in the Fund) is available solely through the purchase of a variable contract (such a fund is sometimes referred to as a "closed fund"). Under the look-through rule of Section 817(h) of the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury Regulations Section 1.817-5(f), a pro rata portion of each asset of the Fund, including a pro rata portion of each asset of any Underlying Fund that is a closed fund in which the Funds invest, is treated as an asset of the investing segregated asset account for purposes of determining whether the segregated asset account is adequately diversified. See also, Revenue Ruling 2005-7.

For a variable contract to qualify for tax deferral, assets in the segregated asset accounts supporting the contract must be considered to be owned by the insurance company and not by the contract owner. Accordingly, a contract owner should not have an impermissible level of control over the Fund's investment in any particular asset so as to avoid the prohibition on investor control. If the contract owner were considered the owner of the segregated asset account, income and gains produced by the underlying assets would be included currently in the contract owner's gross income with the variable contract being characterized as a mere "wrapper." The Treasury Department has issued rulings addressing the circumstances in which a variable contract owner's control of the investments of the segregated asset account may cause the contract owner, rather than the insurance company, to be treated as the owner of the assets held by the segregated asset account, and is likely to issue additional rulings in the future. It is not known what standards will be set forth in any such rulings or when, if at all, these rulings may be issued.

The IRS may consider several factors in determining whether a contract owner has an impermissible level of investor control over a segregated asset account. One factor the IRS considers when a segregated asset account invests in one or more RICs is whether a RIC's investment strategies are sufficiently broad to prevent a contract owner from being deemed to be making particular investment decisions through its investment in the segregated asset account. Current IRS guidance indicates that typical RIC investment strategies, even those with a specific sector or geographical focus, are generally considered sufficiently broad to prevent a contract owner from being deemed to be making particular investment decisions through its investment in a segregated asset account. The relationship between the Fund and the variable contracts is designed to satisfy the current expressed view of the IRS on this subject, such that the investor control doctrine should not apply. However, because of some uncertainty with respect to this subject and because the IRS may issue further guidance on this subject, the Fund reserves the right to make such changes as are deemed necessary or appropriate to reduce the risk that a variable contract might be subject to current taxation because of investor control.

Another factor that the IRS examines concerns actions of contract owners. Under the IRS pronouncements, a contract owner may not select or control particular investments, other than choosing among broad investment choices such as selecting a particular fund. A contract owner thus may not select or direct the purchase or sale of a particular investment of the Fund. All investment decisions concerning the Fund must be made by the portfolio managers in their sole and absolute discretion, and not by a contract owner. Furthermore, under the IRS pronouncements, a contract owner may not communicate directly or indirectly with such portfolio managers or any related investment officers concerning the selection, quality, or rate of return of any specific investment or group of investments held by the Fund.

The IRS and the Treasury Department may in the future provide further guidance as to what they deem to constitute an impermissible level of "investor control" over a segregated asset account's investments in funds such as the Fund, and such guidance could affect the treatment of the Fund, including retroactively. In the event that additional rules or regulations are adopted, there can be no assurance that the Fund will be able to operate as currently described, or that the Fund will not have to change its investment objectives or investment policies. The Fund's investment objective and investment policies may be modified as necessary to prevent any such prospective rules and regulations from causing variable contract owners to be considered the owners of the shares of the Fund.

OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES

Taxation of Fund Distributions

The Fund anticipates distributing substantially all of its investment company taxable income and net capital gain for each taxable year.

Distributions of Net Investment Income. The Fund receives ordinary income generally in the form of dividends and/or interest on its investments. The Fund also may recognize ordinary income from other sources, including, but not limited to, certain gains on foreign currency-related transactions. This income, less expenses incurred in the operation of the Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to the separate account. In the case of a Fund whose strategy includes investing in stocks of corporations, a portion of the income dividends paid to the separate account may be qualified dividends eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. See the discussion below under the heading, "Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations."

Distributions of Capital Gains. The Fund may derive capital gain and loss in connection with sales or other dispositions of its portfolio securities. Distributions derived from the excess of net short-term capital gain over net long-term capital loss will be distributable as ordinary income. Distributions paid from the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss will be distributable as long-term capital gain. Any net short-term or long-term capital gain realized by the Fund (net of any capital loss carryovers) generally will be distributed once each year and may be distributed more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund.

Maintaining a \$1 Share Price – NVIT Government Money Market Fund Only. Gains and losses on the sale of portfolio securities and unrealized appreciation or depreciation in the value of these securities may require the Fund to adjust its dividends to maintain its \$1 share price. This procedure may result in under- or over-distributions by the Fund of its net investment income. This in turn may result in return of capital distributions, the effect of which is described in the following paragraph.

Returns of Capital. Distributions by the Fund that are not paid from earnings and profits will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of (and in reduction of) the shareholder's tax basis in its shares; any excess will be treated as gain from the sale of its shares. Thus, the portion of a distribution that constitutes a return of capital will decrease the shareholder's tax basis in its Fund shares (but not below zero), and will result in an increase in the amount of gain (or decrease in the amount of loss) that will be recognized by the shareholder for tax purposes on the later sale of such Fund shares. Return of capital distributions can occur for a number of reasons including, among others, the Fund over-estimates the income to be received from certain investments such as those classified as partnerships or equity REITs (see "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions – Investments in U.S. REITs" below).

Dividends-Received Deduction for Corporations. For corporate shareholders, a portion of the dividends paid by the Fund may qualify for the dividends-received deduction. The availability of the dividends-received deduction is subject to certain holding period and debt financing restrictions imposed under the Internal Revenue Code on the corporation claiming the deduction. Income derived by the Fund from investments in derivatives, fixed-income and foreign securities generally is not eligible for this treatment.

Pass-Through of Foreign Tax Credits. If more than 50% of the Fund's total assets at the end of a fiscal year is invested in foreign securities, the Fund may elect to pass through to the Fund's shareholders their pro rata share of foreign taxes paid by the Fund. If this election is made, the Fund may report more taxable income than it actually distributes. The shareholders will then be entitled either to deduct their share of these taxes in computing their taxable income or to claim a foreign tax credit for these taxes against their U.S. federal income tax (subject to limitations for certain shareholders). Shareholders may be unable to claim a credit for the full amount of their proportionate shares of the foreign income tax paid by the Fund due to certain limitations that may apply. The Fund reserves the right not to pass through to its shareholders the amount of foreign income taxes paid by the Fund. Additionally, any foreign tax withheld on payments made "in lieu of" dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass through of foreign tax credits to shareholders. See "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions – Securities Lending" below.

Tax Credit Bonds. If the Fund holds, directly or indirectly, one or more "tax credit bonds" (including build America bonds, clean renewable energy bonds and qualified tax credit bonds) on one or more applicable dates during a taxable year, the Fund may elect to permit its shareholders to claim a tax credit on their income tax returns equal to each shareholder's proportionate share of tax credits from the applicable bonds that otherwise would be allowed to the Fund. In such a case, shareholders must include in gross income (as interest) their proportionate share of the income attributable to their proportionate share of those offsetting tax credits. A shareholder's ability to claim a tax credit associated with one or more tax credit bonds may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. (Under the TCJA, the build America bonds, clean renewable energy bonds and certain other qualified bonds may no longer be issued after December 31, 2017.) Even if the Fund is eligible to pass through tax credits to shareholders, the Fund may choose not to do so.

Consent Dividends. The Fund may utilize the consent dividend provisions of section 565 of the Internal Revenue Code to make distributions. Provided that all shareholders agree in a consent filed with the income tax return of the Fund to treat as a dividend the amount specified in the consent, the amount will be considered a distribution just as any other distribution paid in money and reinvested back into the Fund.

Reportable Transactions. Under Treasury regulations, if a shareholder recognizes a loss with respect to the Fund's shares of \$2 million or more for an individual shareholder or \$10 million or more for a corporate shareholder (or certain greater amounts over a combination of years), the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstances.

Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions

Set forth below is a general description of the tax treatment of certain types of securities, investment techniques and transactions that may apply to a Fund and, in turn, affect the amount, character and timing of dividends and distributions payable by the Fund to its shareholders. This section should be read in conjunction with the discussion above under "Additional Information on Portfolio Instruments, Strategies and Investment Policies" for a detailed description of the various types of securities and investment techniques that apply to the Fund.

In General. In general, gain or loss recognized by a Fund on the sale or other disposition of portfolio investments will be a capital gain or loss. Such capital gain and loss may be long-term or short-term depending, in general, upon the length of time a particular investment position is maintained and, in some cases, upon the nature of the transaction. Property held for more than one year generally will be eligible for long-term capital gain or loss treatment. The application of certain rules described below may serve to alter the manner in which the holding period for a security is determined or may otherwise affect the characterization as long-term or short-term, and also the timing of the realization and/or character, of certain gains or losses.

Certain Fixed-Income Investments. Gain recognized on the disposition of a debt obligation purchased by a Fund at a market discount (generally, at a price less than its principal amount) will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the portion of the market discount that accrued during the period of time the Fund held the debt obligation unless the Fund made a current inclusion election to accrue market discount into income as it accrues. If a Fund purchases a debt obligation (such as a zero coupon security or pay-in-kind security) that was originally issued at a discount, the Fund generally is required to include in gross income each year the portion of the original issue discount that accrues during such year. Therefore, a Fund's investment in such securities may cause the Fund to recognize income and make distributions to shareholders before it receives any cash payments on the securities. To generate cash to satisfy those distribution requirements, a Fund may have to sell portfolio securities that it otherwise might have continued to hold or to use cash flows from other sources such as the sale of Fund shares.

Options, futures, forward contracts, swap agreements and hedging transactions. In general, option premiums received by a fund are not immediately included in the income of the fund. Instead, the premiums are recognized when the option contract expires, the option is exercised by the holder, or the fund transfers or otherwise terminates the option (e.g., through a closing transaction). If an option written by a fund is exercised and the fund sells or delivers the underlying stock, the fund generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to (a) the sum of the strike price and the option premium received by the fund minus (b) the fund's basis in the stock. Such gain or loss generally will be short-term or long-term depending upon the holding period of the underlying stock. If securities are purchased by a fund pursuant to the exercise of a put option written by it, the fund generally will subtract the premium received from its cost basis in the securities purchased. The gain or loss with respect to any termination of a fund's obligation under an option other than through the exercise of the option and related sale or delivery of the underlying stock generally will be short-term gain or loss depending on whether the premium income received by the fund is greater or less than the amount paid by the fund (if any) in terminating the transaction. Thus, for example, if an option written by a fund expires unexercised, the fund generally will recognize short-term gain equal to the premium received.

The tax treatment of certain futures contracts entered into by a fund as well as listed non-equity options written or purchased by the fund on U.S. exchanges (including options on futures contracts, broad-based equity indices and debt securities) may be governed by section 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code ("section 1256 contracts"). Gains or losses on section 1256 contracts generally are considered 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gains or losses ("60/40"), although certain foreign currency gains and losses from such contracts may be treated as ordinary in character. Also, any section 1256 contracts held by a fund at the end of each taxable year (and, for purposes of the 4% excise tax, on certain other dates as prescribed under the Internal Revenue Code) are "marked to market" with the result that unrealized gains or losses

are treated as though they were realized and the resulting gain or loss is treated as ordinary or 60/40 gain or loss, as applicable. Section 1256 contracts do not include any interest rate swap, currency swap, basis swap, interest rate cap, interest rate floor, commodity swap, equity swap, equity index swap, credit default swap, or similar agreement.

In addition to the special rules described above in respect of options and futures transactions, a fund's transactions in other derivative instruments (including options, forward contracts and swap agreements) as well as its other hedging, short sale, or similar transactions, may be subject to one or more special tax rules (including the constructive sale, notional principal contract, straddle, wash sale and short sale rules). These rules may affect whether gains and losses recognized by a fund are treated as ordinary or capital or as short-term or long-term, accelerate the recognition of income or gains to the fund, defer losses to the fund, and cause adjustments in the holding periods of the fund's securities. These rules, therefore, could affect the amount, timing and/or character of distributions to shareholders. Moreover, because the tax rules applicable to derivative instruments are in some cases uncertain under current law, an adverse determination or future guidance by the IRS with respect to these rules (which determination or guidance could be retroactive) may affect whether a fund has made sufficient distributions, and otherwise satisfied the relevant requirements, to maintain its qualification as a regulated investment company and avoid a fund-level tax.

Certain of a fund's investments in derivatives and foreign currency-denominated instruments, and the fund's transactions in foreign currencies and hedging activities, may produce a difference between its book income and its taxable income. If a fund's book income is less than the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the fund could be required to make distributions exceeding book income to qualify as a regulated investment company. If a fund's book income exceeds the sum of its taxable income and net tax-exempt income (if any), the distribution of any such excess will be treated as (i) a dividend to the extent of the fund's remaining earnings and profits (including current earnings and profits arising from tax-exempt income, reduced by related deductions), (ii) thereafter, as a return of capital to the extent of the recipient's basis in the shares, and (iii) thereafter, as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset.

Foreign Currency Transactions. A Fund's transactions in foreign currencies, foreign currency-denominated debt obligations and certain foreign currency options, futures contracts and forward contracts (and similar instruments) may give rise to ordinary income or loss to the extent such income or loss results from fluctuations in the value of the foreign currency concerned. This treatment could increase or decrease a Fund's ordinary income distributions to shareholders, and may cause some or all of the Fund's previously distributed income to be classified as a return of capital. In certain cases, a Fund may make an election to treat such gain or loss as capital.

PFIC Investments. A Fund may invest in securities of foreign companies that may be classified under the Internal Revenue Code as PFICs. In general, a foreign company is classified as a PFIC if at least one-half of its assets constitute investment-type assets or 75% or more of its gross income is investment-type income. When investing in PFIC securities, a Fund intends to mark-to-market these securities under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and recognize any unrealized gains as ordinary income at the end of the Fund's fiscal and excise tax years. Deductions for losses are allowable only to the extent of any current or previously recognized gains. These gains (reduced by allowable losses) are treated as ordinary income that a Fund is required to distribute, even though it has not sold or received dividends from these securities. Foreign companies are not required to identify themselves as PFICs. Due to various complexities in identifying PFICs, a Fund can give no assurances that it will be able to identify portfolio securities in foreign corporations that are PFICs in time for the Fund to make a mark-to-market election. If a Fund is unable to identify an investment as a PFIC and thus does not make a mark-to-market election, the Fund may be subject to U.S. federal income tax on a portion of any "excess distribution" or gain from the disposition of such shares even if such income is distributed as a taxable dividend by the Fund to its shareholders. Additional charges in the nature of interest may be imposed on a Fund in respect of deferred taxes arising from such distributions or gains.

Investments in U.S. REITs. A U.S. REIT is not subject to federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to shareholders. Dividends paid by a U.S. REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a U.S. REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Because of certain noncash expenses, such as property depreciation, an equity U.S. REIT's cash flow may exceed its taxable income. The equity U.S. REIT, and in turn a Fund, may distribute this excess cash to shareholders in the form of a return of capital distribution. However, if a U.S. REIT is operated in a manner that fails to qualify as a U.S. REIT, an investment in the U.S. REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the U.S. REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the corporate income tax rate without any deduction for dividends paid

to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the U.S. REIT's current and accumulated earnings and profits. Also, see "Tax Treatment of Portfolio Transactions – Investment in taxable mortgage pools (excess inclusion income)" and "Non-U.S. Investors – Investment in U.S. real property" below with respect to certain other tax aspects of investing in U.S. REITs.

Investment in non-U.S. REITs. While non-U.S. REITs often use complex acquisition structures that seek to minimize taxation in the source country, an investment by a Fund in a non-U.S. REIT may subject the Fund, directly or indirectly, to corporate taxes, withholding taxes, transfer taxes and other indirect taxes in the country in which the real estate acquired by the non-U.S. REIT is located. A Fund's pro rata share of any such taxes will reduce the Fund's return on its investment. A Fund's investment in a non-U.S. REIT may be considered an investment in a PFIC, as discussed above in "PFIC investments." In addition, foreign withholding taxes on distributions from the non-U.S. REIT may be reduced or eliminated under certain tax treaties, as discussed above in "Taxation of the Fund – Foreign income tax." Also, a Fund in certain limited circumstances may be required to file an income tax return in the source country and pay tax on any gain realized from its investment in the non-U.S. REIT under rules similar to those in the United States, which tax foreign persons on gain realized from dispositions of interests in U.S. real estate.

Investment in Taxable Mortgage Pools (Excess Inclusion Income). Under a Notice issued by the IRS, the Internal Revenue Code and Treasury regulations to be issued, a portion of a Fund's income from a U.S. REIT that is attributable to the REIT's residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit ("REMIC") or equity interests in a "taxable mortgage pool" (referred to in the Internal Revenue Code as an excess inclusion) will be subject to federal income tax in all events. The excess inclusion income of a regulated investment company, such as a Fund, will be allocated to shareholders of the regulated investment company in proportion to the dividends received by such shareholders, with the same consequences as if the shareholders held the related REMIC residual interest or, if applicable, taxable mortgage pool directly. In general, excess inclusion income allocated to shareholders (i) cannot be offset by net operating losses (subject to a limited exception for certain thrift institutions), (ii) will constitute unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") to entities (including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, 401(k) plans, Keogh plans or other tax-exempt entities) subject to tax on UBTI, thereby potentially requiring such an entity that is allocated excess inclusion income, and otherwise might not be required to file a tax return, to file a tax return and pay tax on such income, and (iii) in the case of a foreign stockholder, will not qualify for any reduction in U.S. federal withholding tax. In addition, if at any time during any taxable year a "disqualified organization" (which generally includes certain cooperatives, governmental entities, and tax-exempt organizations not subject to UBTI) is a record holder of a share in a regulated investment company, then the regulated investment company will be subject to a tax equal to that portion of its excess inclusion income for the taxable year that is allocable to the disqualified organization, multiplied by the corporate income tax rate. The Notice imposes certain reporting requirements upon regulated investment companies that have excess inclusion income. Internal Revenue Code Section 860E(f) further provides that, except as provided in regulations (which have not been issued), with respect to any variable contract (as defined in section 817), there shall be no adjustment in the reserve to the extent of any excess inclusion. There can be no assurance that a Fund will not allocate to shareholders excess inclusion income.

These rules are potentially applicable to a Fund with respect to any income it receives from the equity interests of certain mortgage pooling vehicles, either directly or, as is more likely, through an investment in a U.S. REIT. It is unlikely that these rules will apply to a Fund that has a non-REIT strategy.

Investments in Partnerships and QPTPs. For purposes of the Income Requirement, income derived by a Fund from a partnership that is not a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by the Fund. While the rules are not entirely clear with respect to a Fund investing in a partnership outside a master-feeder structure, for purposes of testing whether a Fund satisfies the Asset Diversification Test, the Fund generally is treated as owning a pro rata share of the underlying assets of a partnership. See "Taxation of the Fund." In contrast, different rules apply to a partnership that is a QPTP. A QPTP is a partnership (a) the interests in which are traded on an established securities market, (b) that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, and (c) that derives less than 90% of its income from sources that satisfy the Income Requirement (e.g., because it invests in commodities). All of the net income derived by a Fund from an interest in a QPTP will be treated as qualifying income but the Fund may not invest more than 25% of its total assets in one or more QPTPs. However, there can be no assurance that a partnership classified as a QPTP in one year will qualify as a QPTP in the next year. Any such failure to annually qualify as a QPTP might, in turn, cause a Fund to fail to qualify as a regulated investment

company. Although, in general, the passive loss rules of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a Fund with respect to items attributable to an interest in a QPTP. Fund investments in partnerships, including in QPTPs, may result in the Fund being subject to state, local or foreign income, franchise or withholding tax liabilities.

Securities Lending. While securities are loaned out by a Fund, the Fund generally will receive from the borrower amounts equal to any dividends or interest paid on the borrowed securities. For federal income tax purposes, payments made “in lieu of” dividends are not considered dividend income. These distributions will not qualify for the 50% dividends-received deduction for corporations. Also, any foreign tax withheld on payments made “in lieu of” dividends or interest will not qualify for the pass through of foreign tax credits to shareholders. Additionally, in the case of a Fund with a strategy of investing in tax-exempt securities, any payments made “in lieu of” tax-exempt interest will be considered taxable income to the Fund, and thus, to the investors, even though such interest may be tax-exempt when paid to the borrower.

Investments in Convertible Securities. Convertible debt is ordinarily treated as a “single property” consisting of a pure debt interest until conversion, after which the investment becomes an equity interest. If the security is issued at a premium (i.e., for cash in excess of the face amount payable on retirement), the creditor-holder may amortize the premium over the life of the bond. If the security is issued for cash at a price below its face amount, the creditor-holder must accrue original issue discount in income over the life of the debt. The creditor-holder’s exercise of the conversion privilege is treated as a nontaxable event. Mandatorily convertible debt (e.g., an exchange-traded note or ETN issued in the form of an unsecured obligation that pays a return based on the performance of a specified market index, exchange currency, or commodity) is often, but not always, treated as a contract to buy or sell the reference property rather than debt. Similarly, convertible preferred stock with a mandatory conversion feature is ordinarily, but not always, treated as equity rather than debt. Dividends received generally are eligible for the corporate dividends-received deduction. In general, conversion of preferred stock for common stock of the same corporation is tax-free. Conversion of preferred stock for cash is a taxable redemption. Any redemption premium for preferred stock that is redeemable by the issuing company might be required to be amortized under original issue discount principles.

Investments in Securities of Uncertain Tax Character. A Fund may invest in securities the U.S. federal income tax treatment of which may not be clear or may be subject to recharacterization by the IRS. To the extent the tax treatment of such securities or the income from such securities differs from the tax treatment expected by a Fund, it could affect the timing or character of income recognized by the Fund, requiring the Fund to purchase or sell securities, or otherwise change its portfolio, in order to comply with the tax rules applicable to regulated investment companies under the Internal Revenue Code.

Effect of Future Legislation; Local Tax Considerations

The foregoing general discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences is based on the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations issued thereunder as in effect on the date of this SAI. Future legislative or administrative changes, including provisions of current law that sunset and thereafter no longer apply, or court decisions may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and any such changes or decisions may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein. Rules of state and local taxation of ordinary income and capital gain dividends may differ from the rules for U.S. federal income taxation described above. Distributions may also be subject to additional state, local and foreign taxes depending on each shareholder’s particular situation. Non-U.S. shareholders may be subject to U.S. tax rules that differ significantly from those summarized above. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors as to the consequences of these and other state and local tax rules affecting investment in the Fund.

TAX CONSEQUENCES TO SHAREHOLDERS

Since shareholders of the Fund will be the insurance company separate accounts, no discussion is included herein concerning federal income tax consequences for the holders of the contracts. For information concerning the federal income tax consequences to any such holder, see the prospectus relating to the applicable contract.

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

To the extent NFA and its affiliates (including Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company, Jefferson National Life Insurance Company and Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York) directly or indirectly own, control and hold power to vote 25% or more of the outstanding shares of the Funds above, they are deemed to have “control” over matters which are subject to a vote of the Funds’ shares.

Nationwide Life Insurance Company and Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company, are located at One Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, Ohio 43215. Jefferson National Life Insurance Company and Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York are located at 10350 Ormsby Park Place, Louisville, Kentucky 40223. Each of NFA, Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Nationwide Life and Annuity Insurance Company, Jefferson National Life Insurance Company and Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York is wholly owned by Nationwide Financial Services, Inc. (“NFS”). NFS, a holding company, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Corporation. All of the common stock of Nationwide Corporation is held by Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company (95.2%) and Nationwide Mutual Fire Insurance Company (4.8%), each of which is a mutual company owned by its policyholders.

As of April 1, 2021, the Trustees and Officers of the Trust as a group owned beneficially less than 1% of the shares of any class of the Funds.

As of April 1, 2021, the record shareholders identified in Appendix D to this SAI held five percent or greater of the shares of a class of a Fund. Fund classes are generally sold to and owned by insurance company separate accounts to serve as the investment vehicle for variable annuity and life insurance contracts. Pursuant to an order received from the SEC, the Trust maintains participation and other agreements with insurance company separate accounts that obligate such insurance companies to pass any proxy solicitations through to underlying contract holders who in turn are asked to designate voting instructions. In the event that an insurance company does not receive voting instructions from contract holders, it is obligated to vote the shares that correspond to such contract holders in the same proportion as instructions received from all other applicable contract holders.

APPENDIX A DEBT RATINGS

STANDARD & POOR'S DEBT RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's corporate or municipal debt rating is an opinion of the general creditworthiness of an obligor, or the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a particular debt security or other financial obligation, based on relevant risk factors.

The debt rating does not constitute a recommendation to purchase, sell, or hold a particular security. In addition, a rating does not comment on the suitability of an investment for a particular investor. The ratings are based on current information furnished by the issuer or obtained by Standard & Poor's from other sources it considers reliable. Standard & Poor's does not perform an audit in connection with any rating and may, on occasion, rely on unaudited financial information. The ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or unavailability of, such information, or for other circumstances.

The ratings are based, in varying degrees, on the following considerations:

1. Likelihood of default - capacity and willingness of the obligor as to its financial commitments in a timely manner in accordance with the terms of the obligation.
2. Nature of and provisions of the obligation.
3. Protection afforded by, and relative position of, the obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting.

INVESTMENT GRADE

AAA	Debt rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by Standard & Poor's. Capacity to meet financial commitments is extremely strong.
AA	Debt rated 'AA' has a very strong capacity to meet financial commitments and differs from the highest rated issues only in small degree.
A	Debt rated 'A' has a strong capacity to meet financial commitments although it is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than debt in higher rated categories.
BBB	Debt rated 'BBB' is regarded as having an adequate capacity meet financial commitments. Whereas it normally exhibits adequate protection parameters, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity to meet financial commitments for debt in this category than in higher rated categories.

SPECULATIVE GRADE

Debt rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics with respect to capacity to pay interest and repay principal. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such debt will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major risk exposures to adverse conditions.

BB	Debt rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions which could lead to inadequate capacity to meet financial commitments.
B	Debt rated 'B' has a greater vulnerability to nonpayment than obligations rated BB but currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair capacity or willingness to meet financial commitments.

CCC	Debt rated ‘CCC’ is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions to meet financial commitments. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, it is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments.
CC	Debt rated ‘CC’ typically is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment.
C	Debt rated ‘C’ may signify that a bankruptcy petition has been filed, but debt service payments are continued.
D	Debt rated ‘D’ is in payment default. The ‘D’ rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

MOODY’S LONG-TERM DEBT RATINGS

Aaa	Bonds which are rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, with minimal credit risk.
Aa	Bonds which are rated Aa are judged to be of high quality by all standards and are subject to very low credit risk.
A	Bonds which are rated A are to be considered as upper-medium grade obligations and subject to low credit risk.
Baa	Bonds which are rated Baa are considered as medium-grade obligations, subject to moderate credit risk and in fact may have speculative characteristics.
Ba	Bonds which are rated Ba are judged to have speculative elements and are subject to substantial credit risk.
B	Bonds which are rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.
Caa	Bonds which are rated Caa are judged to be of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.
Ca	Bonds which are rated Ca represent obligations which are highly speculative. Such issues are likely in default, or very near, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.
C	Bonds which are rated C are the lowest rated class of bonds, and are typically in default. There is little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL NOTES

Excerpts from Moody’s Investors Service, Inc., description of state and municipal note ratings:

MIG-1	Notes bearing this designation are of superior credit quality, enjoying excellent protection by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad based access to the market for refinancing.
MIG-2	Notes bearing this designation are of strong credit quality, with margins of protection ample although not so large as in the preceding group.
MIG-3	Notes bearing this designation are of acceptable credit quality, with possibly narrow liquidity and cash flow protection. Market access for refinancing is likely to be less well established.
SG	Notes bearing this designation are of speculative grade credit quality and may lack sufficient margins of protection.

FITCH, INC. BOND RATINGS

Fitch investment grade bond ratings provide a guide to investors in determining the credit risk associated with a particular security. The ratings represent Fitch’s assessment of the issuer’s ability to meet the obligations of a specific debt issue or class of debt in a timely manner.

The rating takes into consideration special features of the issue, its relationship to other obligations of the issuer, the current and prospective financial condition and operating performance of the issuer and any guarantor, as well as the economic and political environment that might affect the issuer’s future financial strength and credit quality.

Fitch ratings do not reflect any credit enhancement that may be provided by insurance policies or financial guaranties unless otherwise indicated.

Bonds that have the same rating are of similar but not necessarily identical credit quality since the rating categories do not fully reflect small differences in the degrees of credit risk.

Fitch ratings are not recommendations to buy, sell, or hold any security. Ratings do not comment on the adequacy of market price, the suitability of any security for a particular investor, or the tax-exempt nature or taxability of payments made in respect of any security.

Fitch ratings are based on information obtained from issuers, other obligors, underwriters, their experts, and other sources Fitch believes to be reliable. Fitch does not audit or verify the truth or accuracy of such information. Ratings may be changed, suspended, or withdrawn as a result of changes in, or the unavailability of, information or for other reasons.

AAA	Bonds considered investment grade and representing the lowest expectation of credit risk. The obligor has an exceptionally strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, a capacity that is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.
AA	Bonds considered to be investment grade and of very high credit quality. This rating indicates a very strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, a capacity that is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.
A	Bonds considered to be investment grade and represent a low expectation of credit risk. This rating indicates a strong capacity for timely payment of financial commitments. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to changes in economic conditions or circumstances than long term debt with higher ratings.
BBB	Bonds considered to be in the lowest investment grade and indicates that there is currently low expectation of credit risk. The capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse changes in economic conditions and circumstances are more likely to impair this capacity.
BB	Bonds are considered speculative. This rating indicates that there is a possibility of credit risk developing, particularly as the result of adverse economic changes over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met. Securities rated in this category are not investment grade.
B	Bonds are considered highly speculative. This rating indicates that significant credit risk is present, but a limited margin of safety remains. Financial commitments are currently being met; however, capacity for continued payment is contingent upon a sustained, favorable business and economic environment.
CCC, CC and C	Bonds are considered a high default risk. Default is a real possibility. Capacity for meeting financial commitments is solely reliant upon sustained, favorable business or economic developments. A 'CC' rating indicates that default of some kind appears probable. 'C' rating signal imminent default.
DDD, DD and D	Bonds are in default. Such bonds are not meeting current obligations and are extremely speculative. 'DDD' designates the highest potential for recovery of amounts outstanding on any securities involved and 'D' represents the lowest potential for recovery.

SHORT-TERM RATINGS

STANDARD & POOR'S COMMERCIAL PAPER RATINGS

A Standard & Poor's commercial paper rating is a current assessment of the likelihood of timely payment of debt considered short-term in the relevant market.

Ratings are graded into several categories, ranging from ‘A-1’ for the highest quality obligations to ‘D’ for the lowest. These categories are as follows:

A-1	This highest category indicates that capacity to meet financial commitments is strong. Those issues determined to possess extremely strong safety characteristics are denoted with a plus sign (+) designation.
A-2	Capacity to meet financial commitments is satisfactory, although more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories.
A-3	Issues carrying this designation have adequate protections. They are, however, more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances which could weaken capacity to meet financial commitments.
B	Issues rated ‘B’ are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics.
C	This rating is assigned to short-term debt obligations that are vulnerable to nonpayment and dependent on favorable business, financial, and economic conditions in order to meet financial commitments.
D	Debt rated ‘D’ is in payment default. The ‘D’ rating category is used when interest payments or principal payments are not made on the date due even if the applicable grace period has not expired, unless Standard & Poor’s believes that such payments will be made during such grace period. The ‘D’ rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition if debt service payments are jeopardized.

STANDARD & POOR’S NOTE RATINGS

An S&P note rating reflects the liquidity factors and market-access risks unique to notes. Notes maturing in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes maturing beyond three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating.

The following criteria will be used in making the assessment:

1. Amortization schedule - the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely the issue is to be treated as a note.
2. Source of payment - the more the issue depends on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it is to be considered a note.

Note rating symbols and definitions are as follows:

SP-1	Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. Issues determined to possess very strong capacity to pay principal and interest are given a plus (+) designation.
SP-2	Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.
SP-3	Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

MOODY’S SHORT-TERM RATINGS

Moody’s short-term debt ratings are opinions of the ability of issuers to honor short-term financial obligations. These obligations have an original maturity not exceeding thirteen months, unless explicitly noted. Moody’s employs the following three designations to indicate the relative repayment capacity of rated issuers:

P-1	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior capacity to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-2	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.
P-3	Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

Issuers rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

MOODY'S NOTE RATINGS

MIG 1/VMIG 1	Notes bearing this designation are of superior credit quality, enjoying excellent protection by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.
MIG 2/VMIG 2	Notes bearing this designation are of strong credit quality, with margins of protection ample although not so large as in the preceding group.
MIG 3/VMIG 3	Notes bearing this designation are of acceptable credit quality, with possibly narrow liquidity and cash-flow protection. Market access for refinancing is likely to be less well established.
SG	Notes bearing this designation are of speculative-grade credit quality and may lack sufficient margins of protection.

FITCH'S SHORT-TERM RATINGS

Fitch's short-term ratings apply to debt obligations that are payable on demand or have original maturities of up to three years, including commercial paper, certificates of deposit, medium-term notes, and municipal and investment notes.

The short-term rating places greater emphasis than a long-term rating on the existence of liquidity necessary to meet the issuer's obligations in a timely manner.

F-1+	Best quality, indicating exceptionally strong capacity to meet financial commitments.
F-1	Best quality, indicating strong capacity to meet financial commitments.
F-2	Good quality with satisfactory capacity to meet financial commitments.
F-3	Fair quality with adequate capacity to meet financial commitments but near term adverse conditions could impact the commitments.
B	Speculative quality and minimal capacity to meet commitments and vulnerability to short-term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.
C	Possibility of default is high and the financial commitments are dependent upon sustained, favorable business and economic conditions.
D	In default and has failed to meet its financial commitments.

APPENDIX B

PROXY VOTING GUIDELINES SUMMARIES

ABERDEEN STANDARD ALTERNATIVE FUNDS LIMITED (“ABERDEEN STANDARD INVESTMENTS”)

Voting is the primary method by which we exercise our clients’ rights as shareholders and is the means by which boards of companies can formally be held to account. The Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) Investment Team has oversight of all our voting globally. We vote all shares for which we have voting authority except when otherwise instructed by the beneficial owner of these shares or, where, for practical reasons (such as share-blocking), this is not appropriate.

We use our Global Voting Platform to achieve this. In doing so, we use the services of Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), which is a reputable provider of proxy voting research and voting recommendations. Although ISS has its own voting guidelines, we provide regional custom voting policies that it uses to provide us with bespoke voting recommendations.

We implement considered voting policies based on our ESG Principles & Policy Guidelines approved by our board when voting the shares we manage. We apply our guidelines with appropriate professional care and flexibility, holding boards to account, engaging where necessary, and at all times representing the best interests of our clients.

All meeting agendas in actively managed holdings will be reviewed by a member of the ESG Investment Team or by a regional company analyst. Meeting agendas for passive and quant holdings will generally be voted in line with custom policy recommendations, with the exception of holdings in certain key indexes and corporate transactions which are referred to the ESG Investment team for review.

Our natural inclination is to support a board’s voting recommendation, but we do vote our clients’ shares against resolutions that are not consistent with their best interests as shareholders or which conflict with the spirit of Investment Association (IA) or other institutional guidance. When making voting decisions in the UK, we also make use of the IA’s Institutional Voting Information Service. We analyse special shareholder resolutions on a case-by-case basis and consider whether the resolution calls for action that would lead to an increase in shareholder value.

In the event that we vote our clients’ shares against a resolution at a UK shareholder meeting, this decision is discussed and agreed with the investment team. We will always use best endeavours to discuss this with the company beforehand and explain the reasons. We also use reasonable endeavours to do so in respect of abstentions. The purpose of such engagements is to seek to influence changes in company policy and practice. In exceptional circumstances, we shall attend and speak at shareholder meetings to reinforce our views to the company’s board.

We disclose all our voting records for shareholder meetings and our voting policies on our website.

<https://www.aberdeenstandard.com/en/responsible-investing/voting>

ALLIANZ GLOBAL INVESTORS U.S. LLC

Policy Statement

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC (“AllianzGI U.S.”) typically votes proxies on behalf of client accounts pursuant to its discretionary investment management authority, unless a client has not granted voting authority to AllianzGI U.S. AllianzGI U.S. seeks to exercise its proxy voting responsibilities in accordance with its fiduciary duties, and has designed these policies and procedures to meet applicable fiduciary standards. Thus, AllianzGI U.S. seeks to vote client account proxies in a manner consistent with the best interests of its clients. These policies and procedures do not apply to any client account proxies for which such client has either (a) explicitly retained authority and discretion to vote its own proxies or (b) delegated such authority and discretion to a third party. AllianzGI U.S. assumes no responsibility for the voting of any proxies on behalf of such clients.

AllianzGI U.S. has adopted the Allianz Global Investors Global Corporate Governance Guidelines and Proxy Voting Policy (the “Proxy Guidelines”), which are reasonably designed to ensure that proxy voting is conducted in the best interest of its clients. The Proxy Guidelines provide a general framework for AllianzGI U.S.’s proxy voting analysis and are intended

to address the most significant and frequent voting issues that arise at AllianzGI U.S.'s investee companies' shareholder meetings. However, the Proxy Guidelines are not intended to be rigid rules, and AllianzGI U.S.'s consideration of the merits of a particular proposal may cause AllianzGI U.S. to vote in a manner that deviates from the approach set forth in the Proxy Guidelines.

Proxy Voting Procedures

AllianzGI U.S. has retained one or more unaffiliated third-party proxy research and voting service providers ("Proxy Voting Service"), to assist it in researching and voting proxies. With respect to each proxy received, the Proxy Voting Service researches the ballot proposals and provides a recommendation to AllianzGI U.S. as to how to vote on each proposal based on the Proxy Voting Service's research of the individual facts and circumstances and the Proxy Voting Service's application of its research findings to the Proxy Guidelines.

In some cases, a portfolio manager, research analyst or proxy analyst from the Global ESG team may propose to override a policy recommendation made by the Proxy Voting Service. In such cases, AllianzGI U.S. will review the proxy to determine whether there is a material conflict between the interests of AllianzGI U.S. (including the employee proposing the vote) and the interests of AllianzGI U.S.'s clients. If a material conflict does exist, AllianzGI U.S. will seek to address the conflict in good faith and in the best interests of the applicable client accounts, as described more fully below. In the absence of a material conflict, the proxy will be reviewed by a proxy analyst and the relevant portfolio managers and/or research analysts and, from time to time as may be necessary, the Head of ESG Research (or equivalent), to determine how the proxy will be voted.

Mitigating Conflicts of Interest

AllianzGI U.S. has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including the procedures described in this document, which are reasonably designed to ensure that client account proxies are voted in the best interest of clients. Such policies and procedures are in part designed to identify and address material conflicts of interest that may arise between the interests of AllianzGI U.S. and its clients, as well as identify material conflicts of interest that portfolio managers, proxy analysts and research analysts may have, to ensure any such conflicted individuals refrain from participating in the proxy voting process or that the conflicts are otherwise mitigated. With respect to personal conflicts of interest, AllianzGI U.S.'s Code of Ethics requires all employees to conduct themselves with integrity and distinction, to put first the interests of the firm's clients, and to take care to avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Portfolio managers, research analysts, proxy analysts, or Proxy Committee members with a personal conflict of interest regarding a particular proxy vote must recuse themselves and not participate in the voting decisions with respect to that proxy.

With respect to the voting process, as described above, most votes are based on the independent recommendation of the unaffiliated, third party Proxy Voting Service, which recommendations are in turn based on the Proxy Voting Service's independent review and research of each proxy and its independent application of the Proxy Guidelines.

In those cases in which a proxy analyst, portfolio manager or research analyst proposes to override a policy recommendation made by the Proxy Voting Service or the Proxy Voting Service has not provided a recommendation, the proxy analyst and relevant portfolio managers and/or research analysts will review the proxy to ensure any recommendation appears based on a sound investment rationale and assess whether any business or other relationship, or any other potential conflict of interest, may be influencing the proposed vote on that company's proxy. In the event a material conflict is identified, AllianzGI U.S. will convene the Proxy Committee to review the proxy and make a decision how to vote. Proposed votes that raise potential material conflicts of interest are promptly resolved by the Proxy Committee prior to the time AllianzGI U.S. casts its vote.

As a further safeguard, while AllianzGI U.S. includes members from different parts of the organization on the Proxy Committee, AllianzGI U.S. does not include individuals whose primary duties relate to client relationship management, marketing, or sales. Finally, any voting decision by the Proxy Committee must include a vote from a member of at least one of the Risk, Legal, or Compliance functions.

AllianzGI U.S. may vote proxies in accordance with other relevant procedures that have been approved and implemented to address specific types of conflicts. For example, when a material conflict between the interests of AllianzGI U.S. and its clients has been identified, AllianzGI U.S. may abstain from voting.

Cost-Benefit Analysis Involving Voting Proxies

AllianzGI U.S. may abstain from voting client proxies if, based on its evaluation of relevant criteria, it determines that the costs associated with voting a proxy exceed the expected benefits to affected clients. The primary aim of this cost-benefit analysis is to determine whether it is in a client's best economic interest to vote its proxies. If the costs associated with voting a proxy outweigh the expected benefit to the client, AllianzGI U.S. may refrain from voting that proxy.

The circumstances under which AllianzGI U.S. may refrain from voting may include, but are not limited to, the following: (1) proxy statements and ballots being written in a foreign language, (2) untimely notice of a shareholder meeting, (3) requirements to vote proxies in person, (4) restrictions on a foreigner's ability to exercise votes, and (5) requirements to provide local agents with power of attorney to execute the voting instructions. Such proxies are voted on a best-efforts basis.

Proxy voting in certain countries requires "share blocking." To vote proxies in such countries, shareholders must deposit their shares shortly before the date of the meeting with a designated depository and the shares are then restricted from being sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares are returned to the shareholders' custodian banks. Absent compelling reasons, AllianzGI U.S. believes the benefit to its clients of exercising voting rights does not outweigh the effects of not being able to sell the shares. Therefore, if share blocking is required AllianzGI U.S. generally abstains from voting.

AllianzGI U.S. will be unable to vote securities on loan under securities lending arrangements into which AllianzGI U.S.'s clients have entered. However, under rare circumstances such as voting issues that may have a significant impact on the investment, if the client holds a sufficient number of shares to have a material impact on the vote, AllianzGI U.S. may request that the client recall securities that are on loan if it determines that the benefit of voting outweighs the costs and potential lost revenue to the client and the administrative burden of retrieving the securities.

AMERICAN CENTURY INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, INC.

Proxy Voting Policies

American Century Investment Management, Inc. (the "Advisor") is the investment manager for a variety of advisory clients, including the American Century family of funds. In such capacity, the Advisor has been delegated the authority to vote proxies with respect to investments held in the accounts it manages. The following is a statement of the proxy voting policies that have been adopted by the Advisor. In the exercise of proxy voting authority which has been delegated to it by particular clients, the Advisor will apply the following policies in accordance with, and subject to, any specific policies that have been adopted by the client and communicated to and accepted by the Advisor in writing.

A. General Principles

In providing the service of voting client proxies, the Advisor is guided by general fiduciary principles, must act prudently, solely in the interest of its clients, and must not subordinate client interests to unrelated objectives. Except as otherwise indicated in these Policies, the Advisor will vote all proxies with respect to investments held in the client accounts it manages. The Advisor will attempt to consider all factors of its vote that could affect the value of the investment. Although in most instances the Advisor will vote proxies consistently across all client accounts, the votes will be based on the best interests of each client. As a result, accounts managed by the Advisor may at times vote differently on the same proposals. Examples of when an account's vote might differ from other accounts managed by the Advisor include, but are not limited to, proxy contests and proposed mergers. In short, the Advisor will vote proxies in the manner that it believes will do the most to maximize shareholder value.

B. Specific Proxy Matters

- 1.1 Routine Matters
- 1.2 Election of Directors

- (1) The Advisor will generally support the election of directors that result in a board made up of a majority of independent directors. In general, the Advisor will vote in favor of management's director nominees if they are running unopposed. The Advisor believes that management is in the

best possible position to evaluate the qualifications of directors and the needs and dynamics of a particular board. The Advisor of course maintains the ability to vote against any candidate whom it feels is not qualified or if there are specific concerns about the individual, such as allegations of criminal wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary responsibilities. Additional information the Advisor may consider concerning director nominees include, but is not limited to, whether (1) there is an adequate explanation for repeated absences at board meetings, (2) the nominee receives non-board fee compensation, or (3) there is a family relationship between the nominee and the company's chief executive officer or controlling shareholder. When management's nominees are opposed in a proxy contest, the Advisor will evaluate which nominees' publicly-announced management policies and goals are most likely to maximize shareholder value, as well as the past performance of the incumbents.

- (2) Committee Service. The Advisor will withhold votes for non-independent directors who serve on the audit, compensation, and/or nominating committees of the board.
- (3) Classification of Boards. The Advisor will support proposals that seek to declassify boards. Conversely, the Advisor will oppose efforts to adopt classified board structures.
- (4) Majority Independent Board. The Advisor will support proposals calling for a majority of independent directors on a board. The Advisor believes that a majority of independent directors can help to facilitate objective decision making and enhances accountability to shareholders.
- (5) Majority Vote Standard for Director Elections. The Advisor will vote in favor of proposals calling for directors to be elected by an affirmative majority of the votes cast in a board election, provided that the proposal allows for a plurality voting standard in the case of contested elections. The Advisor may consider voting against such shareholder proposals where a company's board has adopted an alternative measure, such as a director resignation policy, that provides a meaningful alternative to the majority voting standard and appropriately addresses situations where an incumbent director fails to receive the support of the majority of the votes cast in an uncontested election.
- (6) Withholding Campaigns. The Advisor will support proposals calling for shareholders to withhold votes for directors where such actions will advance the principles set forth in paragraphs (1) through (5) above.

1.3 Ratification of Selection of Auditors

The Advisor will generally rely on the judgment of the issuer's audit committee in selecting the independent auditors who will provide the best service to the company. The Advisor believes that independence of the auditors is paramount and will vote against auditors whose independence appears to be impaired. The Advisor will vote against proposed auditors in those circumstances where (1) an auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent; (2) non-audit fees comprise more than 50% of the total fees paid by the company to the audit firm; or (3) there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has previously rendered an opinion to the issuer that is either inaccurate or not indicative of the company's financial position.

1.4 Compensation Matters

1.5 Executive Compensation

- (1) Advisory Vote on Compensation. The Advisor believes there are more effective ways to convey concerns about compensation than through an advisory vote on compensation (such as voting against specific excessive incentive plans or withholding votes from compensation committee members). The Advisor will consider and vote on a case-by-case basis on say-on-pay proposals and will generally support management proposals unless specific concerns exist, including if the Advisor concludes that executive compensation is (i) misaligned with shareholder interests, (ii) unreasonable in amount, or (iii) not in the aggregate meaningfully tied to the company's performance.
- (2) Frequency of Advisory Votes on Compensation. The Advisor generally supports the triennial option for the frequency of say-on-pay proposals, but will consider management recommendations for an alternative approach.

1.6 Equity Based Compensation Plans

The Advisor believes that equity-based incentive plans are economically significant issues upon which shareholders are entitled to vote. The Advisor recognizes that equity-based compensation plans can be useful in attracting and maintaining desirable employees. The cost associated with such plans must be measured if plans are to be used appropriately to maximize shareholder value. The Advisor will conduct a case-by-case analysis of each stock option, stock bonus or similar plan or amendment, and generally approve management's recommendations with respect to adoption of or amendments to a company's equity-based compensation plans, provided that the total number of shares reserved under all of a company's plans is reasonable and not excessively dilutive.

The Advisor will review equity-based compensation plans or amendments thereto on a case-by-case basis. Factors that will be considered in the determination include the company's overall capitalization, the performance of the company relative to its peers, and the maturity of the company and its industry; for example, technology companies often use options broadly throughout its employee base which may justify somewhat greater dilution.

Amendments which are proposed in order to bring a company's plan within applicable legal requirements will be reviewed by the Advisor's legal counsel; amendments to executive bonus plans to comply with IRS Section 162(m) disclosure requirements, for example, are generally approved.

The Advisor will generally vote against the adoption of plans or plan amendments that:

- Provide for immediate vesting of all stock options in the event of a change of control of the company without reasonable safeguards against abuse (see "Anti-Takeover Proposals" below);
- Reset outstanding stock options at a lower strike price unless accompanied by a corresponding and proportionate reduction in the number of shares designated. The Advisor will generally oppose adoption of stock option plans that explicitly or historically permit repricing of stock options, regardless of the number of shares reserved for issuance, since their effect is impossible to evaluate;
- Establish restriction periods shorter than three years for restricted stock grants;
- Do not reasonably associate awards to performance of the company; or
- Are excessively dilutive to the company.

1.7 Anti-Takeover Proposals

In general, the Advisor will vote against any proposal, whether made by management or shareholders, which the Advisor believes would materially discourage a potential acquisition or takeover. In most cases an acquisition or takeover of a particular company will increase share value. The adoption of anti-takeover measures may prevent or frustrate a bid from being made, may prevent consummation of the acquisition, and may have a negative effect on share price when no acquisition proposal is pending. The items below discuss specific anti-takeover proposals.

a. Cumulative Voting

The Advisor will vote in favor of any proposal to adopt cumulative voting and will vote against any proposal to eliminate cumulative voting that is already in place, except in cases where a company has a staggered board. Cumulative voting gives minority shareholders a stronger voice in the company and a greater chance for representation on the board. The Advisor believes that the elimination of cumulative voting constitutes an anti-takeover measure.

b. Staggered Board

If a company has a "staggered board," its directors are elected for terms of more than one year and only a segment of the board stands for election in any year. Therefore, a potential acquiror cannot replace the entire board in one year even if it controls a majority of the votes. Although staggered boards may provide some degree of continuity and stability of leadership and direction to the board of directors, the Advisor

believes that staggered boards are primarily an anti-takeover device and will vote against establishing them and for eliminating them. However, the Advisor does not necessarily vote against the re-election of directors serving on staggered boards.

c. “Blank Check” Preferred Stock

Blank check preferred stock gives the board of directors the ability to issue preferred stock, without further shareholder approval, with such rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions as may be set by the board. In response to a hostile takeover attempt, the board could issue such stock to a friendly party or “white knight” or could establish conversion or other rights in the preferred stock which would dilute the common stock and make an acquisition impossible or less attractive. The argument in favor of blank check preferred stock is that it gives the board flexibility in pursuing financing, acquisitions or other proper corporate purposes without incurring the time or expense of a shareholder vote. Generally, the Advisor will vote against blank check preferred stock. However, the Advisor may vote in favor of blank check preferred if the proxy statement discloses that such stock is limited to use for a specific, proper corporate objective as a financing instrument.

d. Elimination of Preemptive Rights

When a company grants preemptive rights, existing shareholders are given an opportunity to maintain their proportional ownership when new shares are issued. A proposal to eliminate preemptive rights is a request from management to revoke that right.

While preemptive rights will protect the shareholder from having its equity diluted, it may also decrease a company’s ability to raise capital through stock offerings or use stock for acquisitions or other proper corporate purposes. Preemptive rights may therefore result in a lower market value for the company’s stock. In the long term, shareholders could be adversely affected by preemptive rights. The Advisor generally votes against proposals to grant preemptive rights, and for proposals to eliminate preemptive rights.

e. Non-targeted Share Repurchase

A non-targeted share repurchase is generally used by company management to prevent the value of stock held by existing shareholders from deteriorating. A non-targeted share repurchase may reflect management’s belief in the favorable business prospects of the company. The Advisor finds no disadvantageous effects of a non-targeted share repurchase and will generally vote for the approval of a non-targeted share repurchase subject to analysis of the company’s financial condition.

f. Increase in Authorized Common Stock

The issuance of new common stock can also be viewed as an anti-takeover measure, although its effect on shareholder value would appear to be less significant than the adoption of blank check preferred. The Advisor will evaluate the amount of the proposed increase and the purpose or purposes for which the increase is sought. If the increase is not excessive and is sought for proper corporate purposes, the increase will be approved. Proper corporate purposes might include, for example, the creation of additional stock to accommodate a stock split or stock dividend, additional stock required for a proposed acquisition, or additional stock required to be reserved upon exercise of employee stock option plans or employee stock purchase plans. Generally, the Advisor will vote in favor of an increase in authorized common stock of up to 100%; increases in excess of 100% are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and will be voted affirmatively if management has provided sound justification for the increase.

g. “Supermajority” Voting Provisions or Super Voting Share Classes

A “supermajority” voting provision is a provision placed in a company’s charter documents which would require a “supermajority” (ranging from 66 to 90%) of shareholders and shareholder votes to approve any type of acquisition of the company. A super voting share class grants one class of shareholders a greater per-share vote than those of shareholders of other voting classes. The Advisor believes that these are standard anti-takeover measures and will generally vote against them. The supermajority provision makes an acquisition more time-consuming and expensive for the acquiror. A super voting share class favors one

group of shareholders disproportionately to economic interest. Both are often proposed in conjunction with other anti-takeover measures.

h. “Fair Price” Amendments

This is another type of charter amendment that would require an offeror to pay a “fair” and uniform price to all shareholders in an acquisition. In general, fair price amendments are designed to protect shareholders from coercive, two-tier tender offers in which some shareholders may be merged out on disadvantageous terms. Fair price amendments also have an anti-takeover impact, although their adoption is generally believed to have less of a negative effect on stock price than other anti-takeover measures. The Advisor will carefully examine all fair price proposals. In general, the Advisor will vote against fair price proposals unless the Advisor concludes that it is likely that the share price will not be negatively affected and the proposal will not have the effect of discouraging acquisition proposals.

i. Limiting the Right to Call Special Shareholder Meetings.

The corporation statutes of many states allow minority shareholders at a certain threshold level of ownership (frequently 10%) to call a special meeting of shareholders. This right can be eliminated (or the threshold increased) by amendment to the company’s charter documents. The Advisor believes that the right to call a special shareholder meeting is significant for minority shareholders; the elimination of such right will be viewed as an anti-takeover measure and the Advisor will generally vote against proposals attempting to eliminate this right and for proposals attempting to restore it.

j. Poison Pills or Shareholder Rights Plans

Many companies have now adopted some version of a poison pill plan (also known as a shareholder rights plan). Poison pill plans generally provide for the issuance of additional equity securities or rights to purchase equity securities upon the occurrence of certain hostile events, such as the acquisition of a large block of stock.

The basic argument against poison pills is that they depress share value, discourage offers for the company and serve to “entrench” management. The basic argument in favor of poison pills is that they give management more time and leverage to deal with a takeover bid and, as a result, shareholders may receive a better price. The Advisor believes that the potential benefits of a poison pill plan are outweighed by the potential detriments. The Advisor will generally vote against all forms of poison pills.

The Advisor will, however, consider on a case-by-case basis poison pills that are very limited in time and preclusive effect. The Advisor will generally vote in favor of such a poison pill if it is linked to a business strategy that will – in our view – likely result in greater value for shareholders, if the term is less than three years, and if shareholder approval is required to reinstate the expired plan or adopt a new plan at the end of this term.

k. Golden Parachutes

Golden parachute arrangements provide substantial compensation to executives who are terminated as a result of a takeover or change in control of their company. The existence of such plans in reasonable amounts probably has only a slight anti-takeover effect. In voting, the Advisor will evaluate the specifics of the plan presented.

l. Reincorporation

Reincorporation in a new state is often proposed as one part of a package of anti-takeover measures. Several states (such as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana) now provide some type of legislation that greatly discourages takeovers. Management believes that Delaware in particular is beneficial as a corporate domicile because of the well-developed body of statutes and case law dealing with corporate acquisitions.

The Advisor will examine reincorporation proposals on a case-by-case basis. Generally, if the Advisor believes that the reincorporation will result in greater protection from takeovers, the reincorporation

proposal will be opposed. The Advisor will also oppose reincorporation proposals involving jurisdictions that specify that directors can recognize non-shareholder interests over those of shareholders. When reincorporation is proposed for a legitimate business purpose and without the negative effects identified above, the Advisor will generally vote affirmatively.

m. Confidential Voting

Companies that have not previously adopted a “confidential voting” policy allow management to view the results of shareholder votes. This gives management the opportunity to contact those shareholders voting against management in an effort to change their votes.

Proponents of secret ballots argue that confidential voting enables shareholders to vote on all issues on the basis of merit without pressure from management to influence their decision. Opponents argue that confidential voting is more expensive and unnecessary; also, holding shares in a nominee name maintains shareholders’ confidentiality. The Advisor believes that the only way to insure anonymity of votes is through confidential voting, and that the benefits of confidential voting outweigh the incremental additional cost of administering a confidential voting system. Therefore, the Advisor will generally vote in favor of any proposal to adopt confidential voting.

n. Opting In or Out of State Takeover Laws

State takeover laws typically are designed to make it more difficult to acquire a corporation organized in that state. The Advisor believes that the decision of whether or not to accept or reject offers of merger or acquisition should be made by the shareholders, without unreasonably restrictive state laws that may impose ownership thresholds or waiting periods on potential acquirors. Therefore, the Advisor will generally vote in favor of opting out of restrictive state takeover laws.

1.8 Transaction Related Proposals

The Advisor will review transaction related proposals, such as mergers, acquisitions, and corporate reorganizations, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the impact of the transaction on each client account. In some instances, such as the approval of a proposed merger, a transaction may have a differential impact on client accounts depending on the securities held in each account. For example, whether a merger is in the best interest of a client account may be influenced by whether an account holds, and in what proportion, the stock of both the acquirer and the acquiror. In these circumstances, the Advisor may determine that it is in the best interests of the accounts to vote the accounts’ shares differently on proposals related to the same transaction.

1.9 Other Matters

a. Proposals Involving Environmental, Social, and Governance (“ESG”) Matters

The Advisor believes that ESG issues can potentially impact an issuer’s long-term financial performance and has developed an analytical framework, as well as a proprietary assessment tool, to integrate risks and opportunities stemming from ESG issues into our investment process. This ESG integration process extends to our proxy voting practices in that our ESG Proxy Team analyzes on a case-by-case basis the financial materiality and potential risks or economic impact of the ESG issues underpinning proxy proposals and makes voting recommendations based thereon for the Advisor’s consideration. The ESG Proxy Team will generally recommend support for well-targeted ESG proposals if it believes that there is a rational linkage between a proposal, its economic impact, and its potential to maximize long-term shareholder value.

Where the economic effect of such proposals is unclear and there is not a specific written client-mandate, the Advisor believes it is generally impossible to know how to vote in a manner that would accurately reflect the views of the Advisor’s clients, and, therefore, the Advisor will generally rely on management’s assessment of the economic effect if the Advisor believes the assessment is not unreasonable.

Shareholders may also introduce proposals which are the subject of existing law or regulation. Examples of such proposals would include a proposal to require disclosure of a company's contributions to political action committees or a proposal to require a company to adopt a non-smoking workplace policy. The Advisor believes that such proposals may be better addressed outside the corporate arena and, absent a potential economic impact, will generally vote with management's recommendation. In addition, the Advisor will generally vote against any proposal which would require a company to adopt practices or procedures which go beyond the requirements of existing, directly applicable law.

b. Anti-Greenmail Proposals

"Anti-greenmail" proposals generally limit the right of a corporation, without a shareholder vote, to pay a premium or buy out a 5% or greater shareholder. Management often argues that they should not be restricted from negotiating a deal to buy out a significant shareholder at a premium if they believe it is in the best interest of the company. Institutional shareholders generally believe that all shareholders should be able to vote on such a significant use of corporate assets. The Advisor believes that any repurchase by the company at a premium price of a large block of stock should be subject to a shareholder vote. Accordingly, it will generally vote in favor of anti-greenmail proposals.

c. Indemnification

The Advisor will generally vote in favor of a corporation's proposal to indemnify its officers and directors in accordance with applicable state law. Indemnification arrangements are often necessary in order to attract and retain qualified directors. The adoption of such proposals appears to have little effect on share value.

d. Non-Stock Incentive Plans

Management may propose a variety of cash-based incentive or bonus plans to stimulate employee performance. In general, the cash or other corporate assets required for most incentive plans is not material, and the Advisor will vote in favor of such proposals, particularly when the proposal is recommended in order to comply with IRC Section 162(m) regarding salary disclosure requirements. Case-by-case determinations will be made of the appropriateness of the amount of shareholder value transferred by proposed plans.

e. Director Tenure

These proposals ask that age and term restrictions be placed on the board of directors. The Advisor believes that these types of blanket restrictions are not necessarily in the best interests of shareholders and therefore will vote against such proposals, unless they have been recommended by management.

f. Directors' Stock Options Plans

The Advisor believes that stock options are an appropriate form of compensation for directors, and the Advisor will generally vote for director stock option plans which are reasonable and do not result in excessive shareholder dilution. Analysis of such proposals will be made on a case-by-case basis, and will take into account total board compensation and the company's total exposure to stock option plan dilution.

g. Director Share Ownership

The Advisor will generally vote against shareholder proposals which would require directors to hold a minimum number of the company's shares to serve on the Board of Directors, in the belief that such ownership should be at the discretion of Board members.

h. Non-U.S. Proxies

The Advisor will generally evaluate non-U.S. proxies in the context of the voting policies expressed herein but will also, where feasible, take into consideration differing laws, regulations, and practices in the relevant foreign market in determining if and how to vote. There may also be circumstances when practicalities and costs involved with non-U.S. investing make it disadvantageous to vote shares. For instance, the Advisor

generally does not vote proxies in circumstances where share blocking restrictions apply, when meeting attendance is required in person, or when current share ownership disclosure is required.

C. Use of Proxy Advisory Services

The Adviser may retain proxy advisory firms to provide services in connection with voting proxies, including, without limitation, to provide information on shareholder meeting dates and proxy materials, translate proxy materials printed in a foreign language, provide research on proxy proposals and voting recommendations in accordance with the voting policies expressed herein, provide systems to assist with casting the proxy votes, and provide reports and assist with preparation of filings concerning the proxies voted.

Prior to the selection of a proxy advisory firm and periodically thereafter, the Adviser will consider whether the proxy advisory firm has the capacity and competency to adequately analyze proxy issues and the ability to make recommendations based on material accurate information in an impartial manner. Such considerations may include some or all of the following (i) periodic sampling of votes cast through the firm's systems to determine that votes are in accordance with the Adviser's policies and its clients best interests, (ii) onsite visits to the proxy advisory firm's office and/or discussions with the firm to determine whether the firm continues to have the resources (e.g. staffing, personnel, technology, etc.) capacity and competency to carry out its obligations to the Adviser, (iii) a review of the firm's policies and procedures, with a focus on those relating to identifying and addressing conflicts of interest and monitoring that current and accurate information is used in creating recommendations, (iv) requesting that the firm notify the Adviser if there is a change in the firm's material policies and procedures, particularly with respect to conflicts, or material business practices (e.g., entering or exiting new lines of business), and reviewing any such change, and (v) in case of an error made by the firm, discussing the error with the firm and determining whether appropriate corrective and preventative action is being taken. In the event the Adviser discovers an error in the research or voting recommendations provided by the firm, it will take reasonable steps to investigate the error and seek to determine whether the firm is taking reasonable steps to reduce similar errors in the future.

While the Adviser takes into account information from many different sources, including independent proxy advisory services, the decision on how to vote proxies will be made in accordance with these policies.

D. Monitoring Potential Conflicts of Interest

Corporate management has a strong interest in the outcome of proposals submitted to shareholders. As a consequence, management often seeks to influence large shareholders to vote with their recommendations on particularly controversial matters. In the vast majority of cases, these communications with large shareholders amount to little more than advocacy for management's positions and give the Adviser's staff the opportunity to ask additional questions about the matter being presented. Companies with which the Adviser has direct business relationships could theoretically use these relationships to attempt to unduly influence the manner in which the Adviser votes on matters for its clients. To ensure that such a conflict of interest does not affect proxy votes cast for the Adviser's clients, our proxy voting personnel regularly catalog companies with whom the Adviser has significant business relationships; all discretionary (including case-by-case) voting for these companies will be voted by the client or an appropriate fiduciary responsible for the client (e.g., a committee of the independent directors of a fund or the trustee of a retirement plan).

In addition, to avoid any potential conflict of interest that may arise when one American Century fund owns shares of another American Century fund, the Adviser will "echo vote" such shares, if possible. Echo voting means the Adviser will vote the shares in the same proportion as the vote of all of the other holders of the fund's shares. So, for example, if shareholders of a fund cast 80% of their votes in favor of a proposal and 20% against the proposal, any American Century fund that owns shares of such fund will cast 80% of its shares in favor of the proposal and 20% against. When this is not possible (as in the case of the "NT" funds, where the other American Century funds are the only shareholders), the shares of the underlying fund (e.g. the "NT" fund) will be voted in the same proportion as the vote of the shareholders of the corresponding American Century policy portfolio for proposals common to both funds. For example, NT Growth Fund shares will be echo voted in accordance with the votes of the Growth Fund shareholders. In the case where the policy portfolio does not have a common proposal, shares will be voted in consultation with a committee of the independent directors.

The voting policies expressed above are of course subject to modification in certain circumstances and will be reexamined from time to time. With respect to matters that do not fit in the categories stated above, the Advisor will exercise its best judgment as a fiduciary to vote in the manner which will most enhance shareholder value.

Case-by-case determinations will be made by the Advisor's staff, which is overseen by the General Counsel of the Advisor, in consultation with equity managers. Electronic records will be kept of all votes made.

AMUNDI ASSET MANAGEMENT US, INC.

POLICY

Each of the Pioneer Funds and certain other clients of Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. ("Amundi US") have delegated responsibility to vote proxies related to portfolio holdings to Amundi US. Amundi US is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients the duties of care and loyalty with respect to all services undertaken on the client's behalf, including voting proxies for securities held by the client. When Amundi US has been delegated proxy-voting authority for a client, the duty of care requires Amundi US to monitor corporate events and to vote the proxies. To satisfy its duty of loyalty, Amundi US must place the client's interests ahead of its own and must cast proxy votes in a manner consistent with the best interest of the client. It is Amundi US's policy to vote proxies presented to Amundi US in a timely manner in accordance with these principles.

Amundi US's sole concern in voting proxies is the economic effect of the proposal on the value of portfolio holdings, considering both the short- and long-term impact. In many instances, Amundi US believes that supporting the company's strategy and voting "for" management's proposals builds portfolio value. In other cases, however, proposals set forth by management may have a negative effect on that value, while some shareholder proposals may hold the best prospects for enhancing it. Amundi US monitors developments in the proxy voting arena and will revise this policy as needed.

Amundi US believes that environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors can affect companies' long-term prospects for success and the sustainability of their business models. Since ESG factors that may affect corporate performance and economic value are considered by our investment professionals as part of the investment management process, Amundi US also considers these factors when reviewing proxy proposals. This approach is consistent with the stated investment objectives and policies of funds and investment strategies.

It should be noted that the proxy voting guidelines below are guidelines, not rules, and Amundi US reserves the right in all cases to vote contrary to guidelines where doing so is determined to represent the best economic interests of our clients. Further, the Pioneer Funds or other clients of Amundi US may direct Amundi US to vote contrary to guidelines.

Amundi US's clients may request copies of their proxy voting records and of Amundi US's proxy voting policies and procedures by either sending a written request to Amundi US's Proxy Coordinator, or clients may review Amundi US's proxy voting policies and procedures on-line at Amundi.com/us. Amundi US may describe to clients its proxy voting policies and procedures by delivering a copy of Amundi US's Form ADV (Part II), by separate notice to the client or by other means.

APPLICABILITY

This Proxy Voting policy and the procedures set forth below are designed to complement Amundi US's investment policies and procedures regarding its general responsibility to monitor the performance and/or corporate events of companies that are issuers of securities held in accounts managed by Amundi US. This policy sets forth Amundi US's position on a number of issues for which proxies may be solicited but it does not include all potential voting scenarios or proxy events. Furthermore, because of the special issues associated with proxy solicitations by closed-end Funds, Amundi US will vote shares of closed-end Funds on a case-by-case basis.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that proxies for United States ("US") and non-US companies that are received in a timely manner will be voted in accordance with the principles stated above. Unless the Proxy Voting Oversight Group (as described below) specifically determines otherwise, all shares in a company held by Amundi-managed accounts for which Amundi US has proxy-voting authority will be voted alike, unless a client has given specific voting instructions on an issue.

Amundi US does not delegate the authority to vote proxies relating to securities held by its clients to any of its affiliates. Any questions about this policy should be directed to Amundi US's Chief of Staff, US Investments (the "Proxy Coordinator").

PROCEDURES

Proxy Voting Service

Amundi US has engaged an independent proxy voting service to assist in the voting of proxies. The proxy voting service works with custodians to ensure that all proxy materials are received by the custodians and are processed in a timely fashion. The proxy voting service votes all proxies in accordance with the proxy voting guidelines established by Amundi US and set forth herein, to the extent applicable. The proxy voting service will refer proxy questions to the Proxy Coordinator (described below) for instructions under circumstances where: (1) the application of the proxy voting guidelines is unclear; (2) a particular proxy question is not covered by the guidelines; or (3) the guidelines call for specific instructions on a case-by-case basis. The proxy voting service is also requested to call to the Proxy Coordinator's attention specific proxy questions that, while governed by a guideline, appear to involve unusual or controversial issues. Amundi US reserves the right to attend a meeting in person and may do so when it determines that the company or the matters to be voted on at the meeting are strategically important to its clients.

To supplement its own research and analysis in determining how to vote on a particular proxy proposal, Amundi US may utilize research, analysis or recommendations provided by the proxy voting service on a case-by-case basis. Amundi US does not, as a policy, follow the assessments or recommendations provided by the proxy voting service without its own analysis and determination.

Proxy Coordinator

The Proxy Coordinator coordinates the voting, procedures and reporting of proxies on behalf of Amundi US's clients. The Proxy Coordinator will deal directly with the proxy voting service and, in the case of proxy questions referred by the proxy voting service, will solicit voting recommendations and instructions from the Portfolio Management Group, or, to the extent applicable, investment sub-advisers. The Proxy Coordinator is responsible for ensuring that these questions and referrals are responded to in a timely fashion and for transmitting appropriate voting instructions to the proxy voting service. The Proxy Coordinator is responsible for verifying with the General Counsel or his or her designee whether Amundi US's voting power is subject to any limitations or guidelines issued by the client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries).

Referral Items

The proxy voting service will refer proxy questions to the Proxy Coordinator or his or her designee that are described by Amundi US's proxy voting guidelines as to be voted on a case-by-case basis, that are not covered by Amundi US's guidelines or where Amundi US's guidelines may be unclear with respect to the matter to be voted on. Under such circumstances, the Proxy Coordinator will seek a written voting recommendation from the Chief Investment Officer, U.S. or his or her designated equity portfolio-management representative. Any such recommendation will include: (i) the manner in which the proxies should be voted; (ii) the rationale underlying any such decision; and (iii) the disclosure of any contacts or communications made between Amundi US and any outside parties concerning the proxy proposal prior to the time that the voting instructions are provided.

Proxy Voting Oversight Group

The members of the Proxy Voting Oversight Group include Amundi US's Chief Investment Officer, U.S. or his or her designated equity portfolio management representative, the Chief of Staff, U.S., and the Chief Compliance Officer of the Adviser and Funds. Other members of Amundi US will be invited to attend meetings and otherwise participate as necessary. The Chief of Staff, U.S. will chair the Proxy Voting Oversight Group.

The Proxy Voting Oversight Group is responsible for developing, evaluating, and changing (when necessary) Amundi US's proxy voting policies and procedures. The Group meets at least annually to evaluate and review this policy and the services of its third-party proxy voting service. In addition, the Proxy Voting Oversight Group will meet as necessary to vote on referral items and address other business as necessary.

Amendments

Amundi US may not amend this policy without the prior approval of the Proxy Voting Oversight Group.

Form NP-X

The Proxy Coordinator and the Director of Regulatory Reporting are responsible for ensuring that Form NP-X documents receive the proper review by a member of the Proxy Voting Oversight Group prior to a Fund officer signing the forms.

The Investment Operations department will provide the Compliance department with a copy of each Form N-PX filing prepared by the proxy voting service.

Compliance files N-PX.

The Compliance department will ensure that a corresponding Form N-PX exists for each Amundi US registered investment company.

Following this review, each Form N-PX is formatted for public dissemination via the EDGAR system.

Prior to submission, each Form N-PX is to be presented to the Fund officer for a final review and signature.

Copies of the Form N-PX filings and their submission receipts are maintained according to Amundi US record keeping policies.

Proxy Voting Guidelines

These can be found in the complete proxy policy.

SUPERVISION

ESCALATION

It is each associate's responsibility to contact his or her business unit head, the Proxy Coordinator, a member of the Proxy Voting Oversight Group or Amundi US's Chief Compliance Officer if he or she becomes aware of any possible noncompliance with this policy.

TRAINING

Amundi US will conduct periodic training regarding proxy voting and this policy. It is the responsibility of the business line policy owner and the applicable Compliance Department to coordinate and conduct such training.

RELATED POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Amundi US's Investment Management, Inc. Books and Records Policy and the Books and Records of the Pioneer Funds' Policy.

RECORD KEEPING

The Proxy Coordinator shall ensure that Amundi US's proxy voting service:

- Retains a copy of each proxy statement received (unless the proxy statement is available from the SEC's Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, and Retrieval (EDGAR) system);
- Retains a record of the vote cast;
- Prepares Form N-PX for filing on behalf of each client that is a registered investment company; and
- Is able to promptly provide Amundi US with a copy of the voting record upon its request.

The Proxy Coordinator shall ensure that for those votes that may require additional documentation (i.e., conflicts of interest, exception votes and case-by-case votes) the following records are maintained:

- A record memorializing the basis for each referral vote cast;
- A copy of any document created by Amundi US that was material in making the decision on how to vote the subject proxy;
- A copy of any recommendation or analysis furnished by the proxy voting service; and
- A copy of any conflict notice, conflict consent or any other written communication (including emails or other electronic communications) to or from the client (or in the case of an employee benefit plan, the plan's trustee or other fiduciaries) regarding the subject proxy vote cast by, or the vote recommendation of, Amundi US.

Amundi US shall maintain the above records in the client's file in accordance with applicable regulations.

AQR CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to seek to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. AQR Capital Management, LLC ("AQR")¹ manages a variety of products and AQR's proxy voting authority may vary depending on the type of product or specific client preferences. AQR retains full proxy voting discretion for accounts comprised of comingled client assets. However, AQR's proxy voting authority may vary for accounts that AQR manages on behalf of individual clients. These clients may retain full proxy voting authority for themselves, grant AQR full discretion to vote proxies on their behalf, or provide AQR with proxy voting authority along with specific instructions and/or custom proxy voting guidelines. Where AQR has been granted discretion to vote proxies on behalf of managed account clients this authority must be explicitly defined in the relevant Investment Management Agreement, or other document governing the relationship between AQR and the client.

In exercising its proxy voting authority, AQR is mindful of the fact that the value of proxy voting to a client's investments may vary depending on the nature of an individual voting matter and the strategy in which a client is invested. AQR typically follows a systematic, research-driven investment approach, applying quantitative tools to process fundamental information and manage risk. Some proxy votes may have heightened value for certain clients, such as votes on corporate events (e.g., mergers and acquisitions, dissolutions, conversions, or consolidations) for those clients invested in AQR strategies involving the purchase of securities around corporate events. These differences may result in varying levels of AQR engagement in proxy votes, but in all cases where AQR retains proxy voting authority, it will seek to vote proxies in the best interest of its clients and in accordance with this Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures (the "Policy").

AQR's Proxy Voting Committee, as a sub-committee of the AQR Stewardship Committee, is responsible for the implementation of this Policy, including the oversight and use of third-party proxy advisers, the manner in which AQR votes its proxies, and fulfilling AQR's obligation voting proxies in the best interest of its clients.

USE OF THIRD-PARTY PROXY ADVISORS

AQR has retained an independent third-party Proxy Advisory firm for a variety of services including, but not limited to, receiving proxy ballots, working with custodian banks, proxy voting research and recommendations, and executing votes. AQR may also engage other Proxy Advisory firms as appropriate for proxy voting research and other services.

The AQR Stewardship Committee periodically assesses the performance of its Proxy Advisory firm.

CONSIDERATIONS WHEN ASSESSING OR CONSIDERING A PROXY ADVISORY FIRM

When considering the engagement of a new, or the performance and retention of an existing, Proxy Advisory firm to provide research, voting recommendations, or other proxy voting related services, AQR will, as part of its assessment, consider:

- The capacity and competency of the Proxy Advisory firm to adequately analyze the matters up for a vote;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has an effective process for obtaining current and accurate information including from issuers and clients (e.g., engagement with issuers, efforts to correct deficiencies, disclosure about sources of information and methodologies, etc.);

- How the Proxy Advisory firm incorporates appropriate input in formulating its methodologies and construction of issuer peer groups, including unique characteristics regarding an issuer;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has adequately disclosed its methodologies and application in formulating specific voting recommendations;
- The nature of third-party information sources used as a basis for voting recommendations;
- When and how the Proxy Advisory firm would expect to engage with issuers and other third parties;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm has established adequate policies and procedures on how it identifies and addresses conflicts of interests;
- Information regarding any errors, deficiencies, or weaknesses that may materially affect the Proxy Advisory firm's research or ultimate recommendation;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm appropriately and regularly updates methodologies, guidelines, and recommendations, including in response to feedback from issuers and their shareholders;
- Whether the Proxy Advisory firm adequately discloses any material business changes taking into account any potential conflicts of interests that may arise from such changes.

AQR also undertakes periodic sampling of proxy votes as part of its assessment of a Proxy Advisory firm and in order to reasonably determine that proxy votes are being cast on behalf of its clients consistent with this Policy.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THE PROXY ADVISOR

AQR requires any Proxy Advisory firm it engages with to identify and provide information regarding any material business changes or conflicts of interest on an ongoing basis. Where a conflict of interest may exist, AQR requires information on how said conflict is being addressed. If AQR determines that a material conflict of interest exists and is not sufficiently mitigated, AQR's Proxy Voting Committee will determine whether the conflict has an impact on the Proxy Advisory firm's voting recommendations, research, or other services and determine if any action should be taken.

VOTING PROCEDURES AND APPROACH

In relation to stocks held in AQR funds and accounts where AQR has proxy voting discretion, AQR will, as a general rule, seek to vote in accordance with this Policy and the applicable guidelines AQR has developed to govern voting recommendations from its Proxy Advisory firm ("AQR Voting Guidelines"). In instances where a client has provided AQR with specific instructions and/or custom proxy voting guidelines, AQR will seek to vote proxies in line with such instructions or custom guidelines.

AQR may refrain from voting in certain situations unless otherwise agreed to with a client. These situations include, but are not limited to, when:

- The cost of voting a proxy outweighs the benefit of voting;
- AQR does not have enough time to process and submit a vote due to the timing of proxy information transfer or other related logistical or administrative issues;
- AQR has an outstanding sell order or intends to sell the applicable security prior to the voting date;
- There are restrictions on trading resulting from the exercise of a proxy;
- Voting would cause an undue burden to AQR (e.g., votes occurring in jurisdictions with beneficial ownership disclosure and/or Power of Attorney requirements); or
- AQR has agreed with the client in advance of the vote not to vote in certain situations or on specific issues.

AQR generally does not notify clients of non-voted proxy ballots.

Some of AQR's strategies primarily focus on portfolio management and research related to macro trading strategies which are implemented through the use of derivatives. These strategies typically do not hold equity securities with voting rights, but may, in certain circumstances, hold an exchange traded fund ("ETF") for the purposes of managing market exposure. For AQR funds and managed accounts that only have a de minimis exposure to equities via an ETF, AQR will generally not vote proxies.

AQR takes a sustainable approach to proxy voting in relation to all its comingled client assets as evidenced in their voting guidelines. The aim is to promote sustainable best practices in portfolio companies, which includes advocating for

environmental protection, human rights, fair labor, and anti-discrimination practices. When evaluating and adopting these guidelines and to encourage best sustainability practices, the voting policy takes into account generally accepted frameworks such as those defined by the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and United Nations Global Compact.

ISSUER SPECIFIC BALLOT EVALUATIONS

AQR may review individual ballots (for example, in relation to specific corporate events such as mergers and acquisitions) using a more detailed analysis than is generally applied through the AQR Voting Guidelines. This analysis may, but does not always, result in deviation from the voting recommendation that would result from the AQR Voting Guidelines assigned to a given AQR fund or managed account. When determining whether to conduct an issuer-specific analysis, AQR will consider the potential effect of the vote on the value of the investment. To the extent that issuer-specific analysis results in a voting recommendation that deviates from a recommendation produced by the AQR Voting Guidelines, AQR will be required to vote proxies in a way that, in AQR's reasonable judgment, is in the best interest of AQR's clients.

Unless prior approval is obtained from the Chief Compliance Officer, Head of Stewardship, or designee, the following principles will generally be adhered to when deviating from the AQR Voting Guidelines:

- AQR will not engage in conduct that involves an attempt to change or influence the control of a public company. In addition, all communications regarding proxy issues or corporate actions between companies or their agents, or with fellow shareholders, shall be for the sole purpose of expressing and addressing AQR's concerns consistent with the best interests of its clients;
- AQR will not announce its voting intentions and the reasons therefore; and
- AQR will not initiate a proxy solicitation or otherwise seek proxy-voting authority from any other public company shareholder.

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST OF THE ADVISER

AQR mitigates potential conflicts of interest by generally voting in accordance with the AQR Voting Guidelines and/or specific voting guidelines provided by clients. However, from time to time, AQR may determine to vote contrary to AQR Voting Guidelines with respect to AQR funds or accounts for which AQR has voting discretion, which itself could give rise to potential conflicts of interest.

If AQR intends to directly vote a proxy in a manner that is inconsistent with the AQR Voting Guidelines, the Compliance Department will examine any conflicts that exist between the interests of AQR and its clients. This examination includes, but is not limited to, a review of any material economic interest, including outside business activities, of AQR, its personnel, and its affiliates with the issuer of the security in question.

Upon completion of its examination, the Compliance Department will submit its findings to the AQR Stewardship Committee. If, based on a review of these findings, the AQR Stewardship Committee concludes that a material conflict of interest exists, the AQR Stewardship Committee will determine whether:

- Voting inconsistent with the AQR Voting Guidelines is in the best interests of the client;
- AQR should follow the AQR Voting Guidelines; or
- The client should approve the recommendation.

BALLOT MATERIALS AND PROCESSING

The Proxy Advisory firm is responsible for coordinating with AQR's clients' custodians to seek to ensure that proxy materials received by custodians relating to a client's securities are processed in a timely fashion. Proxies relating to securities held in client accounts will typically be sent directly to the Proxy Advisory firm. In the event that proxy materials are sent to AQR directly instead of the Proxy Advisory firm, AQR will use reasonable efforts to coordinate with the Proxy Advisory firm for processing.

DISCLOSURE

Upon request, AQR will provide clients with a copy of this Policy and how the relevant client's proxies have been voted. In relation to the latter, AQR will prepare a written response that lists, with respect to each voted proxy:

- The name of the issuer;
- The proposal voted upon; and
- The election made for the proposal.

Clients may contact AQR's Client Administration team by calling 203-742-3700 or via e-mail at Client.Admin@aqr.com to obtain a record of how proxies were voted for their account.

AQR MUTUAL FUNDS

On an annual basis, AQR will provide, or cause the Proxy Advisory firm to provide, to the AQR Funds' administrator or other designee on a timely basis, any and all reports and information necessary to prepare and file Form N-PX, which is required by Rule 30b1-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940.²

PROXY RECORDKEEPING

AQR and its Proxy Advisory firm (where applicable) will maintain the following records with respect to this Policy for a period of no less than five (5) years as required by SEC Rule 204-2 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940:

- A copy of the Policy, and any amendments thereto; and
- A copy of any document that was material to making a decision how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision.

REVIEW OF POLICY AND PROCEDURES

As a general principle, the Stewardship Committee, with the involvement from the Compliance Department, reviews, on an annual basis, the adequacy of this Policy to reasonably ensure it has been implemented effectively, including whether it continues to be reasonably designed to ensure that AQR's approach to voting proxies is in the best interests of its clients.

FOOTNOTES

¹The term "AQR" includes AQR Capital Management, LLC and CNH Partners, LLC and their respective investment advisory affiliates.

²Form N-PX is required to contain an AQR Fund's complete proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 and must be filed no later than August 31 of each year.

BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC

The Company has adopted, as its proxy voting policies for each Fund for which BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC acts as subadvisor ("each Fund"), the proxy voting guidelines of BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC. The Company has delegated to BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC the responsibility for voting proxies on the portfolio securities held by each Fund. The remainder of this section discusses each Fund's proxy voting guidelines and BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's role in implementing such guidelines.

BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC votes (or refrains from voting) proxies for each Fund in a manner that BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC, in the exercise of its independent business judgment, concludes is in the best economic interests of such Fund. In some cases, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC may determine that it is in the best economic interests of a Fund to refrain from exercising the Fund's proxy voting rights (such as, for example, proxies on certain non-U.S. securities that might impose costly or time-consuming in-person voting requirements). With regard to the relationship between securities lending and proxy voting, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's approach is also driven by our clients' economic interests. The evaluation of the economic desirability of recalling loans involves balancing the revenue-producing value of loans against the likely economic value of casting votes. Based on our evaluation of this relationship, we believe that the likely economic value of casting a vote generally is less than the securities lending income, either because the votes will not have significant economic consequences or because the outcome of the vote would not be affected by BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC

recalling loaned securities in order to ensure they are voted. Periodically, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC analyzes the process and benefits of voting proxies for securities on loan, and will consider whether any modification of its proxy voting policies or procedures are necessary in light of any regulatory changes. BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC will normally vote on specific proxy issues in accordance with its proxy voting guidelines. BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's proxy voting guidelines provide detailed guidance as to how to vote proxies on certain important or commonly raised issues. BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC may, in the exercise of its business judgment, conclude that the proxy voting guidelines do not cover the specific matter upon which a proxy vote is requested, or that an exception to the proxy voting guidelines would be in the best economic interests of a Fund. BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC votes (or refrains from voting) proxies without regard to the relationship of the issuer of the proxy (or any shareholder of such issuer) to a Fund, a Fund's affiliates (if any), BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC or BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's affiliates. When voting proxies, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC attempts to encourage issuers to follow practices that enhance shareholder value and increase transparency and allow the market to place a proper value on their assets. For more information see BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's proxy voting guidelines and principles at <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/about-us/investment-stewardship#guidelines>.

BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC maintains institutional policies and procedures that are designed to prevent any relationship between the issuer of the proxy (or any shareholder of the issuer) and a Fund, a Fund's affiliates (if any), BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC or BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's affiliates (if any) from having undue influence on BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC's proxy voting activity. In certain instances, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC may determine to engage an independent fiduciary to vote proxies as a further safeguard against potential conflicts of interest or as otherwise required by applicable law. The independent fiduciary may either vote such proxies or provide BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC with instructions as to how to vote such proxies. In the latter case, BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC votes the proxy in accordance with the independent fiduciary's determination.

COLUMBIA MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT ADVISERS, LLC

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PROXY VOTING PRINCIPLES

This document sets out our views and more detail on key issues and the broad principles that help shape our approach as we seek to vote proxies in clients' best long-term economic interests pursuant to our Proxy Voting Policy.

As active investors, well informed investment research and stewardship of our clients' investments are important aspects of our responsible investment activities. Our approach to this is framed in the relevant Responsible Investment Policies we maintain and publish. These policy documents provide an overview of our approach in practice (e.g., around the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) and sustainability research and analysis).

As part of this, acting on behalf of our clients and as shareholders of a company, we are charged with responsibility for exercising the voting rights associated with that share ownership. Unless clients decide otherwise, that forms part of the stewardship duty we owe our clients in managing their assets. Subject to practical limitations, we therefore aim to exercise all voting rights for which we are responsible, although exceptions do nevertheless arise (for example, due to technical or administrative issues, including those related to Powers of Attorney, share blocking, related option rights or the presence of other exceptional or market-specific issues). This provides us with the opportunity to use those voting rights to express our views on relevant aspects of the business of a company, to highlight concerns to the board, to promote good practice and, when appropriate, to exercise related rights. In doing so, we have an obligation to ensure that we do that in the best long-term economic interests of our clients and in keeping with the mandate we have from them.

Corporate governance has particular importance to us in this context, which reflects our view that well governed companies are better positioned to manage the risks and challenges inherent in business, capture opportunities that help deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Governance is a term used to describe the arrangements and practices that frame how directors and management of a company organize and operate in leading and directing a business on behalf of the shareholders of the company. Such arrangements and practices give effect to the mechanisms through which companies facilitate the exercise of shareholders' rights and define the extent to which these are equitable for all shareholders.

We recognize that companies are not homogeneous and some variation in governance structures and practice is to be expected. In formulating our approach, we are also mindful of best practice standards and codes that help frame good practice, including international frameworks and investment industry guidance. While we are mindful of company and industry specific issues, as well as normal market practice, in considering the approach and proposals of a company we are guided solely by the best long-term economic interests of our clients along with their mandate and will consider any issues and related disclosures or explanations in that context.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The shareholder membership of listed companies is generally made up (directly or indirectly) of diverse individuals and institutions whose views, interests, goals and time horizons can vary considerably.

Nevertheless, as shareholders, having confidence that the capital we commit to a company will be protected from misuse (e.g. from any potential agency conflicts) and will be prudently managed is important to us, our clients, and as a factor in the development and proper functioning of capital markets.

It is not the role of shareholders to micromanage businesses, rather it is the role and duty of directors to promote the long-term success of their company as noted in the next section. Nevertheless, by virtue of their share-ownership interest and position, shareholders are afforded certain rights to ensure, amongst other things, that appropriate leadership of the business is in place (e.g. through the appointment of the directors), review their performance (e.g. through receipt of the annual report & accounts, updates and general meetings), approve the broad parameters of the company's authorities (e.g. in agreeing capital authorities), approve the appointment or ratification of external auditors, or indeed to exercise other rights afforded to shareholders (e.g. to requisition matters for consideration at General meetings).

Shareholder rights, framed in law, regulation and a company's formational documents (i.e., bylaws or articles of association), are an important and integral part of corporate governance frameworks and the context in which we retain confidence in committing capital to businesses, to support their growth, development and success. This is particularly true in terms of ensuring that minority shareholders' rights and interests will be respected. Arrangements or actions that detract from these rights and interest (including control distortions) need to be avoided.

While the precise nature and scope of shareholder rights vary across jurisdictions and many related aspects of our expectations are touched upon in other parts of these Principles, a number merit direct mention in this context:

Equal Treatment of all shareholders

One share one vote: Ordinary or common shares should feature one vote for each share and discriminatory voting rights or equivalent arrangements are neither appropriate nor welcome. Companies need to disclose sufficient information about the key attributes of all of the group's capital structure (including minority interests in subsidiaries) to enable a proper understanding of the structures in place and their implications.

Controlling shareholder agreements: where a company has a controlling shareholder (whether by virtue of the control of voting rights or through board representation) it should put an agreement in place to safeguard the independence of the company and ability of the board to fulfill its duties to the shareholders as a whole.

Shareholder Approvals

Boards should ensure that shareholders have the ability and right to:

- effectively exercise their voting rights across the full range of business normally associated with general meetings of a company in line with market best practice (e.g. the election of individual directors, discharge authorities, capital authorities, auditor appointment, major or related party transactions etc.).
- place items on the agenda of general meetings, and to propose resolutions subject to reasonable limitations;
- call a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of transacting the legitimate business of the company; and
- that shareholder rights are not circumvented through, for example, the introduction or maintenance of limitations in the company's formational documents.

Shareholder Engagement

Boards should ensure that:

- Clear, consistent and effective reporting to shareholders is undertaken at regular intervals and that they remain aware of shareholder sentiment on major issues to do with the business, its strategy and performance. Where significant shareholder dissent is emerging or apparent (e.g. through the voting levels seen at General Meetings), boards should act to address that.
- Boards should also allow a reasonable opportunity for the shareholders at a general meeting to ask questions about or make comments on the management of the company, and to ask the external auditor questions related to the audit.

As an institutional shareholder, stewardship is about more than just voting and include monitoring and reviews of companies' activities and developments. Where appropriate it may also include engagement with companies on matters such as strategy, performance, risk, capital structure, standards of operational practice, including environmental, social and governance factors. Our broad approach to these stewardship responsibilities and activities are set out in our Global Stewardship Statement.

Shareholder Resolutions

Shareholder resolutions represent the exercise of a key shareholder right and may encompass a wide range of issues.

As such, we assess shareholder resolutions in light of good practice, the standards already applied by a company, how proportionate the proposals are, their alignment with our philosophy and approach, as well any potential conflicts with our clients' interests. We will incorporate into our decision whether a shareholder resolution is binding in nature or advisory (non-binding) in applying these considerations.

THE BOARD

Strong corporate governance starts with a balanced, effective, and independent board. The directors are collectively responsible for the long-term success and ongoing evolution in the leadership of the company, within a framework of prudent and effective oversight, policies and controls.

The board is thus responsible for providing leadership to the business, setting and monitoring the strategy, overseeing its management and implementation, as well as for ensuring that a culture of integrity and strong standards is maintained across all activities and operations. Not least this should enable business opportunities and risk to be assessed and responded to appropriately.

Boards need to have appropriate independent membership and an effective balance and diversity (re: skills, knowledge, experience, race/ethnicity, gender, approach and perspectives) that complements the strategy, operations and footprint of the business. For non-executive (supervisory) directors (NEDs), the ability to provide objective input and scrutiny, on behalf of the shareholders, is essential in ensuring diversity of thought and integrity in board deliberations. In this context, the importance of true independence of thought is critical. NEDs need to be reflective and thoughtful in their approach, being able to ask challenging, often difficult questions, while offering considered and constructive input to board discussions, based on sound judgement. The same holds true in terms of board committee membership.

Suitably independent committees are one important mechanism for non-executive supervisory directors to achieve this, whether that is in respect of risk, audit, succession or remuneration, so as to enable them to participate effectively as part of the board and in their role as directors of the business.

As part of this dynamic, well considered succession planning, orientation, on-going briefings, updates and annual evaluations (that make regular use of external facilitation) of the board, its sub-committees and members are essential.

All directors should be able to allocate sufficient time to the company to discharge their responsibilities fully and effectively and have an appropriate knowledge of the business and access to its operations and staff. Given the important role and duties of a board member, it is important that directors are not over-boarded and can maintain consistent participation at all their board and committee meetings and their wider engagement with the companies they lead.

All directors should be subject to annual election. However, in markets where that is not normal or best practice, we expect all directors to be subject to re-election in line with local market best practice, but in any case, at least every four years. At the same time, arrangements that might entrench boards or management, or otherwise insulate them from accountability, should be avoided.

Given their role and duties, directors should also ensure that they are well informed about the views and/or concerns of shareholders, as well as understanding the dynamic around their broader stakeholders (including bondholders, pension fund trustees, employees, customers, suppliers and the communities they operate in).

CHAIR OF THE BOARD

The Board Chair has a crucial function in providing leadership in the boardroom, setting the right context in terms of the board's overall responsibility for the oversight of the business and its strategy. It is the Board Chair's role to manage the board agenda and the provision of information to directors, as well as to ensure open boardroom discussion that enables the directors to have effective dialogue and provide the constructive challenge that a company needs. This role is distinct from the role of a chief executive officer who leads the day-to-day running of the business and implementation of the strategy.

We expect the Board Chair (or lead/senior independent director) to ensure that the board is aware of the views and considers concerns raised by shareholders, whether through ongoing dialogue and engagement with shareholders or where notable dissent has been indicated through shareholder voting.

We recognize that in some markets the combination of roles is not uncommon, nevertheless we regard the separation of the roles of the Board Chair and the CEO to be a matter of good practice and governance. In light of experience, we consider that this separation encourages collegial decision-making on matters of importance for a public company, and a balanced board, and it also mitigates potential conflicts of interest. Not least it also helps mitigate against the risk of a concentration of decision making powers in the hands of a single individual. Separation is deemed to improve the board's capacity for independent decision making and increases accountability.

The Chair of the Board's role should be complemented by an independent non-executive director appointed as the senior or lead independent director, who can provide a sounding board for the chair and serve as a deputy and intermediary for the other directors and, indeed, shareholders when necessary.

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Prudent capital management is a key building block for the long-term success of a business, supporting the strategy and ensuring its ability to weather adverse economic conditions. Clarity on the capital structure plans, related disciplines and how they relate to the strategy for growth, capital investment and M&A, or to share buybacks, dividends and/or other distributions, is a critical ingredient in building a shared understanding of the business with shareholders and other providers of capital.

From a shareholder perspective the rationale for and potential dilution from equity capital issuances and, for example, the risks of poorly timed or structured share buybacks are important considerations in granting capital authorities at shareholder meetings. These activities can have significant implications and need to be approached by boards and management with care and consideration for shareholder interests.

In seeking shareholder approval for equity capital issuance authorities, companies should ensure the rationale for policy on, and approach to, the use of such authorities is disclosed. Routine disapplication of pre-emption rights (pro-rata rights of first refusal) should not exceed 10% (or lower where that is market practice) and authorities should be structured in line with best practice.

Similarly, prudent management of debt through the cycle is important. Boards should ensure they monitor and oversee the maintenance of prudent levels of debt (e.g. average net-debt not just the year-end position) and leverage in the business and balance sheet, which should extend to contingent and off-balance sheet liabilities. They should also ensure that sudden spikes in leverage can be explained in the context of the broader long-term business strategy. Large, unexplained or unjustified authorities to issue debt, or to increase or remove debt limits set out in a company's formational documents, can raise potentially significant concerns for both long-term shareholders and bondholders, which the board needs to be mindful of.

Taking on debt solely to fund buybacks and/or hit ‘per-share’ targets such as EPS established under short-term variable remuneration schemes should be explained and a robust rationale provided.

Any exceptional cases should be supported by a substantive justification and explained properly to shareholders.

MAJOR TRANSACTIONS

Mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures and disposals are a regular feature of business and the capital markets. In many cases these are a normal part of the management and development of a business and the implementation of its strategy. However, large, inappropriate or poorly executed transactions can also lead to operational issues, significant write-downs and shareholder value destruction.

Boards should be actively involved in the planning for and assessment of potential transactions, ensuring that an appropriately disciplined approach (to both acquisitions and disposals) is maintained that is clearly aligned with the strategy. Ensuring appropriate and effective oversight of such activity is critical and monitoring the integration and subsequent performance against plan and related objectives (including synergies) is an important role of the board.

Where major transactions are not subject to shareholder approval, companies should consider the views of their major shareholders, subject to regulatory constraints and shareholders’ policies on being made “insiders”.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The scope for conflicts and abuse in related party transactions in any market is a potentially significant issue. Such concerns can arise in relation to individual transactions or from the number, nature or pattern of them. Alongside appropriate procedures to identify and manage conflicts of interest, boards should have a robust, independent process for reviewing, approving and monitoring related party transactions (both individual transactions and in aggregate).

A committee of independent directors, with the ability to take independent advice, should review related party transactions, their nature and their incidence or aggregate levels, to determine whether they are necessary, appropriate and in the best interests of the company and, if so, agree what terms are fair for other shareholders. All related party transactions should be reported to the board and be subject to approval.

The company should also disclose transactions that are significant, whether by virtue of their materiality to the business, the individuals involved or given the risk of perceived conflicts of interest, along with the rationale for allowing them.

Where a related party transaction is allowed to proceed it must be:

- subject to proper oversight by the board and regular review (e.g. audit, shareholder approval);
- clearly justified and not be detrimental to the long-term interests of the company;
- undertaken in the normal course of business;
- undertaken on fully commercial terms;
- in line with best practice; and
- in the interests of all shareholders.

TAX MANAGEMENT

Tax management approached prudently and legally, is part of the responsible management of a company’s affairs. Artificial or ‘aggressive’ tax strategies and constructs create imprudent risks for a company.

They can pose potentially significant reputation and commercial risks for those that are, or are perceived to be, pushing the boundaries of tax practice by, for example, exploiting loopholes and tax havens to avoid paying tax. The same reputation risks hold in respect of the directors of companies involved in such practices and the perception of the culture and attitudes it evidences. This applies equally to the use of tax avoidance structures in executive compensation arrangements, as it does at a corporate level.

From an investor perspective, tax management offers an insight into the culture predominant in a company and the attitudes and risk appetite of the management and directors. It also offers an additional indicator on the quality of earnings, risk and potential liabilities of a business, which can be relevant in terms of valuation and the investment quality of a business.

We expect the board to take a responsible approach to overseeing a company's approach to and policy on tax and the related risks, to ensure that the company's approach is and remains prudent and sustainable. The risks arising from engineered tax optimization practices should be understood and avoided; those arising from policy reforms (e.g. those being coordinated by the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) and other authorities) should be properly mitigated. The board should regularly review the business's tax policy, its implementation and the related risks, as well as in response to significant events that may affect it. A summary of the tax policy and related codes of conduct should be published by companies, highlighting the approach to managing the associated risks.

In terms of changes in tax domicile or re-incorporation, while economic benefit may be gained, there should be no diminution of shareholders rights as a result of the changes, nor triggering of variable compensation as a result of the associated technical, legal or structural changes required.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS

Annual reports and accounts are a key reference document for shareholders and the providers of a company's long-term capital. They should provide a summary account of the board's stewardship of the business that year (as opposed say to being designed or prepared for a secondary market context i.e. decision usefulness), whilst setting a direction of travel for the future.

In the annual report, the board should present a fair, balanced and understandable assessment of the company's strategy, business plan, objectives, KPIs, capital and assets, operations, risks, challenges, performance and prospects in its annual report. This should include how the business' approach is adapting to major trends (e.g. from technology, climate change or demographics etc.) that could have a material impact on the business and the related risks and opportunities it sees and how they affect the sustainability of the business and its long-term prospects.

The annual financial statements (accounts) need to be prepared on a prudent basis and present a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the business, its assets, liabilities, financial position and distributable profit or the loss. Boards should ensure that aggressive accounting practices are avoided and recognize that headline compliance with accounting standards, where significant judgement and discretion can be used, is unlikely of itself to effectively provide comfort that a 'true & fair view' is being maintained. Boards should ensure company practice does not fall into the trap of accounting form over substance.

The annual report and accounts are a reflection of the quality and prudence of management and the board of directors. Managements should strive for perfection in delivering these important documents. Errors and omissions may ultimately factor in our view toward the constitution and effectiveness of management and the board.

While recognizing the differences that exist in market norms and dynamics, we expect companies to plan for and look to the long-term in their reporting. The board should ensure that the company does not become fixated on quarterly numbers at the expense of investment for the long-term.

EXTERNAL AUDIT

The statutory audit is a significant and important shareholder and creditor protection mechanism, to which we attach considerable importance. Its purpose is to protect the company itself from errors, omissions or, potentially, wrongdoing, as well as to signal any issues to shareholders to enable them to engage with the directors, not least through the general meeting.

Companies should, therefore, ensure that the relationship with the auditor is clearly owned and overseen by the Audit Committee and that they maintain a robust, independent and effective audit and that the auditors are and are seen to be independent. As part of this, companies should have a clear policy on the approach to and general timeframes relating to re-tendering the audit contract.

Non-audit work should be kept to a minimum, require prior audit committee approval and largely be restricted to audit related work. Audit committees should also oversee any work undertaken by other audit firms to ensure that the company's options and choice of alternative auditors is not compromised by potential conflicts.

INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK COMMITTEES

Companies need to maintain an effective system of internal control, which should be measured against internationally accepted standards of internal audit and tested periodically for its adequacy.

Companies are encouraged to have an internal audit function that supports the board and executives in the oversight and management of risks. We expect financial institutions to maintain a separate risk committee and support this practice, where appropriate, in other companies.

COMPENSATION/REMUNERATION

Executive pay has been a persistent area of concern and controversy over the years. Given the problems around executive pay inflation, widening pay differentials, questions about the linkage with performance and perceived rewards for failure, and complexity, compensation (remuneration) committees need to ensure a prudent approach is maintained.

We expect a substantial proportion of executive pay to be performance based, vesting according to the achievement of stretching performance metrics that are clearly aligned with the company's strategy, management's value creation and the experience of its shareholders. In terms of pay and overall employee costs, we will have particular regard to the relative levels of pay compared to the performance of the business, distributions to shareholders.

In relation to any accompanying pensions arrangements, including cash contributions in lieu thereof as well as benefits more broadly, we expect applicable valuations (i.e. contribution rates in the context of pensions) to be set prudently under the circumstances. Where any pensions benefit provided to executives is enhanced as compared to equivalent benefits provided to the wider workforce, we will consider this in our evaluation of the fairness and proportionality of the total remuneration package.

Across a company's pay arrangements, structural or technical provisions that can weaken or undermine the principle of pay for performance, need to be avoided, and change-in-control arrangements should be prudent and not linked to outlier practices. Similarly, we are generally supportive of local market best practices that enhance the alignment of pay and performance, such as retention and deferral arrangements, malus/clawback, reasonable all-employee share schemes etc. Consideration should also be given to the disclosures required around pay ratios and the ramifications for the companies in which we invest.

Broadly speaking, compensation (remuneration) committees should look to ensure that their company's pay arrangements are:

- Clear, simple and understandable;
- Balanced and proportionate, in respect of structure, deliverables, opportunity and the market;
- Aligned with the long-term strategy, related key performance indicators and risk management discipline;
- Linked robustly to the delivery of performance;
- Delivering outcomes that reflect value creation and the shareholder 'experience'; and
- Structured to avoid pay for failure or the avoidance of accountability to shareholders.

Where a company consults with its shareholders on its executive pay arrangements, the compensation (remuneration) committee chair should take ownership and lead that process, ensuring proper two-way dialogue, as deference to consultants undermines credibility. That said, pay is only one aspect of the dialogue we need to have or prioritize with companies. As a result, we would note that, generally, we only look to participate directly in such consultations where we are a significant shareholder.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY

Well run or improving companies are better positioned to adapt to and manage the risks and challenges inherent in business. As investors, a holistic focus on the characteristics and exposures of a business provides us with a valuable insight into important aspects of the opportunities it has and its quality.

Sustainability themes

Sustainability themes (whether social or environmental in nature) are catalysts of change, creating both risks and opportunities. A company's ability not only to adapt to but also to capitalize on the opportunities such themes highlight - by innovating and commercializing solutions (outputs, products or services) that respond to them – are relevant to investors given the long-term economic benefits they can generate for investors. Companies should make appropriate and integrated disclosures reflecting touch points for their strategy, R&D, capex, operational performance and commercial aspirations.

In doing so, companies should be mindful of the growing interest that exists amongst investors and other stakeholders in how a company's approach to sustainability themes is aligned with the policy principles set out in the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Impact oriented investment is a small but fast-growing part of the investment landscape.

ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) PRACTICES

A company's recognition and management of its material ESG exposures and related disclosures provide shareholders with an additional lens through which to assess the quality, leadership, strategic focus, risk management and operational standards of practice of a business. Reflecting our philosophy on the importance of integrating ESG considerations into our assessment of how well a business is run, we will consider the level and effectiveness of ESG disclosure made by companies in their annual reports and other materials. Our focus will be on those factors deemed material to businesses in a given sector, with a focus on practices that we consider are unsustainable, create potential risks or adverse impacts to stakeholders, or which are in need of improvement to avoid erosion of shareholder value.

As investors, in framing and assessing what are the material ESG factors for a business, we draw on the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)'s materiality framework. SASB's mission is to help businesses identify, manage and report on the sustainability topics that matter most given their industry. Their standards have been developed based on extensive research and feedback from companies, investors, and other market participants as part of a transparent, publicly-documented process. While companies may have specific exposures unique to their circumstances, the SASB standards form the basis and starting point for assessing and monitoring a company's ESG characteristics and their economic impact.

Where management and the board have not demonstrated adequate standards of practice, or effort to be transparent in how they address and mitigate material ESG issues or are considered to be failing to adequately address current or emergent risks that may threaten shareholder value in the future, we may take voting action to highlight this.

Climate risk

Climate risk is and will increasingly be a focus for companies and investors. The growing number of regulatory interventions and the public debate around climate change make this a distinct issue in its own right.

The 2016 Paris Agreement set a number of globally agreed goals on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions reduction. Policy interventions, regulatory changes and initiatives, such as the Financial Stability Board's Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures(TCFD), provide a clear indication of the importance attached to this issue.

The TCFD recommendations provide a framework in which climate related issues can be assessed and disclosed, to enable:

- an understanding how resilient an organization's strategy is to climate-related risks;
- appropriate pricing of climate related risks and opportunities; and a
- a broad understanding of the financial systems' exposure to climate related risk.

As investors, we recommend the TCFD framework for facilitating the development of effective disclosures. These disclosures, as well as those sought by CDP, are ever more important in the assessments that need to be made by investors. A

company's exposure and approach to climate change, related plans, risks, standards and targets, as well as the operational and commercial opportunities being pursued, are increasingly 'decision useful' matters to investors and can have a direct impact on shareholder value.

Where management and the board have not provided adequate or relevant disclosures to facilitate and enable effective assessments of how climate risks are being addressed and mitigated in practice, we may take voting action to highlight this.

International standards of practice

Generally accepted international standards and principles provide investors with clear frameworks to assess issues and controversies ('adverse impacts') surrounding or arising from a business and its operations.

We place particularly importance on the following in our approach:

- UN Global Compact
- UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (the "Ruggie Principles")
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) Core Labor Standards

Where issues arise that suggest a failure to meet generally accepted international standards and principles, this raises questions about a company's management, culture, operating standards and risks. Where such issues arise, this will be taken into account as part of our deliberations on voting action.

DOUBLELINE CAPITAL LP ("DoubleLine")

The determination of how to vote proxies relating to a fund's portfolio securities is made by DoubleLine pursuant to its written proxy voting policies and procedures (the "Proxy Policy"), which have been adopted pursuant to Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). The Proxy Policy also applies to any voting rights and/or consent rights on behalf of the portfolio securities, with respect to debt securities, including but not limited to, plans of reorganization, and waivers and consents under applicable indentures. The Proxy Policy is designed and implemented in a manner reasonably expected to ensure that voting and consent rights are exercised in the best interests of a fund and its shareholders. To assist DoubleLine in carrying out its proxy voting obligations, DoubleLine Group LP retained a third-party proxy voting service provider, currently Glass, Lewis & Co. ("Glass Lewis"), as their proxy voting agent. Pursuant to an agreement with DoubleLine Group LP, Glass Lewis obtains proxy ballots with respect to securities held by a fund, evaluates the individual facts and circumstances relating to any proposal, and generally votes on any such proposal in accordance with guidelines included in the Proxy Policy. In the event that a proposal is not adequately addressed by the guidelines, Glass Lewis will make a recommendation to DoubleLine as to how to vote on such proposal, which DoubleLine may accept or reject in accordance with the Proxy Policy. DoubleLine's personnel are responsible for managing the relationship with Glass Lewis and/or any other third-party proxy voting service provider and for overseeing its compliance with the Proxy Policy. DoubleLine, in its discretion, may retain another third-party proxy voting service provider in addition to or in lieu of Glass Lewis. In connection with exercising a voting or consent right on behalf of a fund, DoubleLine will monitor for material conflicts of interest arising between DoubleLine and a fund in accordance with the Proxy Policy. If no conflict exists, DoubleLine will vote the proxy on a case-by-case basis in the best interest of each client under the circumstances in accordance with the Proxy Policy, as discussed above. If a material conflict does exist, DoubleLine will seek to resolve any such conflict in accordance with the Proxy Policy, which seeks to resolve such conflict in a fund's best interest by pursuing any one of the following courses of action: (i) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the guidelines included in the Proxy Policy; (ii) convening a Proxy Voting Committee meeting to assess available measures to address the conflict and implementing those measures; (iii) voting in accordance with the recommendation of an independent third-party service provider chosen by the Proxy Voting Committee; (iv) voting (or not voting) in accordance with the instructions of a fund's Board of Trustees, or any committee thereof; (v) or not voting with respect to the proposal if consistent with DoubleLine's fiduciary obligations. In voting proxies, including those in which a material conflict may be determined to exist, DoubleLine may also consider the factors and guidelines included in its Proxy Policy. In certain limited circumstances, particularly in the area of structured finance, DoubleLine may enter into voting agreements or other contractual obligations that govern the voting of shares and, in such cases, will vote any proxy in accordance with such agreement or obligation. In addition, where DoubleLine determines that there are unusual costs and/or difficulties associated with voting a proxy, which more typically might be the case with respect to proposals relating to non-U.S. issuers, DoubleLine reserves the right to not vote on such a

proposal unless it determines that the potential benefits of voting on such proposal exceed the expected cost to a fund. DoubleLine supervises and periodically reviews its proxy voting activities and implementation of the Proxy Policy.

DREYFUS CASH INVESTMENT STRATEGIES, A DIVISION OF BNY MELLON INVESTMENT ADVISER, INC.

Dreyfus Cash Investment Strategies (“CIS”), a division of BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. (“BNY Mellon Investment Adviser”), offers to clients money market strategies that invest in high quality money market instruments with short-term maturities issued by companies, institutions, banks and governments. CIS also invests in repurchase agreements and bank deposits. Due to the nature of these investments, CIS does not anticipate regular proxy voting activity. If presented with a proxy voting opportunity, the firm will seek to make voting decisions that are consistent with this policy and its procedures.

CIS recognizes its duty to vote proxies in a manner consistent with the best financial and economic interests of its clients. CIS seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest through the application of its adopted detailed, pre-determined proxy voting guidelines (the “Voting Guidelines”) in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts. The Voting Guidelines were developed based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by an independent proxy advisor, and without consideration of any BNY Mellon client relationship factors. The Voting Guidelines are designed to effect voting recommendations which over time seek to maximize the economic value of the securities of companies held in client accounts (viewed collectively and not individually) as determined in CIS’s discretion.

On behalf of CIS, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser has retained the services of certain proxy advisors (“the “Proxy Advisors”) to provide comprehensive research, analysis, and voting recommendations. These services are used most frequently in connection with proposals or matters that may be controversial or require a case-by-case analysis in accordance with the Voting Guidelines. BNY Mellon Investment Adviser has engaged ISS to administer the mechanical, non-discretionary elements of proxy voting and reporting for CIS clients. ISS is directed, in an administrative role, to follow the specified Voting Guideline and apply it to each applicable proxy proposal or matter where a shareholder vote is sought. Accordingly, proxy items that can be appropriately categorized and matched either will be voted in accordance with the applicable Voting Guideline or will be referred to CIS if the Voting Guideline so requires. The Voting Guidelines require referral to CIS of all proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters for which there is not an established applicable Voting Guideline, and generally for those proxy proposals or shareholder voting matters that are contested or similarly controversial (as determined by the firm in its discretion).

For items referred to CIS, the firm may determine to accept or reject any recommendation based on the Voting Guidelines, research and analysis provided by the Proxy Advisors, or on any independent research and analysis obtained or generated by our portfolio managers, analysts and involved proxy administrative support personnel.

Clients that have granted CIS with voting authority are not permitted to direct the firm on how to vote in a particular solicitation. Clients that have not granted CIS voting authority over securities held in their accounts and choose either to retain proxy voting authority or to delegate proxy voting authority to another firm (whether such retention or delegation applies to all or only a portion of the securities within the client’s account), either the client’s or such other entity’s chosen proxy voting guidelines will apply to those securities. CIS generally does not provide proxy voting recommendations to clients who have not granted the firm voting authority over their securities.

If CIS receives a proxy from a non-U.S. company, the firm will seek to effect a vote decision through the application of the Voting Guidelines. However, corporate governance practices, disclosure requirements and voting operations vary significantly among the various non-U.S. markets in which clients may invest. In these markets, CIS may face regulatory, compliance, legal or logistical limits with respect to voting securities held in client accounts which can affect the firm’s ability to vote such proxies, as well as the desirability of voting such proxies. Non-U.S. regulatory restrictions or company-specific ownership limits, as well as legal matters related to consolidated groups, may restrict the total percentage of an issuer’s voting securities that CIS can hold for clients and the nature of our voting in such securities. The firm’s ability to vote proxies may also be affected by, among other things: (1) late receipt of meeting notices; (2) requirements to vote proxies in person; (3) restrictions on a foreigner’s ability to exercise votes; (4) potential difficulties in translating the proxy; (5) requirements to provide local agents with unrestricted powers of attorney to facilitate voting instructions; and (6) requirements that investors who exercise their voting rights surrender the right to dispose of their holdings for some specified period in proximity to the shareholder meeting. Absent an issue that is likely to impact clients’ economic interest in a company, CIS generally will not subject clients to the costs (which may include a loss of liquidity) that could be imposed by

these requirements. In these markets, CIS will weigh the associative costs against the benefit of voting and may refrain from voting certain non-U.S. securities in instances where the items presented are not likely to have a material impact on shareholder value.

FEDERATED INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT COMPANY

Proxy Voting Policies

As an investment adviser with a fiduciary duty to the Fund and its shareholders, the general policy of Federated Investment Management Company (the “Sub-Adviser”) is to cast proxy votes in favor of management proposals and shareholder proposals that the Sub-Adviser anticipates will enhance the long-term value of the securities being voted in a manner that is consistent with the investment objectives of the Fund. Generally, this will mean voting for proposals that the Sub-Adviser believes will improve the management of a company, increase the rights or preferences of the voted securities, or increase the chance that a premium offer would be made for the company or for the voted securities. This approach to voting proxy proposals will be referred to hereafter as the “General Policy.”

The Sub-Adviser generally votes consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client portfolios. However, the Sub-Adviser may vote differently if a client’s investment objectives differ from those of other clients or if a client explicitly instructs the Sub-Adviser to vote differently.

The following examples illustrate how the General Policy may apply to the most common management proposals and shareholder proposals. However, whether the Sub-Adviser supports or opposes a proposal will always depend on a thorough understanding of the Fund’s investment objectives and the specific circumstances described in the proxy statement and other available information.

On matters related to the board of directors, generally the Sub-Adviser will vote to elect nominees to the board in uncontested elections except in certain circumstances, such as where the director: (1) had not attended at least 75% of the board meetings during the previous year; (2) serves as the company’s chief financial officer, unless the company is headquartered in the UK where this is market practice; (3) has become overboarded (more than five boards for retired executives and more than two boards for CEOs); (4) is the chair of the nominating or governance committee when the roles of chairman of the board and CEO are combined and there is no lead independent director; (5) served on the compensation committee during a period in which compensation appears excessive relative to performance and peers; or (6) served on a board that did not implement a shareholder proposal that the Sub-Adviser supported and received more than 50% shareholder support the previous year. In addition, the Sub-Adviser will generally vote in favor of: (7) a full slate of directors, where the directors are elected as a group and not individually, unless more than half of the nominees are not independent; (8) shareholder proposals to declassify the board of directors; (9) shareholder proposals to require a majority voting standard in the election of directors; (10) shareholder proposals to separate the roles of chairman of the board and CEO; and (11) a proposal to require a company’s audit committee to be comprised entirely of independent directors; (12) shareholder proposals to eliminate supermajority voting requirements in company bylaws.

On other matters of corporate governance, generally the Sub-Adviser will vote in favor of: (1) proposals to grant shareholders the right to call a special meeting if owners of at least 15% of the outstanding stock agree; (2) a proposal to require independent tabulation of proxies and/or confidential voting of shareholders; (3) a proposal to ratify the board’s selection of auditors, unless: (a) compensation for non-audit services exceeded 50% of the total compensation received from the company; or (b) the previous auditor was dismissed because of a disagreement with the company; (4) a proposal to repeal a shareholder rights plan (also known as a “poison pill”) and against the adoption of such a plan, unless the plan is designed to facilitate, rather than prevent, unsolicited offers for the company; (5) shareholder proposals to eliminate supermajority requirements in company bylaws; and (6) shareholder proposals calling for “Proxy Access,” that is, a bylaw change allowing shareholders owning at least 3% of the outstanding common stock for at least three years to nominate candidates for election to the board of directors. The Sub-Adviser will generally withhold support from shareholder proposals to grant shareholders the right to act by written consent. Finally, the Sub-Adviser will vote on a case-by-case basis for proposals to adopt or amend shareholder rights plans.

On environmental and social matters, generally the Sub-Adviser will vote on a case-by-case basis. The Sub-Adviser will take into account the literal meaning of the written proposal, the financial materiality of the proposal’s objective, and the practices

followed by industry peers. Above all, the Sub-Advisers will vote in a manner that would enhance the long-term value of the securities being voted within the framework of the Client's investment objectives.

On matters of capital structure, generally the Sub-Adviser will vote against a proposal to authorize or issue shares that are senior in priority or voting rights to the voted securities, and in favor of a proposal to: (1) reduce the amount of shares authorized for issuance (subject to adequate provisions for outstanding convertible securities, options, warrants, rights and other existing obligations to issue shares); and (2) grant authorities to issue shares with and without pre-emptive rights unless the size of the authorities would threaten to unreasonably dilute existing shareholders. The Sub-Adviser will decide how to vote on proposals to authorize a stock repurchase or special dividend program on a case-by-case basis.

On matters relating to management compensation, generally the Sub-Adviser will vote in favor of stock incentive plans (including plans for directors) that align the recipients of stock incentives with the interests of shareholders, without creating undue dilution, and against: (1) the advisory vote on executive compensation plans ("Say On Pay") when the plan has failed to align executive compensation with corporate performance; (2) the advisory vote on the frequency of the Say On Pay vote when the frequency is other than annual; (3) proposals that would permit the amendment or replacement of outstanding stock incentives having more favorable terms (e.g., lower purchase prices or easier vesting requirements); and (4) executive compensation plans that do not disclose the maximum amounts of compensation that may be awarded or the criteria for determining awards.

On matters relating to corporate transactions, the Sub-Adviser will generally vote in favor of mergers, acquisitions and sales of assets if the Sub-Adviser's analysis of the proposed business strategy and the transaction price would have a positive impact on the total return for shareholders.

If a shareholders meeting is contested, that is, shareholders are presented with a set of director candidates nominated by company management and a set of director candidates nominated by a dissident shareholder, the Sub-Adviser will study the proposed business strategies of both groups and vote in a way that maximizes expected total return for the Fund.

In addition, the Sub-Adviser will not vote any proxy if it determines that the consequences or costs of voting outweigh the potential benefit of voting. For example, if a foreign market requires shareholders voting proxies to retain the voted shares until the meeting date (thereby rendering the shares "illiquid" for some period of time), the Sub-Adviser will not vote proxies for such shares. In addition, the Sub-Adviser is not obligated to incur any expense to send a representative to a shareholder meeting or to translate proxy materials into English.

The Sub-Adviser will take into account feedback from issuers on the voting recommendations of the Sub-Adviser's proxy advisory firm if the feedback is provided at least five days before the voting cut-off date. In certain circumstances, primarily those where the Sub-Adviser's voting policy is absolute and without exception, issuer feedback will not be part of the voting decision. For example, it is the Sub-Adviser's policy to always support a shareholder proposal to separate the roles of chairman of the board and CEO. Thus, any comments from the issuer opposing this proposal would not be considered.

If proxies are not delivered in a timely or otherwise appropriate basis, the Sub-Adviser may not be able to vote a particular proxy.

Proxy Voting Procedures

The Sub-Adviser has established a Proxy Voting Committee ("Proxy Committee"), to exercise all voting discretion granted to the Sub-Adviser by the Board in accordance with the proxy voting policies. To assist it in carrying out the day-to-day operations related to proxy voting, the Proxy Committee has created the Proxy Voting Management Group (PVMG). The day-to-day operations related to proxy voting are carried out by the Proxy Voting Operations Team (PVOT) and overseen by the PVMG. Besides voting the proxies, this work includes engaging with investee companies on corporate governance matters, managing the proxy advisory firm, soliciting voting recommendations from the Sub-Adviser's investment professionals, bringing voting recommendations to the Proxy Committee for approval, filing with regulatory agencies any required proxy voting reports, providing proxy voting reports to clients and investment companies as they are requested from time to time, and keeping the Proxy Committee informed of any issues related to corporate governance and proxy voting.

The Sub-Adviser has compiled a list of specific voting instructions based on the General Policy (the "Standard Voting Instructions"). The Standard Voting Instructions and any modifications to them are approved by the Proxy Committee. The

Standard Voting Instructions sometimes call for an investment professional to review the ballot question and provide a voting recommendation to the Proxy Committee (a “case-by-case vote”). The foregoing notwithstanding, the Proxy Committee always has the authority to determine a final voting decision.

The Sub-Adviser has hired a proxy advisory firm to perform various proxy voting related administrative services such as ballot reconciliation, vote processing, and recordkeeping functions. The Proxy Committee has supplied the proxy advisory firm with the Standard Voting Instructions. The Proxy Committee retains the right to modify the Standard Voting Instructions at any time or to vote contrary to them at any time in order to cast proxy votes in a manner that the Proxy Committee believes is in accordance with the General Policy. The proxy advisory firm may vote any proxy as directed in the Standard Voting Instructions without further direction from the Proxy Committee. However, if the Standard Voting Instructions require case-by-case handling for a proposal, the PVOT will work with the investment professionals and the proxy advisory firm to develop a voting recommendation for the Proxy Committee and to communicate the Proxy Committee’s final voting decision to the proxy advisory firm. Further, if the Standard Voting Instructions require the PVOT to analyze a ballot question and make the final voting decision, the PVOT will report such votes to the Proxy Committee on a quarterly basis for review.

Conflicts of Interest

The Sub-Adviser has adopted procedures to address situations where a matter on which a proxy is sought may present a potential conflict between the interests of the Fund (and its shareholders) and those of the Sub-Adviser or Distributor. This may occur where a significant business relationship exists between the Sub-Adviser (or its affiliates) and a company involved with a proxy vote.

A company that is a proponent, opponent, or the subject of a proxy vote, and which to the knowledge of the Proxy Committee has this type of significant business relationship, is referred to below as an “Interested Company.”

The Sub-Adviser has implemented the following procedures in order to avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates have influenced proxy votes. Any employee of the Sub-Adviser or its affiliates who is contacted by an Interested Company regarding proxies to be voted by the Sub-Adviser must refer the Interested Company to a member of the Proxy Committee, and must inform the Interested Company that the Proxy Committee has exclusive authority to determine how the proxy will be voted. Any Proxy Committee member contacted by an Interested Company must report it to the full Proxy Committee and provide a written summary of the communication. This requirement includes engagement meetings with investee companies and does not include communications with proxy solicitation firms. Under no circumstances will the Proxy Committee or any member of the Proxy Committee make a commitment to an Interested Company regarding the voting of proxies or disclose to an Interested Company how the Proxy Committee has directed such proxies to be voted. If the Standard Voting Instructions already provide specific direction on the proposal in question, the Proxy Committee shall not alter or amend such directions. If the Standard Voting Instructions require the Proxy Committee to provide further direction, the Proxy Committee shall do so in accordance with the proxy voting policies, without regard for the interests of the Sub-Adviser with respect to the Interested Company. If the Proxy Committee provides any direction as to the voting of proxies relating to a proposal affecting an Interested Company, it must disclose annually to the Fund’s Board information regarding: the significant business relationship; any material communication with the Interested Company; the matter(s) voted on; and how, and why, the Sub-Adviser voted as it did. In certain circumstances it may be appropriate for the Sub-Adviser to vote in the same proportion as all other shareholders, so as to not affect the outcome beyond helping to establish a quorum at the shareholders’ meeting. This is referred to as “proportional voting.” If the Fund owns shares of another Federated Hermes mutual fund, generally the Sub-Adviser will proportionally vote the client’s proxies for that fund or seek direction from the Board or the client on how the proposal should be voted. If the Fund owns shares of an unaffiliated mutual fund, the Sub-Adviser may proportionally vote the Fund’s proxies for that fund depending on the size of the position. If the Fund owns shares of an unaffiliated exchange-traded fund, the Sub-Adviser will proportionally vote the Fund’s proxies for that fund.

Downstream Affiliates

If the Proxy Committee gives further direction, or seeks to vote contrary to the Standard Voting Instructions, for a proxy relating to a portfolio company in which the Fund owns more than 10% of the portfolio company’s outstanding voting securities at the time of the vote (“Downstream Affiliate”), the Proxy Committee must first receive guidance from counsel to the Proxy Committee as to whether any relationship between the Sub-Adviser and the portfolio company, other than such ownership of the portfolio company’s securities, gives rise to an actual conflict of interest. If counsel determines that an

actual conflict exists, the Proxy Committee must address any such conflict with the executive committee of the board of directors or trustees of any investment company client prior to taking any action on the proxy at issue.

Proxy Advisers' Conflicts of Interest

Proxy advisory firms may have significant business relationships with the subjects of their research and voting recommendations. For example, a proxy advisory firm board member also sits on the board of a public company for which the proxy advisory firm will write a research report. These and similar situations give rise to an actual or apparent conflict of interest.

In order to avoid concerns that the conflicting interests of the engaged proxy advisory firm have influenced proxy voting recommendations, the Sub-Adviser will take the following steps:

- A due diligence team made up of employees of the Sub-Adviser and/or its affiliates will meet with the proxy voting service on an annual basis and determine through a review of their policies and procedures and through inquiry that the proxy voting service has established a system of internal controls that provide reasonable assurance that their voting recommendations are not influenced by the business relationships they have with the subjects of their research.
- Whenever the standard voting guidelines call for voting a proposal in accordance with the proxy advisory firm recommendation and the proxy voting service has disclosed that they have a conflict of interest with respect to that issuer, the PVOT will take the following steps: (a) the PVOT will obtain a copy of the research report and recommendations published by another proxy advisory firm for that issuer; (b) the Director of Proxy Voting, or his designee, will review both the engaged proxy voting service research report and the research report of the other proxy advisory firm and determine what vote will be cast. The PVOT will report all proxies voted in this manner to the Proxy Committee on a quarterly basis. Alternatively, the PVOT may seek direction from the Committee on how the proposal shall be voted.

Proxy Voting Report

A report on "Form N-PX" of how the Fund voted any proxies during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available via the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

INVESCO ADVISERS, INC.

The following guidelines apply to all institutional and retail funds and accounts that have explicitly authorized Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco") to vote proxies associated with securities held on their behalf (collectively, "Clients").

I. INTRODUCTION

Invesco Ltd. and its affiliated investment advisers (collectively, "Invesco", the "Company", "our" or "we") has adopted and implemented this Policy Statement on Global Corporate Governance and Proxy Voting ("Policy") which it believes describes policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of its clients. This Policy is intended to help Invesco's clients understand our commitment to responsible investing and proxy voting, as well as the good governance principles that inform our approach to engagement and voting at shareholder meetings.

A. Our Commitment to Environmental, Social and Governance Investment Stewardship and Proxy Voting

Our commitment to environmental, social and governance (ESG) principles is a core element of our ambition to be the most client centric asset manager. We aspire to incorporate ESG considerations into all of our investment capabilities in the context of financial materiality and in the best interest of our clients. Our Global ESG team functions as a center of excellence, providing specialist insights on research, engagement, voting, integration, tools, and client and product solutions with investment teams implementing ESG approaches appropriate to asset class and investment style. Much of our work is rooted in fundamental research and frequent dialogue with companies.

Invesco views proxy voting as an integral part of its investment management responsibilities. The proxy voting process at Invesco focuses on protecting clients' rights and promoting governance structures and practices that reinforce the accountability of corporate management and boards of directors to shareholders. The voting decision lies with our portfolio

managers and analysts with input and support from our Global ESG team and Proxy Operations functions. Our proprietary proxy voting platform (“PROXYintel”) facilitates implementation of voting decisions and rationales across global investment teams. Our good governance principles, governance structure and processes are designed to ensure that proxy votes are cast in accordance with clients’ best interests.

As a large active investor, Invesco is well placed to use our ESG expertise and beliefs to engage with portfolio companies in ways which drive corporate change that we believe will enhance shareholder value. We take our responsibility as active owners very seriously and see engagement as an opportunity to encourage continual improvement and ensure that our clients’ interests are represented and protected. Dialogue with portfolio companies is a core part of the investment process. Invesco may engage with investee companies to discuss environmental, social and governance issues throughout the year or on specific ballot items to be voted on.

Our passive strategies and certain other client accounts managed in accordance with fixed income, money market and index strategies (including exchange traded funds) will typically vote in line with the majority holder of the active-equity shares held by Invesco outside of those strategies. Invesco refers to this approach as “Majority Voting”. This process of Majority Voting ensures that our passive strategies benefit from the engagement and deep dialogue of our active investors, which Invesco believes benefits shareholders in passively-managed accounts. In the absence of overlap between the active and passive holders, the passive holders vote in line with our internally developed voting guidelines (as defined below). Portfolio managers and analysts for accounts employing Majority Voting retain full discretion to override Majority Voting and to vote the shares as they determine to be in the best interest of those accounts, absent certain types of conflicts of interest, which are discussed elsewhere in this Policy.

B. Applicability of Policy

Invesco may be granted by its clients the authority to vote the proxies of securities held in client portfolios. Invesco’s investment teams vote proxies on behalf of Invesco-sponsored funds and both fund and non-fund advisory clients that have explicitly granted Invesco authority in writing to vote proxies on their behalf. In the case of institutional or sub-advised clients, Invesco will vote the proxies in accordance with this Policy unless the client agreement specifies that the client retains the right to vote or has designated a named fiduciary to direct voting.

II. GLOBAL PROXY VOTING OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

Invesco’s global proxy voting operational procedures are in place to implement the provisions of this Policy (the “Procedures”). At Invesco, proxy voting is conducted by our investment teams through PROXYintel. Our investment teams globally are supported by Invesco’s centralized team of ESG professionals and proxy voting specialists. Invesco’s Global ESG team oversees the proxy policy, operational procedures, inputs to analysis and research and leads the Global Invesco Proxy Advisory Committee (“Global IPAC”). Invesco’s global proxy administration team is responsible for operational implementation including vote execution oversight.

Invesco aims to vote all proxies where we have been granted voting authority in accordance with this Policy as implemented by the Procedures. Our portfolio managers and analysts review voting items based on their individual merits and retain full discretion on vote execution conducted through our proprietary proxy voting platform. Invesco may supplement its internal research with information from independent third-parties, such as proxy advisory firms.

A. Proprietary Proxy Voting Platform

Invesco’s proprietary proxy voting platform is supported by a dedicated team of internal proxy specialists. PROXYintel streamlines the proxy voting process by providing our investment teams globally with direct access to meeting information and proxies, external proxy research and ESG ratings, as well as related functions, such as management of conflicts of interest issues, significant votes, global reporting and record-keeping capabilities. Managing these processes internally, as opposed to relying on third parties, is designed to provide Invesco greater quality control, oversight and independence in the proxy administration process.

Historical proxy voting information is stored to build institutional knowledge across the Invesco complex with respect to individual companies and proxy issues. Certain investment teams also use PROXYintel to access third-party proxy research and ESG ratings.

Our proprietary systems facilitate internal control and oversight of the voting process. Invesco may choose to leverage this capability to automatically vote proxies based on its internally developed voting guidelines and in circumstances where Majority Voting applies.

B. Oversight of Voting Operations

Invesco's Proxy Governance and Voting Manager provides oversight of the proxy voting verification processes facilitated by a dedicated proxy administration team which include; (i) the monthly global vote audit review of votes cast containing documented rationales of conflicts of interest votes, market and operational limitations; (ii) the quarterly sampling of proxy votes cast to determine that (a) Invesco is voting consistently with this Policy and (b) third-party proxy advisory firms' methodologies in formulating the vote recommendation are consistent with their publicly disclosed guidelines; and (iii) quarterly review of rationales with the Global IPAC of occasions where a portfolio manager may take a position that may not be in accordance with Invesco's good governance principles and our internally developed voting guidelines.

To the extent material errors are identified in the proxy voting process, such errors are reviewed and reported to, as appropriate, the Global Head of ESG, Global Proxy Governance and Voting Manager, legal and compliance, the Global IPAC and relevant boards and clients, where applicable. Invesco's Global Head of ESG and Proxy Governance and Voting Manager provide proxy voting updates and reporting to the Global IPAC, various boards and clients. Invesco's proxy voting administration and operations are subject to periodic review by Internal Audit and Compliance groups.

C. Disclosures and Record Keeping

Unless otherwise required by local or regional requirements, Invesco maintains voting records in either electronic format or hard copy for at least 6 years. Invesco makes available its proxy voting records publicly in compliance with regulatory requirements and industry best practices in the regions below:

- In accordance with the US Securities and Exchange Commission regulations, Invesco will file a record of all proxy voting activity for the prior 12 months ending June 30th for each U.S. registered fund. That filing is made on or before August 31st of each year. Each year, the proxy voting records are made available on Invesco's website here. Moreover, and to the extent applicable, the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), including Department of Labor regulations and guidance thereunder, provide that the named fiduciary generally should be able to review not only the investment manager's voting procedure with respect to plan-owned stock, but also to review the actions taken in individual proxy voting situations. In the case of institutional and sub-advised Clients, Clients may contact their client service representative to request information about how Invesco voted proxies on their behalf. Absent specific contractual guidelines, such requests may be made on a semi-annual basis.
- In the UK and Europe, Invesco publicly discloses our proxy votes monthly in compliance with the UK Stewardship Code and for the European Shareholder Rights Directive annually here.
- In Canada, Invesco publicly discloses our annual proxy votes each year here by August 31st, covering the 12-month period ending June 30th in compliance with the National Instrument 81-106 Investment Fund Continuous Disclosure.
- In Japan, Invesco publicly discloses our proxy votes annually in compliance with the Japan Stewardship Code.
- In India, Invesco publicly discloses our proxy votes quarterly in compliance with The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") Circular on stewardship code for all mutual funds and all categories of Alternative Investment Funds in relation to their investment in listed equities. SEBI has implemented principles on voting for Mutual Funds through circulars dated March 15, 2010 and March 24, 2014, which prescribed detailed mandatory requirements for Mutual Funds in India to disclose their voting policies and actual voting by Mutual Funds on different resolutions of investee companies.
- In Hong Kong, Invesco Hong Kong Limited will provide proxy voting records upon request in compliance with the Securities and Futures Commission ("SFC") Principles of Responsible Ownership.
- In Taiwan, Invesco publicly discloses our proxy voting policy and proxy votes annually in compliance with Taiwan's Stewardship Principles for Institutional Investors.

D. Global Invesco Proxy Advisory Committee

Guided by its philosophy that investment teams should manage proxy voting, Invesco has created the Global IPAC. The Global IPAC is an investments-driven committee comprised of representatives from various investment management teams globally, Invesco's Global Head of ESG and chaired by its Global Proxy Governance and Voting Manager. The Global IPAC

provides a forum for investment teams to monitor, understand and discuss key proxy issues and voting trends within the Invesco complex, to assist Invesco in meeting regulatory obligations, to review votes not aligned with our good governance principles and to consider conflicts of interest in the proxy voting process, all in accordance with this Policy.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Global IPAC meets as necessary, but no less than semi-annually, and has the following responsibilities and functions: (i) acts as a key liaison between the Global ESG team and local proxy voting practices to ensure compliance with this Policy; (ii) provides insight on market trends as it relates to stewardship practices; (iii) monitors proxy votes that present potential conflicts of interest; (iv) the Conflict of Interest sub-committee will make voting decisions on submissions made by portfolio managers on conflict of interest issues to override the Policy; and (v) reviews and provides input, at least annually, on this Policy and related internal procedures and recommends any changes to the Policy based on, but not limited to, Invesco's experience, evolving industry practices, or developments in applicable laws or regulations.

In addition to the Global IPAC, for some clients, third parties (e.g., U.S. fund boards) provide oversight of the proxy voting process.

E. Market and Operational Limitations

In the great majority of instances, Invesco will vote proxies. However, in certain circumstances, Invesco may refrain from voting where the economic or other opportunity costs of voting exceeds any benefit to clients. Moreover, ERISA fiduciaries, in voting proxies or exercising other shareholder rights, must not subordinate the economic interests of plan participants and beneficiaries to unrelated objectives. These matters are left to the discretion of the relevant portfolio manager. Such circumstances could include, for example:

- In some countries the exercise of voting rights imposes temporary transfer restrictions on the related securities ("share blocking"). Invesco generally refrains from voting proxies in share blocking countries unless Invesco determines that the benefit to the client(s) of voting a specific proxy outweighs the client's temporary inability to sell the security.
- Some companies require a representative to attend meetings in person to vote a proxy, additional documentation or the disclosure of beneficial owner details to vote. Invesco may determine that the costs of sending a representative, signing a power-of-attorney or submitting additional disclosures outweigh the benefit of voting a particular proxy.
- Invesco may not receive proxy materials from the relevant fund or client custodian with sufficient time and information to make an informed independent voting decision.
- Invesco held shares on the record date but has sold them prior to the meeting date.

In some non-U.S. jurisdictions, although Invesco uses reasonable efforts to vote a proxy, proxies may not be accepted or rejected due to changes in the agenda for a shareholder meeting for which Invesco does not have sufficient notice, a proxy voting service may not be offered by the custodian in the local market or due to operational issues experienced by third-parties involved in the process or by the issuer or sub-custodian. In addition, despite the best efforts of Invesco and its proxy voting agent, there may be instances where our votes may not be received or properly tabulated by an issuer or the issuer's agent.

F. Securities Lending

Invesco's funds may occasionally participate in a securities lending program. In circumstances where shares are on loan, the voting rights of those shares are transferred to the borrower. If the security in question is on loan as part of a securities lending program, Invesco may determine that the benefit to the client of voting a particular proxy outweighs the benefits of securities lending. In those instances, Invesco may determine to recall securities that are on loan prior to the meeting record date, so that we will be entitled to vote those shares. There may be instances where Invesco may be unable to recall shares or may choose not to recall shares. The relevant portfolio manager will make these determinations.

G. Conflicts of Interest

There may be occasions where voting proxies may present a perceived or actual conflict of interest between Invesco, as investment manager, and one or more of Invesco's clients or vendors.

Firm-Level Conflicts of interest

A conflict of interest may exist if Invesco has a material business relationship with either the company soliciting a proxy or a third party that has a material interest in the outcome of a proxy vote or that is actively lobbying for a particular outcome of a proxy vote. Such relationships may include, among others, a client relationship, serving as a vendor whose products / services are material or significant to Invesco, serving as a distributor of Invesco's products, a significant research provider or broker to Invesco.

Invesco identifies potential conflicts of interest based on a variety of factors, including but not limited to the materiality of the relationship between the issuer or its affiliates to Invesco.

Invesco's proxy administration team maintains a list of all such issuers for which a conflict of interest exists ("Global Conflicts List"). Material firm-level conflicts of interests are identified by individuals and groups within Invesco globally based on criteria established by the proxy administration team. The Global Conflicts List is updated periodically by the proxy administration team so as to seek to ensure an updated view is available when conducting conflicts checks. Operating procedures and associated governance are designed to seek to ensure conflicts of interest are appropriately considered ahead of voting proxies. The Global IPAC Conflict of Interest Sub-committee maintains oversight of the process. Companies on the Global Conflicts List will be voted in line with the principles below as implemented by Invesco's internally developed voting guidelines. To the extent a portfolio manager disagrees with the Policy, our processes and procedures seek to ensure justification and rationales are fully documented and presented to the Global IPAC Sub-committee for a majority vote of its members.

As an additional safeguard, persons from Invesco's marketing, distribution and other customer-facing functions may not serve on the Global IPAC. For the avoidance of doubt, Invesco may not consider Invesco Ltd.'s pecuniary interest when voting proxies on behalf of clients. To avoid any appearance of a conflict of interest, Invesco will not vote proxies issued by Invesco Ltd. that may be held in client accounts.

Personal Conflicts of Interest

A conflict also may exist where an Invesco employee has a known personal or business relationship with other proponents of proxy proposals, participants in proxy contests, corporate directors, or candidates for directorships. Under Invesco's Global Code of Conduct, Invesco entities and individuals must act in the best interests of clients and must avoid any situation that gives rise to an actual or perceived conflict of interest.

All Invesco personnel with proxy voting responsibilities are required to report any known personal or business conflicts of interest regarding proxy issues with which they are involved. In such instances, the individual(s) with the conflict will be excluded from the decision-making process relating to such issues.

Voting Fund of Funds

There may be conflicts that can arise from Invesco voting on matters when shares of Invesco-sponsored funds are held by other Invesco funds or entities. The scenarios below set out how Invesco votes in these instances.

- In the United States, as required by law, proportional voting applies.
 - Shares of an Invesco-sponsored fund held by other Invesco funds will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of external shareholders of the underlying fund, where required by law.
 - Shares of an unaffiliated registered fund held by one or more Invesco funds will be voted in the same proportion as the votes of external shareholders of the underlying fund where the thresholds are met as required by federal securities law or any exemption therefrom.
 - To the extent proportional voting is required by law, but not operationally possible, Invesco will not vote the shares.
- For US fund of funds where proportional voting is not required by law, Invesco will still apply proportional voting. In the event this is not operationally possible, Invesco will vote in line with our internally developed voting guidelines (as defined below).
- For non-US fund of funds Invesco will vote in line with our above-mentioned firm-level conflicts of interest process unless we have local policies in place.

H. Use of Third-Party Proxy Advisory Services

Invesco may supplement its internal research with information from independent third-parties, such as proxy advisory firms. Globally, Invesco leverages research from Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”) and Glass Lewis (“GL”). Invesco generally retains full and independent discretion with respect to proxy voting decisions.

ISS and GL both provide research reports, including vote recommendations, to Invesco and its portfolio managers and analysts. Invesco retains ISS to provide recommendations based on Invesco’s internally developed custom guidelines. Updates to previously issued proxy research reports may be provided to incorporate newly available information or additional disclosure provided by the issuer regarding a matter to be voted on, or to correct factual errors which may result in the issuance of revised proxy vote recommendations. Invesco’s proxy administration team may periodically monitor for these research alerts issued by ISS and GL that are shared with our investment teams. There may be instances where these updates may not be provided in a timely manner ahead of the vote deadline.

Invesco also retains ISS to assist with services that include receipt of proxy ballots, vote execution through PROXYintel and vote disclosure in Canada, the UK and Europe to meet regulatory reporting obligations.

As part of its fiduciary obligation to clients, Invesco performs extensive initial and ongoing due diligence on the proxy advisory firms it engages globally. This includes reviews of information regarding the capabilities of their research staff, methodologies for formulating voting recommendations, the adequacy and quality of personnel and technology, as applicable, and internal controls, policies and procedures, including those relating to possible conflicts of interest.

The proxy advisory firms Invesco engages globally complete an annual due diligence questionnaire submitted by Invesco, and Invesco conducts annual due diligence meetings in part to discuss their responses to the questionnaire. In addition, Invesco monitors and communicates with these firms and monitors their compliance with Invesco’s performance and policy standards. ISS and GL disclose conflicts to Invesco through a review of their policies, procedures and practices regarding potential conflicts of interests (including inherent internal conflicts) as well as disclosure of the work ISS and GL perform for corporate issuers and the payments they receive from such issuers. Invesco conducts semi-annual roundtables with external proxy and governance experts and our Global IPAC to ensure transparency, dialogue and engagement with the firms. These meetings provide Invesco with an opportunity to assess the firms’ capabilities, conflicts of interest and service levels, as well as provide investment professionals with direct insight into the advisory firms’ stances on key governance and proxy topics and their policy framework/methodologies.

Invesco’s compliance function completes a review of the System and Organizational Controls (“SOC”) Reports for each proxy advisory firm to ensure the related controls operated effectively to provide reasonable assurance.

In addition to ISS and GL, Invesco may use regional third-party research providers to access regionally specific research.

I. Review of Policy

The Global IPAC and Invesco’s Global ESG team, proxy administration team, compliance and legal teams annually communicate and review this Policy and our internally developed voting guidelines to seek to ensure that they remain consistent with clients’ best interests, regulatory requirements, governance trends and industry best practices. At least annually, this Policy and our internally developed voting guidelines are reviewed by various groups within Invesco to ensure that they remain consistent with Invesco’s views on best practice in corporate governance and long-term investment stewardship.

III. OUR GOOD GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

Invesco’s good governance principles outline our views on best practice in corporate governance and long-term investment stewardship. These principles have been developed by our global investment teams in collaboration with the Global ESG team. The broad philosophy and guiding principles in this section inform our approach to investment stewardship and proxy voting. These principles are not intended to be exhaustive or prescriptive.

Our portfolio managers and analysts retain full discretion on vote execution except where otherwise specified in this Policy. The final voting decisions may incorporate the unique circumstances affecting companies, regional best practices and any

dialogue we have had with company management. To the extent a portfolio manager chooses to vote a proxy in a way that is not aligned with the principles below, such manager's rationales are fully documented.

The following guiding principles apply to operating companies. We apply a separate approach to investment companies and unit investment trusts. Where appropriate, these guidelines are supplemented by additional internal guidance that considers regional variations in best practices, disclosure and region-specific voting items.

The following are high-level governance principles that Invesco endorses:

A. Transparency

Investors require accurate, timely and complete information in order to make informed investment decisions and effectively carry out their stewardship obligations. Invesco supports the highest standards in corporate transparency, including but not limited to the following areas:

Financial reporting: Company accounts and reporting must accurately reflect the underlying economic position of a company. Arrangements that may constitute an actual or perceived conflict with this objective should be avoided.

- We will generally vote against the incumbent audit committee chair, or nearest equivalent, where the non-audit fees paid to the independent auditor exceed audit fees for two consecutive years or other problematic accounting practices are identified such as fraud, misapplication of audit standards or persistent material weaknesses/deficiencies in internal controls over financial reporting.
- We will generally not support the ratification of the independent auditor and/or ratification of their fees payable if non-audit fees exceed audit and audit related fees or there are significant auditing controversies or questions regarding the independence of the external auditor. We will consider an auditor's length of service as a company's independent auditor in applying this policy.

B. Accountability

Robust shareholder rights and strong board oversight help ensure that management adhere to the highest standards of ethical conduct, are held to account for poor performance and responsibly deliver value creation for stakeholders over the long-term. We therefore encourage companies to adopt governance features that ensure board and management accountability. In particular, we consider the following as key mechanisms for enhancing accountability to investors:

One share one vote: Voting rights are an important tool for investors to hold boards and management teams accountable. Unequal voting rights may limit the ability of investors to exercise their stewardship obligations.

- We generally do not support proposals that establish or perpetuate dual classes of voting shares, double voting rights or other means of differentiated voting or disproportionate board nomination rights.
- We generally support proposals to decommission differentiated voting rights.
- Where unequal voting rights are established, we expect these to be accompanied by reasonable safeguards to protect minority shareholders' interests.

Anti-takeover devices: Mechanisms designed to prevent or unduly delay takeover attempts may unduly limit the accountability of boards and management teams to shareholders.

- We generally will not support proposals to adopt antitakeover devices such as poison pills. Exceptions may be warranted at entities without significant operations and to preserve the value of net operating losses carried forward or where the applicability of the pill is limited in scope and duration.
- In addition, we will generally not support capital authorizations or amendments to corporate articles or bylaws at operating companies that may be utilized for antitakeover purposes, for example, the authorization of classes of shares of preferred stock with unspecified voting, dividend, conversion or other rights ("blank check" authorizations).

Shareholder rights: We support the rights of shareholders to hold boards and management teams accountable for company performance. We generally support best practice aligned proposals to enhance shareholder rights, including but not limited to the following:

- Adoption of proxy access rights

- Rights to call special meetings
- Rights to act by written consent
- Reduce supermajority vote requirements
- Remove antitakeover provisions
- Requirement that directors are elected by a majority vote

In addition, we oppose practices that limit shareholders' ability to express their views at a general meeting such as bundling unrelated proposals or several significant article or bylaw amendments into a single voting item. We will generally vote against these proposals unless we are satisfied that all the underlying components are aligned with our views on best practice.

Director Indemnification: Invesco recognizes that individuals may be reluctant to serve as corporate directors if they are personally liable for all related lawsuits and legal costs. As a result, reasonable limitations on directors' liability can benefit a company and its shareholders by helping to attract and retain qualified directors while preserving recourse for shareholders in the event of misconduct by directors. Accordingly, unless there is insufficient information to make a decision about the nature of the proposal, Invesco will generally support proposals to limit directors' liability and provide indemnification and/or exculpation, provided that the arrangements are reasonably limited in scope to directors acting in good faith and, in relation to criminal matters, limited in scope to directors having reasonable grounds for believing the conduct was lawful.

Responsiveness: Boards should respond to investor concerns in a timely fashion, including reasonable requests to engage with company representatives regarding such concerns, and address matters that receive significant voting dissent at general meetings of shareholders.

- We will generally vote against the lead independent director and/or the incumbent chair of the governance committee, or nearest equivalent, in cases where the board has not adequately responded to items receiving significant voting opposition from shareholders at an annual or extraordinary general meeting.
- We will generally vote against the lead independent director and/or incumbent chair of the governance committee, or nearest equivalent, where the board has not adequately responded to a shareholder proposal which has received significant support from shareholders.
- We will generally vote against the incumbent chair of the compensation committee if there are significant ongoing concerns with a company's compensation practices that
- have not been addressed by the committee or egregious concerns with the company's compensation practices for two years consecutively.
- In addition, we will generally vote against the incumbent compensation committee chair where there are ongoing concerns with a company's compensation practices and there is no opportunity to express dissatisfaction by voting against an advisory vote on executive compensation, remuneration report (or policy) or nearest equivalent.

C.Board Composition

Annual director elections: Board members should generally stand for election annually and individually.

- We will generally support proposals requesting that directors stand for election annually.
- We will generally vote against the incumbent governance committee chair or lead independent director if a company has a declassified board structure that is not being phased out. This policy will not apply in regions where market practice is for directors to stand for election on a staggered basis or for boards that do not oversee significant commercial operations.
- When a board is presented for election as a slate (i.e., shareholders are unable to vote against individual nominees and must vote for or against the entire nominated slate of directors) and this approach is not aligned with local market practice, we will generally vote against the slate in cases where we otherwise would vote against an individual nominee.
- Where market practice is to elect directors as a slate we will generally support the nominated slate unless there are governance concerns with several of the individuals included on the slate or we have broad concerns with the composition of the board such as a lack independence.

Board size: We will generally defer to the board with respect to determining the optimal number of board members, provided that the proposed board size is sufficiently large to represent shareholder interests and sufficiently limited to remain effective.

Definition of independence: Invesco considers local market definitions of director independence but applies a proprietary standard for assessing director independence considering a director's status as a current or former employee of the business,

any commercial or consulting relationships with the company, the level of shares beneficially owned or represented and familial relationships, among others.

Board and committee independence: The board of directors, board committees and regional equivalents should be sufficiently independent from management, substantial shareholders and conflicts of interest. We consider local market practices in this regard and in general we look for a balance across the board of directors. Above all, we like to see signs of robust challenge and discussion in the boardroom.

- We will generally vote against one or more non-independent directors when a board is less than majority independent, but we will take into account local market practice with regards to board independence in limited circumstances where this standard is not appropriate.
- We will generally vote against non-independent directors serving on the audit committee.
- We will generally vote against non-independent directors serving on the compensation committee.
- We will generally vote against non-independent directors serving on the nominating committee.
- In relation to the board, compensation committee and nominating committee we will consider the appropriateness of significant shareholder representation in applying this policy. This exception will generally not apply to the audit committee.

Separation of Chair and CEO roles: We believe that independent board leadership generally enhances management accountability to investors. Companies deviating from this best practice should provide a strong justification and establish safeguards to ensure that there is independent oversight of a board's activities (e.g., by appointing a lead or senior independent director with clearly defined powers and responsibilities).

- We will generally vote against the incumbent nominating committee chair where the board chair is not independent unless a lead independent or senior director is appointed.
- We will generally support shareholder proposals requesting that the board chair be an independent director.
- We will generally not vote against a CEO or executive serving as board chair solely on the basis of this issue, however, we may do so in instances where we have significant concerns regarding a company's corporate governance, capital allocation decisions and/or compensation practices.

Attendance and over boarding: Directors serving on the board should attend at least 75% of their board and committee meetings, where applicable. In addition, directors should not have excessive external board or managerial commitments that may interfere with their ability to execute the duties of a director.

- We will generally vote against directors who do not attend 75% of their meetings unless there are extenuating circumstances such as health matters or family emergencies.
- We will generally vote against directors who have more than four total mandates at public operating companies. We apply a lower threshold for directors with significant commitments such as executive positions and chairmanships.

Diversity: We encourage companies to continue to evolve diversity and inclusion practices. Boards should be comprised of directors with a variety of relevant skills and industry expertise together with a diverse profile of individuals of different genders, ethnicities, skills, tenures and backgrounds in order to provide robust challenge and debate. We consider diversity at the board level, within the executive management team and in the succession pipeline.

- We will generally vote against the incumbent nominating committee chair of a board where women constitute less than two board members or 25% of the board, whichever is lower, for two or more consecutive years, unless incremental improvements are being made to diversity practices.
- In addition, we will consider a company's performance on broader types of diversity which may include diversity of skills, non-executive director tenure, ethnicity or other factors where appropriate and reasonably determinable. We will generally vote against the incumbent nominating committee chair if there are multiple concerns on diversity issues.
- We generally believe that an individual board's nominating committee is best positioned to determine whether director term limits would be an appropriate measure to help achieve these goals and, if so, the nature of such limits. Invesco generally opposes proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors through mandatory retirement ages.

D. Long Term Stewardship of Capital

Capital allocation: Invesco expects companies to responsibly raise and deploy capital towards the long-term, sustainable success of the business. In addition, we expect capital allocation authorizations and decisions to be made with due regard to shareholder dilution, rights of shareholders to ratify significant corporate actions and pre-emptive rights, where applicable.

Share issuance and repurchase authorizations: We generally support authorizations to issue shares up to 20% of a company's issued share capital for general corporate purposes. Shares should not be issued at a substantial discount to the market price or be repurchased at a substantial premium to the market price.

Stock splits: We generally support management proposals to implement a forward or reverse stock split, provided that a reverse stock split is not being used to take a company private. In addition, we will generally support requests to increase a company's common stock authorization if requested in order to facilitate a stock split.

Increases in authorized share capital: We will generally support proposals to increase a company's number of authorized common and/or preferred shares, provided we have not identified concerns regarding a company's historical share issuance activity or the potential to use these authorizations for antitakeover purposes. We will consider the amount of the request in relation to the company's current authorized share capital, any proposed corporate transactions contingent on approval of these requests and the cumulative impact on a company's authorized share capital, for example, if a reverse stock split is concurrently submitted for shareholder consideration.

Mergers, acquisitions, proxy contests, disposals and other corporate transactions: Invesco's investment teams will review proposed corporate transactions including mergers, acquisitions, reorganizations, proxy contests, private placements, dissolutions and divestitures based on a proposal's individual investment merits. In addition, we broadly approach voting on other corporate transactions as follows:

- We will generally support proposals to approve different types of restructurings that provide the necessary financing to save the company from involuntary bankruptcy.
- We will generally support proposals to enact corporate name changes and other proposals related to corporate transactions that we believe are in shareholders' best interests.
- We will generally support reincorporation proposals, provided that management have provided a compelling rationale for the change in legal jurisdiction and provided further that the proposal will not significantly adversely impact shareholders' rights.
- With respect to contested director elections, we consider the following factors, among others, when evaluating the merits of each list of nominees: the long term performance of the company relative to its industry, management's track record, any relevant background information related to the contest, the qualifications of the respective lists of director nominees, the strategic merits of the approaches proposed by both sides including the likelihood that the proposed goals can be met, positions of stock ownership in the company.

E. Environmental, Social and Governance Risk Oversight

Director responsibility for risk oversight: The board of directors are ultimately responsible for overseeing management and ensuring that proper governance, oversight and control mechanisms are in place at the companies they oversee. Invesco may take voting action against director nominees in response to material governance or risk oversight failures that adversely affect shareholder value.

Invesco considers the adequacy of a company's response to material oversight failures when determining whether any voting action is warranted. In addition, Invesco will consider the responsibilities delegated to board subcommittees when determining if it is appropriate to hold certain director nominees accountable for these material failures.

Material governance or risk oversight failures at a company may include, without limitation:

- significant bribery, corruption or ethics violations;
- events causing significant environmental degradation;
- significant health and safety incidents; or
- failure to ensure the protection of human rights.

Reporting of financially material ESG information: Companies should report on their environmental, social and governance opportunities and risks where material to their business operations.

- Where Invesco finds significant gaps in terms of management and disclosure of environmental, social and governance risk policies, we will generally vote against the annual reporting and accounts or an equivalent resolution.

Shareholder proposals addressing environmental and social risks: Invesco may support shareholder resolutions requesting that specific actions be taken to address environmental and social issues or mitigate exposure to material environmental and social risks, including reputational risk, related to these issues. When considering such proposals, we will consider a company's track record managing these risks, the efficacy of the proposal's request and whether the requested action is unduly burdensome.

- We generally do not support resolutions where insufficient information has been provided in advance of the vote or a lack of disclosure inhibits our ability to make fully informed voting decisions.
- We will generally support shareholder resolutions requesting that companies provide additional information on material environmental, social and governance risks facing their businesses, provided that such requests are not unduly burdensome or duplicative with a company's existing reporting. These may include but are not limited to the following: gender pay gap reporting requests, political contributions and lobbying disclosure, information on data security, privacy, and internet practices, and reporting on climate change risks.

Ratification of board and/or management acts: We will generally support proposals to ratify the actions of the board of directors, supervisory board and/or executive decision-making bodies, provided there are no material oversight failures as described above. When such oversight concerns are identified, we will consider a company's response to any issues raised and may vote against ratification proposals instead of, or in addition to, director nominees.

F. Executive Compensation and Alignment

Invesco supports compensation policies and equity incentive plans that promote alignment between management incentives and shareholders' long-term interests. We pay close attention to local market practice and may apply stricter or modified criteria where appropriate.

Advisory votes on executive compensation, remuneration policy and remuneration reports: We will generally not support compensation related proposals where more than one of the following is present:

- there is an unmitigated misalignment between executive pay and company performance for at least two consecutive years;
- there are problematic compensation practices which may include among others incentivizing excessive risk taking or circumventing alignment between management and shareholders' interests via repricing of underwater options;
- vesting periods for long term incentive awards are less than three years;
- the company "front loads" equity awards;
- there are inadequate risk mitigating features in the program such as clawback provisions;
- excessive, discretionary one-time equity grants are awarded to executives;
- less than half of variable pay is linked to performance targets, except where prohibited by law.

Invesco will consider company reporting on pay ratios as part of our evaluation of compensation proposals, where relevant.

Equity plans: Invesco generally supports equity compensation plans that promote the proper alignment of incentives with shareholders' long-term interests, and generally votes against plans that are overly dilutive to existing shareholders, plans that contain objectionable structural features which may include provisions to reprice options without shareholder approval, plans that include evergreen provisions or plans that provide for automatic accelerated vesting upon a change in control.

Employee stock purchase plans: We generally support employee stock purchase plans that are reasonably designed to provide proper incentives to a broad base of employees, provided that the price at which employees may acquire stock represents a reasonable discount from the market price.

Severance Arrangements: Invesco considers proposed severance arrangements (sometimes known as "golden parachute" arrangements) on a case-by-case basis due to the wide variety among their terms. Invesco acknowledges that in some cases

such arrangements, if reasonable, may be in shareholders' best interests as a method of attracting and retaining high quality executive talent. We generally vote in favor of proposals requiring shareholder ratification of senior executives' severance agreements where the proposed terms and disclosure align with good market practice.

JACOBS LEVY EQUITY MANAGEMENT, INC. ("Jacobs Levy")

Policy

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders and reasonable care and diligence must be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly and timely exercised. When Jacobs Levy has discretion to vote the proxies of its clients, proxies will be voted in the best interests of its clients in accordance with these policies and procedures.

Proxy Voting Procedures

Proxies are obtained through ProxyExchange, a third-party application from Institutional Shareholder Services ("ISS") used for proxy notification, research and voting. The Chief Compliance Officer is responsible for ensuring proxies are voted in accordance with the Jacobs Levy guidelines. Under the Chief Compliance Officer's direction, the following procedures are performed:

Jacobs Levy voting policies along with any custom client voting policies are loaded into ProxyExchange.

- ISS compares positions between Jacobs Levy and the custodian and any differences are investigated and resolved.
- Ballots are populated automatically by ProxyExchange based on the voting policies previously loaded.
- Votes are submitted electronically through ProxyExchange, subject to review by the Controller for compliance with the applicable voting policy. The Controller will consult with the Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and/or the Principals, if necessary.

Where Jacobs Levy retains a third party to assist in coordinating and voting proxies with respect to client securities, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Compliance Officer shall monitor the third party to assure that all proxies are being properly voted and appropriate records are being retained.

Voting Guidelines

Jacobs Levy will vote proxies in the best interests of its clients. Clients can provide specific voting guidelines, which would be implemented for their account. Jacobs Levy believes that voting proxies in accordance with the following guidelines is in the best interests of its clients.

ISS assigns a proxy issue code to all proxy voting proposals and also issues a voting recommendation. A cumulative listing of ISS proxy issue codes is maintained by Portfolio Administration. Unless a client has provided specific voting guidelines, Jacobs Levy will vote proxies in accordance with ISS's recommendations, except as provided below:

- There are specific proxy issues that Jacobs Levy has identified with respect to which it will vote with management and others with respect to which it will vote against management because Jacobs Levy believes the intent is to entrench management or dilute the value or safety of shares to shareholders. A comprehensive listing of these issues is included as Exhibit A.
- It is Jacobs Levy's belief that it is not its place to make moral, environmental or social decisions for companies and therefore Jacobs Levy intends to vote with management's recommendations on such issues, as management is in a better position to judge the effects of such decisions on the company.
- In certain circumstances, a proxy may include "hidden" additional issues for which Jacobs Levy's position, as noted above, may differ from the overall ISS recommendation. In these instances, Jacobs Levy will not vote with the ISS recommendation.
- Any issue with a new ISS proxy issue code will be forwarded to one of the Principals, the Chief Financial Officer, or the Chief Compliance Officer for review and determination of how the proxy should be voted.

Conflicts of Interest

The Chief Compliance Officer will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of Jacobs Levy and its clients. This examination will include a review of the relationship of Jacobs Levy with the issuer of each security to determine if the issuer is a client of Jacobs Levy or has some other relationship with Jacobs Levy or a client of Jacobs Levy.

If a material conflict exists, Jacobs Levy will determine whether voting in accordance with the voting guidelines and factors described above is in the best interests of the clients or whether some alternative action is appropriate, including, without limitation, following the ISS recommendation.

Disclosure

Jacobs Levy will disclose in its Form ADV Part 2A that clients may contact the Chief Compliance Officer, Jason Hoberman, via email or telephone at jason.hoberman@jlem.com or (973) 410-9222 in order to obtain information on how Jacobs Levy voted such client's proxies and/or to request a copy of these policies and procedures. If a client requests this information, the Chief Compliance Officer will prepare a written response to the client that lists, with respect to each voted proxy that the client has inquired about, (1) the name of the issuer; (2) the proposal voted upon; and (3) how Jacobs Levy voted the client's proxy.

A concise summary of these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures will be included in Jacobs Levy's Form ADV Part 2A, and will be updated whenever these policies and procedures are updated. Jacobs Levy's Form ADV Part 2A will be offered to existing clients annually.

Recordkeeping

The Portfolio Administration Group or Chief Compliance Officer will maintain files relating to Jacobs Levy's proxy voting procedures. Records will be maintained and preserved for at least five years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on a record, with certain required records for at least the most recent two years kept in the offices of Jacobs Levy. Records of the following will be included in the files:

- Copies of these proxy voting policies and procedures, and any amendments thereto.
- An electronic copy of each proxy statement that Jacobs Levy receives. In addition, Jacobs Levy may obtain a copy of proxy statements from ISS.
- An electronic record of each vote that Jacobs Levy casts. In addition, voting records may be obtained from ISS.
- A copy of any document Jacobs Levy created that was material to making a decision on how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision.
- A copy of each written client request for information on how Jacobs Levy voted such client's proxies, and a copy of any written response to any (written or oral) client request for information on how Jacobs Levy voted its proxies.

LAZARD ASSET MANAGEMENT LLC ("Lazard")

Introduction

Generally, Lazard is granted proxy voting authority under its Client agreements and LAZARD generally accepts the responsibility to vote proxies on behalf of any Client. As a fiduciary, Lazard votes proxies in the best interests of its Clients. Lazard has adopted a Global Proxy Voting Policy (the "Policy") that discloses how our investment professionals generally will vote on types of proposals, governs how Lazard resolves conflicts arising from proxy voting, and refers to steps our Proxy Operations team takes to implement the Policy and Lazard's votes. Our voting activities and voting policies are overseen by Lazard's Proxy Committee, which meets at least quarterly.

Lazard manages assets for a variety of Clients, including individuals, Taft-Hartley plans, governmental plans, foundations and endowments, corporations, investment companies and other collective investment vehicles. Absent specific guidelines provided by a Client, or an approved decision to split Lazard's votes, Lazard's general Policy is to vote proxies on a given issue consistently for all of its Clients. The Policy is based on the view that, in its role as investment adviser, Lazard must vote proxies based on what it believes will maximize shareholder value as a long-term investor, and that the votes it casts on behalf of all its Clients are intended to accomplish that objective.

To assist it in its proxy-voting responsibilities, Lazard continues to subscribe to several research and other proxy-related services offered by Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. (“ISS”), one of the world’s largest providers of proxy-voting services. ISS provides Lazard with its independent analysis and recommendation regarding virtually every proxy proposal that Lazard votes on behalf of its Clients, with respect to both U.S. and non-U.S. securities. Lazard also continues to use the ISS operations platform to submit its proxy votes. Lazard’s Proxy Committee has approved specific proxy voting guidelines regarding the most common proxy proposals (the “Approved Guidelines”), which are set forth in the Policy. These Approved Guidelines provide that Lazard generally should vote FOR a particular proposal, AGAINST a particular proposal, or that the proposal should be considered on a case-by-case basis.

Conflicts of Interest

The Policy recognizes that there may be times when meeting agendas or proposals create the appearance of a material conflict of interest for Lazard. Should the appearance of such a conflict exist, Lazard will seek to alleviate the conflict

by voting consistent with an Approved Guideline (to vote for or against), or, in situations where the Approved Guideline is to vote case-by-case, with the recommendation of an independent source, currently Institutional Shareholder Services (“ISS”). If the recommendations of the two services offered by ISS, the Proxy Advisor Service and the Proxy Voter Service, are not the same, Lazard will obtain a recommendation from a third independent source that provides proxy voting advisory services, and will defer to the majority recommendation. If a third independent source is not available, Lazard will follow the recommendation of ISS’s Proxy Advisor Service, or also may abstain.

Funds

Each Fund is required to file a Form N-PX by August 31 each year containing a complete proxy voting record of the Fund for the twelve-month period ended the previous June 30.

Lazard’s Proxy Operations team is responsible for maintaining the data necessary to complete this form and to work, in conjunction with ISS and Glass Lewis, to generate the required information and to file this form annually. In addition, in the Fund’s annual and semi-annual report to shareholders and in its Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), the Fund must include a statement indicating how to obtain the proxy voting record of the Fund for the most recent twelve-month period and that such record is available without charge. It should also indicate that such information is available on the SEC’s website. The Legal & Compliance Department is responsible for ensuring that such information is included in the annual and semi-annual reports and in the SAI.

Amendments to Policy

In March 2020, Lazard revised its Policy to amend Approved Guidelines for the following areas:

- ***Routine Items:*** The types of routine items recommended by management that Lazard generally will vote FOR were clarified to include items such as the timing of meetings, the approval of regular-course audit reports and similar reports.
- ***Amendments to Charters and Policies:*** A new section of Approved Guidelines was added for this category of proposal, noting that Lazard generally will vote FOR amendments driven by regulatory changes and the like, and that Lazard generally will vote AGAINST amendments to by-laws and the like which lack sufficient disclosure.
- ***ESG Items:*** Although many ESG issues will remain case-by-case votes, the Policy now notes that Lazard generally will vote FOR items that ask companies to increase ESG disclosures, approve anti-discrimination policies, improve a company’s ESG risk management, and the like.
- ***Certain Shareholder Proposals:*** The Policy was amended to add a new section of Approved Guidelines on shareholder proposals, identifying items Lazard generally will vote FOR and generally will vote AGAINST.

Overall, the Policy updates were designed to provide better disclosure of Lazard’s expected votes on environmental, social and corporate governance (“ESG”) matters and certain common types of shareholder resolutions. The updates also aim to reduce the number of potential case-by-case referrals for routine items. By reducing case-by-case referrals, the revisions intend to allow Lazard’s analysts and portfolio managers additional time to research agenda items that warrant more of their time.

The Policy's ESG-related updates were the product of discussions led by Lazard's Co-Heads of Sustainable Investment, and involved consultations with an outside expert. The revisions were presented to the firm's Proxy Committee and Investment Counsel before they were adopted.

MELLON INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

Mellon Investments Corporation ("Mellon") has a fiduciary responsibility to our clients. We seek to make proxy-voting decisions that are in the best long-term economic interest of our clients as shareholders. We understand that we owe each of our clients a duty of care and loyalty with respect to voting proxies. Our approach to proxy voting is with the same analysis and engagement that we apply to all of our investment activities. Our belief is that a company's environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices have a long-term effect on a company's economic value, and therefore we consider these factors when voting proxies. Therefore, we have created Proxy Voting Guidelines and a Proxy Voting and Governance Committee (the "Committee") that includes senior investment professionals.

Mellon will carefully review proposals that would limit shareholder control or could affect the value of a client's investment. It will generally oppose proposals designed to insulate an issuer's management unnecessarily from the wishes of a majority of shareholders. It will generally support proposals designed to provide management with short-term insulation from outside influences so as to enable management to negotiate effectively and otherwise achieve long-term goals. On questions of social responsibility where economic performance does not appear to be an issue, Mellon will attempt to ensure that management reasonably responds to the social issues. Responsiveness will be measured by management's efforts to address the proposal including, where appropriate, assessment of the implications of the proposal to the ongoing operations of the company. Mellon will pay particular attention to repeat issues where management has failed in its commitment in the intervening period to take action on issues.

Mellon recognizes its duty to vote proxies in the best interests of its clients. Mellon seeks to avoid material conflicts of interest by applying detailed, predetermined proxy voting guidelines in an objective and consistent manner across client accounts, based on internal and external research and recommendations provided by a third-party vendor, and without consideration of any client relationship factors. Further, Mellon engages a third party as an independent fiduciary to vote all proxies for BNY Mellon securities and affiliated mutual fund securities.

Proxy voting proposals are reviewed, categorized, analyzed and voted in accordance with Mellon's voting guidelines. These guidelines are reviewed periodically and updated as necessary to reflect new issues and any changes in policies on specific issues. Items that can be categorized under these voting guidelines will be voted in accordance with any applicable guidelines or referred to the Committee, if the applicable guidelines so require. Proposals that cannot be categorized under these voting guidelines will be referred to the Committee for discussion and vote. Additionally, the Committee may review any proposal where it has identified a particular company, industry or issue for special scrutiny. With regard to voting proxies of foreign companies, Mellon may weigh the cost of voting, and potential inability to sell the securities (which may occur during the voting process), against the benefit of voting the proxies to determine whether or not to vote.

In evaluating proposals regarding incentive plans and restricted stock plans, the Committee typically employs a shareholder value transfer model. This model seeks to assess the amount of shareholder equity flowing out of the company to executives as options are exercised. After determining the cost of the plan, the Committee evaluates whether the cost is reasonable based on a number of factors, including industry classification and historical performance information. The Committee generally votes against proposals that permit the repricing or replacement of stock options without shareholder approval.

NATIONWIDE ASSET MANAGEMENT, LLC ("NWAM")

These guidelines describe how NWAM discharges its fiduciary duty to vote on behalf of client's proxies that are received in connection with underlying portfolio securities held by NWAM's clients (said proxies hereinafter referred to as "proxies"). NWAM understands its responsibility to process proxies and to maintain proxy records. In addition, NWAM understands its duty to vote proxies.

These Proxy Voting Guidelines reflect the general belief that proxies should be voted in a manner that serves the best economic interests of clients (to the extent, if any, that the economic interests of a client are affected by the proxy), unless otherwise directed by the client.

How Proxies Are Voted

NWAM will:

- Vote proxies received in the best interest of the client. The Enterprise Portfolio Manager (EPM) for the account holding the security will be the person that decides how to vote a proxy based on their understanding of the portfolio and applying information/research received from the other professionals within the Nationwide Investments office;
- The EPM will maintain appropriate records of proxy voting that are easily accessible by appropriate authorized persons of NWAM; and
- The Nationwide Investment's Operations team will ensure the proxies are signed and filed with the appropriate parties with desired voting action.

In accordance with these Proxy Voting Guidelines, NWAM, and as otherwise set forth in these guidelines, shall attempt to process every vote for all domestic and foreign proxies that it receives.

Foreign Proxies

There are situations; however, in which NWAM cannot process a proxy in connection with a foreign security (hereinafter, "foreign proxies"). For example, NWAM will not process a foreign proxy:

- if the cost of voting a foreign proxy outweighs the benefit of voting the foreign proxy;
- when NWAM has not been given enough time to process the vote; or
- when a sell order for the foreign security is outstanding and, in the particular foreign country, proxy voting would impede the sale of the foreign security.

Proxy Voting for Securities Involved in Securities Lending

NWAM Clients may participate in securities lending programs. Under most securities lending arrangements, proxies received in connection with the securities on loan may not be voted by the lender (unless the loan is recalled) (i.e., proxy voting rights during the lending period generally are transferred to the borrower). NWAM believes that each Client has the right to determine whether participating in a securities lending program enhances returns. If a Client has determined to participate in a securities lending program, NWAM, therefore, shall cooperate with the Client's determination that securities lending is beneficial to the Client's account and shall not attempt to seek recalls for the purpose of voting proxies unless the client has provisions in place to allow for this. Consequently, it is NWAM's policy that, in the event that NWAM manages an account for a Client that employs a securities lending program, NWAM generally will not seek to vote proxies relating to the securities on loan unless the client has provisions in place to allow for this.

Recordkeeping & Reporting

NWAM shall keep and maintain the following records and other items:

- its Proxy Voting Guidelines;
- proxy statements received regarding underlying portfolio securities held by Clients (received through Bank of New York, other custodian arrangements in place and any securities lending or sub-custody contractors);
- records of votes cast on behalf of Clients;
- Client written requests for information as to how NWAM voted proxies for said Client;
- any NWAM written responses to an oral or written request from a Client for information as to how NWAM voted proxies for the Client; and
- any documents prepared by NWAM that were material to making a decision as to how to vote proxies or that memorialized the basis for the voting decision.

These records and other items shall be maintained for at least five (5) years from the end of the fiscal year during which the last entry was made on this record, the first two (2) years in an appropriate office of NWAM.

NEUBERGER BERMAN INVESTMENT ADVISERS LLC (“NBIA”)

NBIA has implemented written Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures (Proxy Voting Policy) that are designed to reasonably ensure that NBIA votes proxies prudently and in the best interest of its advisory clients for whom NBIA has voting authority. The Proxy Voting Policy also describes how NBIA addresses any conflicts that may arise between its interests and those of its clients with respect to proxy voting. The following is a summary of the Proxy Voting Policy.

NBIA’s Governance and Proxy Committee (“Proxy Committee”) is responsible for developing, authorizing, implementing and updating the Proxy Voting Policy, administering and overseeing the proxy voting process, and engaging and overseeing any independent third-party vendors as voting delegates to review, monitor and/or vote proxies. In order to apply the Proxy Voting Policy noted above in a timely and consistent manner, NBIA utilizes Glass, Lewis & Co. (“Glass Lewis”) to vote proxies in accordance with NBIA’s voting guidelines or, in instances where a material conflict has been determined to exist, in accordance with the voting recommendations of an independent third party.

NBIA retains final authority and fiduciary responsibility for proxy voting. NBIA believes that this process is reasonably designed to address material conflicts of interest that may arise between NBIA and a client as to how proxies are voted.

In the event that an investment professional at NBIA believes that it is in the best interest of a client or clients to vote proxies in a manner inconsistent with the voting guidelines, the Proxy Committee will review information submitted by the investment professional to determine that there is no material conflict of interest between NBIA and the client with respect to the voting of the proxy in the requested manner.

If the Proxy Committee determines that the voting of a proxy as recommended by the investment professional would not be appropriate, the Proxy Committee shall: (i) take no further action, in which case Glass Lewis shall vote such proxy in accordance with the voting guidelines; (ii) disclose such conflict to the client or clients and obtain written direction from the client as to how to vote the proxy; (iii) suggest that the client or clients engage another party to determine how to vote the proxy; or (iv) engage another independent third party to determine how to vote the proxy.

NEWTON INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED (“NEWTON”)

The primary tenet of Newton’s voting policy is to take active voting decisions, globally, across 100% of available voting opportunities. This may be hindered by certain practices where shares are ‘blocked’ should Newton exercise the underlying voting rights. In such instances, Newton will only exercise voting rights should the resolution not be in Newton’s clients’ best interests and where restricting Newton’s ability to trade will not risk adversely affecting the value of clients’ holdings.

Newton utilizes the administrative capabilities of a global electronic voting service provider for notification and lodgement of votes. Newton’s overarching stance on specific proxy voting matters are discussed in Newton’s publicly available Responsible Investment (RI) Policies and Principles, which is approved by Newton’s responsible and ethical investment oversight group. Newton’s head of responsible investment is responsible for the decision-making process of the RI team when reviewing meeting resolutions for contentious issues. Newton does not maintain a strict proxy voting policy. Instead, Newton prefers to take into account a company’s individual circumstances, Newton’s investment rationale and any engagement activities together with relevant governing laws, guidelines and best practices.

Contentious issues may be referred to the appropriate analyst for comment and, where relevant, Newton may confer with the company or other interested parties for further clarification or to reach a compromise or to achieve a commitment from the company. Voting decisions are made by the relevant RI team member and approved by either the deputy chief investment officer or a senior investment team member (such as the head of global research).

On any potential conflicts of interest between Newton, the investee company and/or a client, the recommendations of the voting services used will take precedence. It is only in these circumstances when Newton may register an abstention given Newton’s stance of either voting in favor or against any proposed resolutions. The discipline of having to reach a position of voting in favor or against management ensures Newton does not provide confusing messages to companies.

Voting and engagement activity is reported quarterly and published on Newton’s website, usually within a month following the end of the quarter. The quarterly report includes all voting information, the rationale for all votes against management and engagement activity. Individual meetings where Newton recognizes potential conflicts of interest are reported in Newton’s

publicly available RI quarterly reports. Newton does not lend stock, however, if a segregated client has decided to participate in a stock lending program, Newton may be unable to monitor lent positions or recall/restrict stock from being lent. In such cases, Newton will be unable to exercise the voting rights attached to any lent stock. This also applies to pooled investment vehicles for which Newton is the investment manager and which may participate in stock lending.

Where Newton plans to vote against management on an issue, Newton often engages with the company in order to provide an opportunity for Newton's concerns to be allayed. In such situations, it would not be a surprise should Newton vote against. Newton only communicates its voting intentions ahead of the meeting direct to the company and not to third parties. Newton may also advise management of how Newton has voted after the meeting should Newton consider such engagement to be successful in avoiding a repeat situation and ultimately an improvement at the company.

In line with regulatory expectations in the UK and the UK stewardship Code (Newton is a Tier 1 signatory), Newton may also discuss with other investors Newton's concerns on a specific subject. However, in compliance with Newton's view of regulatory requirements, when collaborating with other investors Newton does not disclose Newton's voting decision or agree to a direction of voting.

Newton's RI policies and principles document provides greater detail on its voting guidelines and procedures.
<https://www.newtonim.com/global/insights/articles/responsible-investment-policies-and-principles/>

NATIONWIDE FUND ADVISORS

GENERAL

The Board of Trustees of Nationwide Mutual Funds and Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the "Funds") has approved the continued delegation of the authority to vote proxies relating to the securities held in the portfolios of the Funds to each Fund's investment adviser or subadviser, some of which advisers and subadvisers use an independent service provider, as described below.

Nationwide Fund Advisors ("NFA" or the "Adviser"), is an investment adviser that is registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") pursuant to the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, as amended (the "Advisers Act"). NFA currently provides investment advisory services to registered investment companies (hereinafter referred to collectively as "Clients").

Voting proxies that are received in connection with underlying portfolio securities held by Clients is an important element of the portfolio management services that NFA performs for Clients. NFA's goal in performing this service is to make proxy voting decisions: (i) to vote or not to vote proxies in a manner that serves the best economic interests of Clients; and (ii) that avoid the influence of conflicts of interest. To implement this goal, NFA has adopted proxy voting guidelines (the "Proxy Voting Guidelines") to assist it in making proxy voting decisions and in developing procedures for effecting those decisions. The Proxy Voting Guidelines are designed to ensure that, where NFA has the authority to vote proxies, all legal, fiduciary, and contractual obligations will be met.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines address a wide variety of individual topics, including, among other matters, shareholder voting rights, anti-takeover defenses, board structures and the election of directors, executive and director compensation, reorganizations, mergers, and various shareholder proposals.

The proxy voting records of the Funds are available to shareholders on the Trust's website, <https://www.nationwide.com/personal/investing/mutual-funds/proxy-voting/>, and the SEC's EDGAR database on its website, [sec.gov](https://www.sec.gov).

HOW PROXIES ARE VOTED

NFA has delegated to Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an independent service provider, the administration of proxy voting for Client portfolio securities directly managed by NFA, subject to oversight by NFA's "Proxy Voting Committee." ISS, a Delaware corporation, provides proxy-voting services to many asset managers on a global basis. The NFA Proxy Voting Committee has reviewed, and will continue to review annually, the relationship with ISS and the quality and effectiveness of the various services provided by ISS.

Specifically, ISS assists NFA in the proxy voting and corporate governance oversight process by developing and updating the “ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines,” which are incorporated into the Proxy Voting Guidelines, and by providing research and analysis, recommendations regarding votes, operational implementation, and recordkeeping and reporting services. ISS also provides NFA with any additional solicitation materials filed by an issuer in response to any ISS recommendation. NFA’s Proxy Voting Committee evaluates any such additional information provided by ISS and uses its best judgement in voting proxies on behalf of Client Accounts. NFA’s decision to retain ISS is based principally on the view that the services that ISS provides, subject to oversight by NFA, generally will result in proxy voting decisions which serve the best economic interests of Clients. NFA has reviewed, analyzed, and determined that the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines are consistent with the views of NFA on the various types of proxy proposals. When the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines do not cover a specific proxy issue and ISS does not provide a recommendation: (i) ISS will notify NFA; and (ii) NFA’s Proxy Voting Committee will use its best judgment in voting proxies on behalf of the Clients. A summary of the ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines is set forth below.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

NFA does not engage in investment banking, administration or management of corporate retirement plans, or any other activity that is likely to create a potential conflict of interest. In addition, because Client proxies are voted by ISS pursuant to the pre-determined ISS Proxy Voting Guidelines, NFA generally does not make an actual determination of how to vote a particular proxy, and, therefore, proxies voted on behalf of Clients do not reflect any conflict of interest. Nevertheless, the Proxy Voting Guidelines address the possibility of such a conflict of interest arising.

The Proxy Voting Guidelines provide that, if a proxy proposal were to create a conflict of interest between the interests of a Client and those of NFA (or between a Client and those of any of NFA’s affiliates, including Nationwide Fund Distributors LLC and Nationwide), then the proxy should be voted strictly in conformity with the recommendation of ISS. To monitor compliance with this policy, any proposed or actual deviation from a recommendation of ISS must be reported by the NFA Proxy Voting Committee to the chief counsel for NFA. The chief counsel for NFA then will provide guidance concerning the proposed deviation and whether a deviation presents any potential conflict of interest. If NFA then casts a proxy vote that deviates from an ISS recommendation, the affected Client (or other appropriate Client authority) will be given a report of this deviation.

CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PROXIES WILL NOT BE VOTED

NFA shall attempt to process every vote for all domestic and foreign proxies that they receive; however, there may be cases in which NFA will not process a proxy because it is impractical or too expensive to do so. For example, NFA will not process a proxy in connection with a foreign security if the cost of voting a foreign proxy outweighs the benefit of voting the foreign proxy, when NFA has not been given enough time to process the vote, or when a sell order for the foreign security is outstanding and proxy voting would impede the sale of the foreign security. Also, NFA generally will not seek to recall the securities on loan for the purpose of voting the securities -- *except*, in regard to a sub-advised Fund, for those proxy votes that a subadviser (retained to manage the sub-advised Fund and overseen by NFA) has determined could materially affect the security on loan. The Firm will seek to have the appropriate Subadviser(s) vote those proxies relating to securities on loan that are held by a Sub-advised Nationwide Fund that the Subadviser(s) has determined could materially affect the security on loan.

DELEGATION OF PROXY VOTING TO SUBADVISERS TO FUNDS

For any Fund, or portion of a Fund that is directly managed by a subadviser, the Trustees of the Fund and NFA have delegated proxy voting authority to that subadviser. Each subadviser has provided its proxy voting policies to NFA for review and these proxy voting policies are described elsewhere in this Appendix B. Each subadviser is required to represent quarterly to NFA that (1) all proxies of the Fund(s) managed by the subadviser were voted in accordance with the subadviser’s proxy voting policies as provided to NFA; (2) there have been no material changes to the subadviser’s proxy voting policies; and (3) all proxies voted by the subadviser were cast as intended.

ISS' 2020 U.S. Proxy Voting Concise Guidelines

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

General Recommendation: Generally vote for director nominees, except under the following circumstances (with new nominees¹ considered on case-by-case basis):

Independence

Vote against² or withhold from non-independent directors (Executive Directors and Non-Independent Non-Executive Directors per ISS' Classification of Directors) when:

- Independent directors comprise 50 percent or less of the board;
- The non-independent director serves on the audit, compensation, or nominating committee;
- The company lacks an audit, compensation, or nominating committee so that the full board functions as that committee; or
- The company lacks a formal nominating committee, even if the board attests that the independent directors fulfill the functions of such a committee.

Composition

Attendance at Board and Committee Meetings: Generally vote against or withhold from directors (except nominees who served only part of the fiscal year³) who attend less than 75 percent of the aggregate of their board and committee meetings for the period for which they served, unless an acceptable reason for absences is disclosed in the proxy or another SEC filing. Acceptable reasons for director absences are generally limited to the following:

- Medical issues/illness;
- Family emergencies; and
- Missing only one meeting (when the total of all meetings is three or fewer).

In cases of chronic poor attendance without reasonable justification, in addition to voting against the director(s) with poor attendance, generally vote against or withhold from appropriate members of the nominating/governance committees or the full board.

If the proxy disclosure is unclear and insufficient to determine whether a director attended at least 75 percent of the aggregate of his/her board and committee meetings during his/her period of service, vote against or withhold from the director(s) in question.

Overboarded Directors: Generally vote against or withhold from individual directors who:

- Sit on more than five public company boards; or
- Are CEOs of public companies who sit on the boards of more than two public companies besides their own— withhold only at their outside boards⁴.

Diversity:

For companies in the Russell 3000 or S&P 1500 indices, generally vote against or withhold from the chair of the nominating committee (or other directors on a case-by-case basis) at companies where there are no women on the company's board. Mitigating factors include:

- Until Feb. 1, 2021, a firm commitment, as stated in the proxy statement, to appoint at least one woman to the board within a year;
- The presence of a woman on the board at the preceding annual meeting and a firm commitment to appoint at least one woman to the board within a year; or
- Other relevant factors as applicable.

Responsiveness

Vote case-by-case on individual directors, committee members, or the entire board of directors as appropriate if:

- The board failed to act on a shareholder proposal that received the support of a majority of the shares cast in the previous year or failed to act on a management proposal seeking to ratify an existing charter/bylaw provision that received opposition of a majority of the shares cast in the previous year. Factors that will be considered are:
 - Disclosed outreach efforts by the board to shareholders in the wake of the vote;
 - Rationale provided in the proxy statement for the level of implementation;
 - The subject matter of the proposal;
 - The level of support for and opposition to the resolution in past meetings;
 - Actions taken by the board in response to the majority vote and its engagement with shareholders;
 - The continuation of the underlying issue as a voting item on the ballot (as either shareholder or management proposals); and
 - Other factors as appropriate.
- The board failed to act on takeover offers where the majority of shares are tendered;
- At the previous board election, any director received more than 50 percent withhold/against votes of the shares cast and the company has failed to address the issue(s) that caused the high withhold/against vote.

Vote case-by-case on Compensation Committee members (or, in exceptional cases, the full board) and the Say on Pay proposal if:

- The company's previous say-on-pay received the support of less than 70 percent of votes cast. Factors that will be considered are:
 - The company's response, including:
 - Disclosure of engagement efforts with major institutional investors, including the frequency and timing of engagements and the company participants (including whether independent directors participated);
 - Disclosure of the specific concerns voiced by dissenting shareholders that led to the say-on-pay opposition;
 - Disclosure of specific and meaningful actions taken to address shareholders' concerns;
 - Other recent compensation actions taken by the company;
 - Whether the issues raised are recurring or isolated;
 - The company's ownership structure; and
 - Whether the support level was less than 50 percent, which would warrant the highest degree of responsiveness.
- The board implements an advisory vote on executive compensation on a less frequent basis than the frequency that received the plurality of votes cast.

Accountability

Problematic Takeover Defenses/Governance Structure

Poison Pills: Vote against or withhold from all nominees (except new nominees¹, who should be considered case-by-case) if:

- The company has a poison pill that was not approved by shareholders⁵. However, vote case-by-case on nominees if the board adopts an initial pill with a term of one year or less, depending on the disclosed rationale for the adoption, and other factors as relevant (such as a commitment to put any renewal to a shareholder vote).
- The board makes a material adverse modification to an existing pill, including, but not limited to, extension, renewal, or lowering the trigger, without shareholder approval.

Classified Board Structure: The board is classified, and a continuing director responsible for a problematic governance issue at the board/committee level that would warrant a withhold/against vote recommendation is not up for election. All appropriate nominees (except new) may be held accountable.

Removal of Shareholder Discretion on Classified Boards: The company has opted into, or failed to opt out of, state laws requiring a classified board structure.

Director Performance Evaluation: The board lacks mechanisms to promote accountability and oversight, coupled with sustained poor performance relative to peers. Sustained poor performance is measured by one-, three-, and five-year total

shareholder returns in the bottom half of a company's four-digit GICS industry group (Russell 3000 companies only). Take into consideration the company's operational metrics and other factors as warranted. Problematic provisions include but are not limited to:

- A classified board structure;
- A supermajority vote requirement;
- Either a plurality vote standard in uncontested director elections, or a majority vote standard in contested elections;
- The inability of shareholders to call special meetings;
- The inability of shareholders to act by written consent;
- A multi-class capital structure; and/or
- A non-shareholder-approved poison pill.

Unilateral Bylaw/Charter Amendments and Problematic Capital Structures: Generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees¹, who should be considered case-by-case) if the board amends the company's bylaws or charter without shareholder approval in a manner that materially diminishes shareholders' rights or that could adversely impact shareholders, considering the following factors:

- The board's rationale for adopting the bylaw/charter amendment without shareholder ratification;
- Disclosure by the company of any significant engagement with shareholders regarding the amendment;
- The level of impairment of shareholders' rights caused by the board's unilateral amendment to the bylaws/charter;
- The board's track record with regard to unilateral board action on bylaw/charter amendments or other entrenchment provisions;
- The company's ownership structure;
- The company's existing governance provisions;
- The timing of the board's amendment to the bylaws/charter in connection with a significant business development; and
- Other factors, as deemed appropriate, that may be relevant to determine the impact of the amendment on shareholders.

Unless the adverse amendment is reversed or submitted to a binding shareholder vote, in subsequent years vote case-by-case on director nominees. Generally vote against (except new nominees¹, who should be considered case-by-case) if the directors:

- Classified the board;
- Adopted supermajority vote requirements to amend the bylaws or charter; or
- Eliminated shareholders' ability to amend bylaws.

Problematic Capital Structure - Newly Public Companies: For newly public companies⁶, generally vote against or withhold from the entire board (except new nominees¹, who should be considered case-by-case) if, prior to or in connection with the company's public offering, the company or its board implemented a multi-class capital structure in which the classes have unequal voting rights without subjecting the multi-class capital structure to a reasonable time-based sunset. In assessing the reasonableness of a time-based sunset provision, consideration will be given to the company's lifespan, its post-IPO ownership structure and the board's disclosed rationale for the sunset period selected. No sunset period of more than seven years from the date of the IPO will be considered to be reasonable.

Continue to vote against or withhold from incumbent directors in subsequent years, unless the problematic capital structure is reversed or removed.

- **Problematic Governance Structure - Newly Public Companies:** For newly public companies⁶, generally vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board (except new nominees¹, who should be considered case-by-case) if, prior to or in connection with the company's public offering, the company or its board adopted the following bylaw or charter provisions that are considered to be materially adverse to shareholder rights:
Supermajority vote requirements to amend the bylaws or charter;
- A classified board structure; or
- Other egregious provisions.

A reasonable sunset provision will be considered a mitigating factor.

Unless the adverse provision is reversed or removed, vote case-by-case on director nominees in subsequent years.

Management Proposals to Ratify Existing Charter or Bylaw Provisions: Vote against/withhold from individual directors, members of the governance committee, or the full board, where boards ask shareholders to ratify existing charter or bylaw provisions considering the following factors:

- The presence of a shareholder proposal addressing the same issue on the same ballot;
- The board's rationale for seeking ratification;
- Disclosure of actions to be taken by the board should the ratification proposal fail;
- Disclosure of shareholder engagement regarding the board's ratification request;
- The level of impairment to shareholders' rights caused by the existing provision;
- The history of management and shareholder proposals on the provision at the company's past meetings;
- Whether the current provision was adopted in response to the shareholder proposal;
- The company's ownership structure; and
- Previous use of ratification proposals to exclude shareholder proposals.

Restrictions on Shareholders' Rights

Restricting Binding Shareholder Proposals: Generally vote against or withhold from the members of the governance committee if:

- The company's governing documents impose undue restrictions on shareholders' ability to amend the bylaws. Such restrictions include, but are not limited to: outright prohibition on the submission of binding shareholder proposals, or share ownership requirements, subject matter restrictions, or time holding requirements in excess of SEC Rule 14a-8. Vote against or withhold on an ongoing basis.

Submission of management proposals to approve or ratify requirements in excess of SEC Rule 14a-8 for the submission of binding bylaw amendments will generally be viewed as an insufficient restoration of shareholders' rights. Generally continue to vote against or withhold on an ongoing basis until shareholders are provided with an unfettered ability to amend the bylaws or a proposal providing for such unfettered right is submitted for shareholder approval.

Problematic Audit-Related Practices

Generally vote against or withhold from the members of the Audit Committee if:

- The non-audit fees paid to the auditor are excessive;
- The company receives an adverse opinion on the company's financial statements from its auditor; or
- There is persuasive evidence that the Audit Committee entered into an inappropriate indemnification agreement with its auditor that limits the ability of the company, or its shareholders, to pursue legitimate legal recourse against the audit firm.

Vote case-by-case on members of the Audit Committee and potentially the full board if:

- Poor accounting practices are identified that rise to a level of serious concern, such as: fraud; misapplication of GAAP; and material weaknesses identified in Section 404 disclosures. Examine the severity, breadth, chronological sequence, and duration, as well as the company's efforts at remediation or corrective actions, in determining whether withhold/against votes are warranted.

Problematic Compensation Practices

In the absence of an Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation (Say on Pay) ballot item or in egregious situations, vote against or withhold from the members of the Compensation Committee and potentially the full board if:

- There is an unmitigated misalignment between CEO pay and company performance (pay for performance);
- The company maintains significant problematic pay practices; or
- The board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders.

Generally vote against or withhold from the Compensation Committee chair, other committee members, or potentially the full board if:

- The company fails to include a Say on Pay ballot item when required under SEC provisions, or under the company's declared frequency of say on pay; or
- The company fails to include a Frequency of Say on Pay ballot item when required under SEC provisions.

Generally vote against members of the board committee responsible for approving/setting non-employee director compensation if there is a pattern (i.e., two or more years) of awarding excessive non-employee director compensation without disclosing a compelling rationale or other mitigating factors.

Problematic Pledging of Company Stock:

Vote against the members of the committee that oversees risks related to pledging, or the full board, where a significant level of pledged company stock by executives or directors raises concerns. The following factors will be considered:

- The presence of an anti-pledging policy, disclosed in the proxy statement, that prohibits future pledging activity;
- The magnitude of aggregate pledged shares in terms of total common shares outstanding, market value, and trading volume;
- Disclosure of progress or lack thereof in reducing the magnitude of aggregate pledged shares over time;
- Disclosure in the proxy statement that shares subject to stock ownership and holding requirements do not include pledged company stock; and
- Any other relevant factors.

Governance Failures

Under extraordinary circumstances, vote against or withhold from directors individually, committee members, or the entire board, due to:

- Material failures of governance, stewardship, risk oversight⁷, or fiduciary responsibilities at the company;
- Failure to replace management as appropriate; or
- Egregious actions related to a director's service on other boards that raise substantial doubt about his or her ability to effectively oversee management and serve the best interests of shareholders at any company.

Voting on Director Nominees in Contested Elections

Vote-No Campaigns

General Recommendation: In cases where companies are targeted in connection with public "vote-no" campaigns, evaluate director nominees under the existing governance policies for voting on director nominees in uncontested elections. Take into consideration the arguments submitted by shareholders and other publicly available information.

Proxy Contests/Proxy Access — Voting for Director Nominees in Contested Elections

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on the election of directors in contested elections, considering the following factors:

- Long-term financial performance of the company relative to its industry;
- Management's track record;
- Background to the contested election;
- Nominee qualifications and any compensatory arrangements;
- Strategic plan of dissident slate and quality of the critique against management;
- Likelihood that the proposed goals and objectives can be achieved (both slates); and
- Stock ownership positions.

In the case of candidates nominated pursuant to proxy access, vote case-by-case considering any applicable factors listed above or additional factors which may be relevant, including those that are specific to the company, to the nominee(s) and/or to the nature of the election (such as whether there are more candidates than board seats).

Independent Board Chair

General Recommendation: Generally vote for shareholder proposals requiring that the board chair position be filled by an independent director, taking into consideration the following:

- The scope and rationale of the proposal;
- The company's current board leadership structure;
- The company's governance structure and practices;
- Company performance; and
- Any other relevant factors that may be applicable.

The following factors will increase the likelihood of a "for" recommendation:

- A majority non-independent board and/or the presence of non-independent directors on key board committees;
- A weak or poorly-defined lead independent director role that fails to serve as an appropriate counterbalance to a combined CEO/chair role;
- The presence of an executive or non-independent chair in addition to the CEO, a recent recombination of the role of CEO and chair, and/or departure from a structure with an independent chair;
- Evidence that the board has failed to oversee and address material risks facing the company;
- A material governance failure, particularly if the board has failed to adequately respond to shareholder concerns or if the board has materially diminished shareholder rights; or
- Evidence that the board has failed to intervene when management's interests are contrary to shareholders' interests.

Proxy Access

General Recommendation: Generally vote for management and shareholder proposals for proxy access with the following provisions:

- **Ownership threshold:** maximum requirement not more than three percent (3%) of the voting power;
- **Ownership duration:** maximum requirement not longer than three (3) years of continuous ownership for each member of the nominating group;
- **Aggregation:** minimal or no limits on the number of shareholders permitted to form a nominating group;
- **Cap:** cap on nominees of generally twenty-five percent (25%) of the board.

Review for reasonableness any other restrictions on the right of proxy access.

Generally vote against proposals that are more restrictive than these guidelines.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS & DEFENSES

Ratification Proposals: Management Proposals to Ratify Existing Charter or Bylaw Provisions

General Recommendation: Generally vote against management proposals to ratify provisions of the company's existing charter or bylaws, unless these governance provisions align with best practice.

In addition, voting against/withhold from individual directors, members of the governance committee, or the full board may be warranted, considering:

- The presence of a shareholder proposal addressing the same issue on the same ballot;
- The board's rationale for seeking ratification;
- Disclosure of actions to be taken by the board should the ratification proposal fail;
- Disclosure of shareholder engagement regarding the board's ratification request;
- The level of impairment to shareholders' rights caused by the existing provision;
- The history of management and shareholder proposals on the provision at the company's past meetings;
- Whether the current provision was adopted in response to the shareholder proposal;
- The company's ownership structure; and
- Previous use of ratification proposals to exclude shareholder proposals.

CAPITAL/RESTRUCTURING

Common Stock Authorization

General Recommendation: Vote for proposals to increase the number of authorized common shares where the primary purpose of the increase is to issue shares in connection with a transaction on the same ballot that warrants support.

Vote against proposals at companies with more than one class of common stock to increase the number of authorized shares of the class of common stock that has superior voting rights.

Vote against proposals to increase the number of authorized common shares if a vote for a reverse stock split on the same ballot is warranted despite the fact that the authorized shares would not be reduced proportionally.

Vote case-by-case on all other proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance. Take into account company-specific factors that include, at a minimum, the following:

- Past Board Performance:
 - The company's use of authorized shares during the last three years;
- The Current Request:
 - Disclosure in the proxy statement of the specific purposes of the proposed increase;
 - Disclosure in the proxy statement of specific and severe risks to shareholders of not approving the request; and
 - The dilutive impact of the request as determined relative to an allowable increase calculated by ISS (typically 100 percent of existing authorized shares) that reflects the company's need for shares and total shareholder returns.

ISS will apply the relevant allowable increase below to requests to increase common stock that are for general corporate purposes (or to the general corporate purposes portion of a request that also includes a specific need):

- Most companies: 100 percent of existing authorized shares.
- Companies with less than 50 percent of existing authorized shares either outstanding or reserved for issuance: 50 percent of existing authorized shares.
- Companies with one- and three-year total shareholder returns (TSRs) in the bottom 10 percent of the U.S. market as of the end of the calendar quarter that is closest to their most recent fiscal year end: 50 percent of existing authorized shares.
- Companies at which both conditions (B and C) above are both present: 25 percent of existing authorized shares.

If there is an acquisition, private placement, or similar transaction on the ballot (not including equity incentive plans) that ISS is recommending FOR, the allowable increase will be the greater of (i) twice the amount needed to support the transactions on the ballot, and (ii) the allowable increase as calculated above.

Share Repurchase Programs

General Recommendation: For U.S.-incorporated companies, and foreign-incorporated U.S. Domestic Issuers that are traded solely on U.S. exchanges, vote for management proposals to institute open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms, or to grant the board authority to conduct open-market repurchases, in the absence of company-specific concerns regarding:

- Greenmail,
- The use of buybacks to inappropriately manipulate incentive compensation metrics,
- Threats to the company's long-term viability, or
- Other company-specific factors as warranted.

Vote case-by-case on proposals to repurchase shares directly from specified shareholders, balancing the stated rationale against the possibility for the repurchase authority to be misused, such as to repurchase shares from insiders at a premium to market price.

Share Repurchase Programs Shareholder Proposals

General Recommendation: Generally vote against shareholder proposals prohibiting executives from selling shares of company stock during periods in which the company has announced that it may or will be repurchasing shares of its stock. Vote for the proposal when there is a pattern of abuse by executives exercising options or selling shares during periods of share buybacks.

- Financial issues - company's financial situation; degree of need for capital; use of proceeds; effect of the financing on the company's cost of capital;
- Management's efforts to pursue other alternatives;
- Control issues - change in management; change in control, guaranteed board and committee seats; standstill provisions; voting agreements; veto power over certain corporate actions; and
- Conflict of interest - arm's length transaction, managerial incentives.

Vote for the debt restructuring if it is expected that the company will file for bankruptcy if the transaction is not approved.

Mergers and Acquisitions

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on mergers and acquisitions. Review and evaluate the merits and drawbacks of the proposed transaction, balancing various and sometimes countervailing factors including:

- Valuation - Is the value to be received by the target shareholders (or paid by the acquirer) reasonable? While the fairness opinion may provide an initial starting point for assessing valuation reasonableness, emphasis is placed on the offer premium, market reaction, and strategic rationale.
- Market reaction - How has the market responded to the proposed deal? A negative market reaction should cause closer scrutiny of a deal.
- Strategic rationale - Does the deal make sense strategically? From where is the value derived? Cost and revenue synergies should not be overly aggressive or optimistic, but reasonably achievable. Management should also have a favorable track record of successful integration of historical acquisitions.
- Negotiations and process - Were the terms of the transaction negotiated at arm's-length? Was the process fair and equitable? A fair process helps to ensure the best price for shareholders. Significant negotiation "wins" can also signify the deal makers' competency. The comprehensiveness of the sales process (e.g., full auction, partial auction, no auction) can also affect shareholder value.
- Conflicts of interest - Are insiders benefiting from the transaction disproportionately and inappropriately as compared to non-insider shareholders? As the result of potential conflicts, the directors and officers of the company may be more likely to vote to approve a merger than if they did not hold these interests. Consider whether these interests may have influenced these directors and officers to support or recommend the merger. The CIC figure presented in the "ISS Transaction Summary" section of this report is an aggregate figure that can in certain cases be a misleading indicator of the true value transfer from shareholders to insiders. Where such figure appears to be excessive, analyze the underlying assumptions to determine whether a potential conflict exists.
- Governance - Will the combined company have a better or worse governance profile than the current governance profiles of the respective parties to the transaction? If the governance profile is to change for the worse, the burden is on the company to prove that other issues (such as valuation) outweigh any deterioration in governance.

COMPENSATION

Executive Pay Evaluation

- Underlying all evaluations are five global principles that most investors expect corporations to adhere to in designing and administering executive and director compensation programs:
- Maintain appropriate pay-for-performance alignment, with emphasis on long-term shareholder value: This principle encompasses overall executive pay practices, which must be designed to attract, retain, and appropriately motivate the key employees who drive shareholder value creation over the long term. It will take into consideration, among other factors, the link between pay and performance; the mix between fixed and variable pay; performance goals; and equity-based plan costs;
- Avoid arrangements that risk "pay for failure": This principle addresses the appropriateness of long or indefinite contracts, excessive severance packages, and guaranteed compensation;

- **Maintain an independent and effective compensation committee:** This principle promotes oversight of executive pay programs by directors with appropriate skills, knowledge, experience, and a sound process for compensation decision-making (e.g., including access to independent expertise and advice when needed);
- **Provide shareholders with clear, comprehensive compensation disclosures:** This principle underscores the importance of informative and timely disclosures that enable shareholders to evaluate executive pay practices fully and fairly;
- **Avoid inappropriate pay to non-executive directors:** This principle recognizes the interests of shareholders in ensuring that compensation to outside directors is reasonable and does not compromise their independence and ability to make appropriate judgments in overseeing managers' pay and performance. At the market level, it may incorporate a variety of generally accepted best practices.

Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation—Management Proposals (Say-on-Pay)

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on ballot items related to executive pay and practices, as well as certain aspects of outside director compensation.

Vote against Advisory Votes on Executive Compensation (Say-on-Pay or "SOP") if:

- There is an unmitigated misalignment between CEO pay and company performance (pay for performance);
- The company maintains significant problematic pay practices;
- The board exhibits a significant level of poor communication and responsiveness to shareholders.

Vote against or withhold from the members of the Compensation Committee and potentially the full board if:

- There is no SOP on the ballot, and an against vote on an SOP would otherwise be warranted due to pay-for-performance misalignment, problematic pay practices, or the lack of adequate responsiveness on compensation issues raised previously, or a combination thereof;
- The board fails to respond adequately to a previous SOP proposal that received less than 70 percent support of votes cast;
- The company has recently practiced or approved problematic pay practices, such as option repricing or option backdating; or
- The situation is egregious.

Primary Evaluation Factors for Executive Pay

Pay-for-Performance Evaluation

ISS annually conducts a pay-for-performance analysis to identify strong or satisfactory alignment between pay and performance over a sustained period. With respect to companies in the S&P1500, Russell 3000, or Russell 3000E Indices⁸, this analysis considers the following:

1. Peer Group⁹ Alignment:

- The degree of alignment between the company's annualized TSR rank and the CEO's annualized total pay rank within a peer group, each measured over a three-year period.
- The rankings of CEO total pay and company financial performance within a peer group, each measured over a three-year period.
- The multiple of the CEO's total pay relative to the peer group median in the most recent fiscal year.

2. Absolute Alignment¹⁰ – the absolute alignment between the trend in CEO pay and company TSR over the prior five fiscal years – i.e., the difference between the trend in annual pay changes and the trend in annualized TSR during the period.

If the above analysis demonstrates significant unsatisfactory long-term pay-for-performance alignment or, in the case of companies outside the Russell indices, a misalignment between pay and performance is otherwise suggested, our analysis may include any of the following qualitative factors, as relevant to an evaluation of how various pay elements may work to encourage or to undermine long-term value creation and alignment with shareholder interests:

- The ratio of performance- to time-based incentive awards;
- The overall ratio of performance-based compensation to fixed or discretionary pay;

- The rigor of performance goals;
- The complexity and risks around pay program design;
- The transparency and clarity of disclosure;
- The company's peer group benchmarking practices;
- Financial/operational results, both absolute and relative to peers;
- Special circumstances related to, for example, a new CEO in the prior FY or anomalous equity grant practices (e.g., bi-annual awards);
- Realizable pay¹¹ compared to grant pay; and
- Any other factors deemed relevant.

Problematic Pay Practices

The focus is on executive compensation practices that contravene the global pay principles, including:

- Problematic practices related to non-performance-based compensation elements;
- Incentives that may motivate excessive risk-taking or present a windfall risk; and
- Pay decisions that circumvent pay-for-performance, such as options backdating or waiving performance requirements.

Problematic Pay Practices related to Non-Performance-Based Compensation Elements

Pay elements that are not directly based on performance are generally evaluated case-by-case considering the context of a company's overall pay program and demonstrated pay-for-performance philosophy. Please refer to ISS' U.S. Compensation Policies FAQ document for detail on specific pay practices that have been identified as potentially problematic and may lead to negative recommendations if they are deemed to be inappropriate or unjustified relative to executive pay best practices. The list below highlights the problematic practices that carry significant weight in this overall consideration and may result in adverse vote recommendations:

- Repricing or replacing of underwater stock options/SARs without prior shareholder approval (including cash buyouts and voluntary surrender of underwater options);
- Extraordinary perquisites or tax gross-ups;
- New or materially amended agreements that provide for:
 - Excessive termination or CIC severance payments (generally exceeding 3 times base salary and average/target/most recent bonus);
 - CIC severance payments without involuntary job loss or substantial diminution of duties ("single" or "modified single" triggers) or in connection with a problematic Good Reason definition;
 - CIC excise tax gross-up entitlements (including "modified" gross-ups);
 - Multi-year guaranteed awards that are not at risk due to rigorous performance conditions;
 - Liberal CIC definition combined with any single-trigger CIC benefits;
- Insufficient executive compensation disclosure by externally-managed issuers (EMIs) such that a reasonable assessment of pay programs and practices applicable to the EMI's executives is not possible;
- Any other provision or practice deemed to be egregious and present a significant risk to investors.

Compensation Committee Communications and Responsiveness

Consider the following factors case-by-case when evaluating ballot items related to executive pay on the board's responsiveness to investor input and engagement on compensation issues:

- Failure to respond to majority-supported shareholder proposals on executive pay topics; or
- Failure to adequately respond to the company's previous say-on-pay proposal that received the support of less than 70 percent of votes cast, taking into account:
 - Disclosure of engagement efforts with major institutional investors, including the frequency and timing of engagements and the company participants (including whether independent directors participated);
 - Disclosure of the specific concerns voiced by dissenting shareholders that led to the say-on-pay opposition;
 - Disclosure of specific and meaningful actions taken to address shareholders' concerns;
 - Other recent compensation actions taken by the company;
 - Whether the issues raised are recurring or isolated;
 - The company's ownership structure; and

- Whether the support level was less than 50 percent, which would warrant the highest degree of responsiveness.

Equity-Based and Other Incentive Plans

Please refer to ISS' U.S. Equity Compensation Plans FAQ document for additional details on the Equity Plan Scorecard policy.

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on certain equity-based compensation plans¹² depending on a combination of certain plan features and equity grant practices, where positive factors may counterbalance negative factors, and vice versa, as evaluated using an "Equity Plan Scorecard" (EPSC) approach with three pillars:

- **Plan Cost:** The total estimated cost of the company's equity plans relative to industry/market cap peers, measured by the company's estimated Shareholder Value Transfer (SVT) in relation to peers and considering both:
- SVT based on new shares requested plus shares remaining for future grants, plus outstanding unvested/unexercised grants; and
- SVT based only on new shares requested plus shares remaining for future grants.

Plan Features:

- Quality of disclosure around vesting upon a change in control (CIC);
- Discretionary vesting authority;
- Liberal share recycling on various award types;
- Lack of minimum vesting period for grants made under the plan;
- Dividends payable prior to award vesting.

Grant Practices:

- The company's three-year burn rate relative to its industry/market cap peers;
- Vesting requirements in CEO's recent equity grants (3-year look-back);
- The estimated duration of the plan (based on the sum of shares remaining available and the new shares requested, divided by the average annual shares granted in the prior three years);
- The proportion of the CEO's most recent equity grants/awards subject to performance conditions;
- Whether the company maintains a sufficient claw-back policy;
- Whether the company maintains sufficient post-exercise/vesting share-holding requirements.

Generally vote against the plan proposal if the combination of above factors indicates that the plan is not, overall, in shareholders' interests, or if any of the following egregious factors ("overriding factors") apply:

- Awards may vest in connection with a liberal change-of-control definition;
- The plan would permit repricing or cash buyout of underwater options without shareholder approval (either by expressly permitting it – for NYSE and Nasdaq listed companies – or by not prohibiting it when the company has a history of repricing – for non-listed companies);
- The plan is a vehicle for problematic pay practices or a significant pay-for-performance disconnect under certain circumstances;
- The plan is excessively dilutive to shareholders' holdings;
- The plan contains an evergreen (automatic share replenishment) feature; or
- Any other plan features are determined to have a significant negative impact on shareholder interests.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Global Approach

Issues covered under the policy include a wide range of topics, including consumer and product safety, environment and energy, labor standards and human rights, workplace and board diversity, and corporate political issues. While a variety of factors goes into each analysis, the overall principle guiding all vote recommendations focuses on how the proposal may enhance or protect shareholder value in either the short or long term.

General Recommendation: Generally vote case-by-case, examining primarily whether implementation of the proposal is likely to enhance or protect shareholder value. The following factors will be considered:

- If the issues presented in the proposal are more appropriately or effectively dealt with through legislation or government regulation;
- If the company has already responded in an appropriate and sufficient manner to the issue(s) raised in the proposal;
- Whether the proposal's request is unduly burdensome (scope or timeframe) or overly prescriptive;
- The company's approach compared with any industry standard practices for addressing the issue(s) raised by the proposal;
- Whether there are significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's environmental or social practices;
- If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether reasonable and sufficient information is currently available to shareholders from the company or from other publicly available sources; and
- If the proposal requests increased disclosure or greater transparency, whether implementation would reveal proprietary or confidential information that could place the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Climate Change/Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

General Recommendation: Generally vote for resolutions requesting that a company disclose information on the financial, physical, or regulatory risks it faces related to climate change on its operations and investments or on how the company identifies, measures, and manages such risks, considering:

- Whether the company already provides current, publicly-available information on the impact that climate change may have on the company as well as associated company policies and procedures to address related risks and/or opportunities;
- The company's level of disclosure compared to industry peers; and
- Whether there are significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's climate change-related performance.

Generally vote for proposals requesting a report on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from company operations and/or products and operations, unless:

- The company already discloses current, publicly-available information on the impacts that GHG emissions may have on the company as well as associated company policies and procedures to address related risks and/or opportunities;
- The company's level of disclosure is comparable to that of industry peers; and
- There are no significant controversies, fines, penalties, or litigation associated with the company's GHG emissions.

Vote case-by-case on proposals that call for the adoption of GHG reduction goals from products and operations, taking into account:

- Whether the company provides disclosure of year-over-year GHG emissions performance data;
- Whether company disclosure lags behind industry peers;
- The company's actual GHG emissions performance;
- The company's current GHG emission policies, oversight mechanisms, and related initiatives; and
- Whether the company has been the subject of recent, significant violations, fines, litigation, or controversy related to GHG emissions.

Board Diversity

General Recommendation: Generally vote for requests for reports on a company's efforts to diversify the board, unless:

- The gender and racial minority representation of the company's board is reasonably inclusive in relation to companies of similar size and business; and
- The board already reports on its nominating procedures and gender and racial minority initiatives on the board and within the company.

Vote case-by-case on proposals asking a company to increase the gender and racial minority representation on its board, taking into account:

- The degree of existing gender and racial minority diversity on the company's board and among its executive officers;
- The level of gender and racial minority representation that exists at the company's industry peers;
- The company's established process for addressing gender and racial minority board representation;
- Whether the proposal includes an overly prescriptive request to amend nominating committee charter language;
- The independence of the company's nominating committee;
- Whether the company uses an outside search firm to identify potential director nominees; and
- Whether the company has had recent controversies, fines, or litigation regarding equal employment practices.

Gender, Race, or Ethnicity Pay Gap

General Recommendation: Generally vote case-by-case on requests for reports on a company's pay data by gender, race, or ethnicity, or a report on a company's policies and goals to reduce any gender, race, or ethnicity pay gap, taking into account:

- The company's current policies and disclosure related to both its diversity and inclusion policies and practices and its compensation philosophy on fair and equitable compensation practices;
- Whether the company has been the subject of recent controversy, litigation, or regulatory actions related to gender, race, or ethnicity pay gap issues; and
- Whether the company's reporting regarding gender, race, or ethnicity pay gap policies or initiatives is lagging its peers.

Sustainability Reporting

General Recommendation: Generally vote for proposals requesting that a company report on its policies, initiatives, and oversight mechanisms related to social, economic, and environmental sustainability, unless:

- The company already discloses similar information through existing reports or policies such as an environment, health, and safety (EHS) report; a comprehensive code of corporate conduct; and/or a diversity report; or
- The company has formally committed to the implementation of a reporting program based on Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines or a similar standard within a specified time frame.

Lobbying

General Recommendation: Vote case-by-case on proposals requesting information on a company's lobbying (including direct, indirect, and grassroots lobbying) activities, policies, or procedures, considering:

- The company's current disclosure of relevant lobbying policies, and management and board oversight;
- The company's disclosure regarding trade associations or other groups that it supports, or is a member of, that engage in lobbying activities; and
- Recent significant controversies, fines, or litigation regarding the company's lobbying-related activities.

Political Contributions

General Recommendation: Generally vote for proposals requesting greater disclosure of a company's political contributions and trade association spending policies and activities, considering:

- The company's policies, and management and board oversight related to its direct political contributions and payments to trade associations or other groups that may be used for political purposes;
- The company's disclosure regarding its support of, and participation in, trade associations or other groups that may make political contributions; and
- Recent significant controversies, fines, or litigation related to the company's political contributions or political activities.

Vote against proposals barring a company from making political contributions. Businesses are affected by legislation at the federal, state, and local level; barring political contributions can put the company at a competitive disadvantage.

Vote against proposals to publish in newspapers and other media a company's political contributions. Such publications could present significant cost to the company without providing commensurate value to shareholders.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ A "new nominee" is a director who is being presented for election by shareholders for the first time. Recommendations on new nominees who have served for less than one year are made on a case-by-case basis depending on the timing of their appointment and the problematic governance issue in question.
- ² In general, companies with a plurality vote standard use "Withhold" as the contrary vote option in director elections; companies with a majority vote standard use "Against". However, it will vary by company and the proxy must be checked to determine the valid contrary vote option for the particular company.
- ³ New nominees who served for only part of the fiscal year are generally exempted from the attendance policy.
- ⁴ Although all of a CEO's subsidiary boards with publicly-traded common stock will be counted as separate boards, ISS will not recommend a withhold vote for the CEO of a parent company board or any of the controlled (>50 percent ownership) subsidiaries of that parent, but may do so at subsidiaries that are less than 50 percent controlled and boards outside the parent/subsidiary relationships.
- ⁵ Public shareholders only, approval prior to a company's becoming public is insufficient.
- ⁶ Newly-public companies generally include companies that emerge from bankruptcy, spin-offs, direct listings, and those who complete a traditional initial public offering.
- ⁷ Examples of failure of risk oversight include but are not limited to: bribery; large or serial fines or sanctions from regulatory bodies; significant adverse legal judgments or settlement; or hedging of company stock.
- ⁸ The Russell 3000E Index includes approximately 4,000 of the largest U.S. equity securities.
- ⁹ The revised peer group is generally comprised of 14-24 companies that are selected using market cap, revenue (or assets for certain financial firms), GICS industry group, and company's selected peers' GICS industry group, with size constraints, via a process designed to select peers that are comparable to the subject company in terms of revenue/assets and industry, and also within a market-cap bucket that is reflective of the company's. For Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels companies, market cap is the only size determinant.
- ¹⁰ Only Russell 3000 Index companies are subject to the Absolute Alignment analysis.
- ¹¹ ISS research reports include realizable pay for S&P 1500 companies.
- ¹² Proposals evaluated under the EPSC policy generally include those to approve or amend (1) stock option plans for employees and/or employees and directors, (2) restricted stock plans for employees and/or employees and directors, and (3) omnibus stock incentive plans for employees and/or employees and directors; amended plans will be further evaluated case-by-case.

THOMPSON, SIEGEL & WALMSLEY LLC ("TSW")

TSW has a fiduciary responsibility to its clients for voting proxies, where authorized, for portfolio securities consistent with the best economic interests of its clients. TSW maintains written policies and procedures as to the handling, research, voting and reporting of proxy voting and makes appropriate disclosures about our Firm's proxy voting policies and practices in Form ADV Part 2A. In addition, we review our policies and practices no less than annually for adequacy; to make sure they have been implemented effectively, and to make sure they continue to be reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of our clients. Our policy and practice include the responsibility to monitor corporate actions and potential conflicts of interest, receive and vote client proxies, and make information available to clients about the voting of proxies for their portfolio securities while maintaining relevant and required records.

Background

Proxy voting is an important right of shareholders, and reasonable care and diligence should be undertaken to ensure that such rights are properly exercised.

Investment advisers registered with the SEC, and which exercise voting authority with respect to client securities, are required by Rule 206(4)-6 of the Advisers Act to (a) adopt and implement written policies and procedures that are reasonably designed to ensure that client securities are voted in the best interests of clients, which should include how an adviser addresses material conflicts that may arise between an adviser's interests and those of its clients; (b) disclose to clients how they may obtain information from the adviser with respect to the voting of proxies for their securities; (c) describe to clients a summary of its proxy voting policies and procedures and, upon request, furnish a copy to its clients; and (d) maintain certain records relating to the adviser's proxy voting activities when the adviser does have proxy voting authority.

A related companion release by the SEC also adopted rule and form amendments under the Securities Act and Investment Company Act similar to the above which TSW complies with when acting as a sub-adviser to a mutual fund.

Responsibility

TSW's Compliance Officer (Proxy Coordinator) has the responsibility for the organization and monitoring of our proxy voting policy, practices, and recordkeeping. Implementation and disclosure, including outlining our voting guidelines in our procedures, is the responsibility of the CCO and Director of Operations. TSW has retained the services of a third-party provider, Institutional Shareholder Services, Inc. ("ISS") to assist with the proxy process. ISS is a Registered Investment Adviser under the Advisers Act. It is a leading provider of proxy voting and corporate governance services. ISS provides TSW proxy proposal research and voting recommendations and votes proxies on TSW's behalf in accordance with ISS's standard voting guidelines. Those guidelines cover the following areas:

- Operational Issues
- Board of Directors
- Proxy Contests
- Anti-takeover Defenses and Voting Related Issues
- Mergers and Corporate Restructurings
- State of Incorporation
- Capital Structure
- Executive & Director Compensation
 - Equity Compensation Plans
 - Specific Treatment of Certain Award Types in Equity Plan Evaluations
 - Other Compensation Proposals & Policies
 - Shareholder Proposals on Compensation
- Social/Environmental Issues
 - Consumer Issues and Public Safety
 - Environment and Energy
 - General Corporate Issues
 - Labor Standards and Human Rights
 - Military Business
 - Workplace Diversity
- Mutual Fund Proxies

TSW generally believes that voting proxies in a manner that is favorable to a business's long-term performance and valuation is in its clients' best interests. However, a uniform voting policy may not be in the best interest of all clients. While TSW applies ISS's standard policy to most clients, where appropriate we utilize ISS's Taft-Hartley or Catholic policy guidelines to meet specific requirements

TSW's Proxy Coordinator is responsible for monitoring ISS's voting procedures on an ongoing basis. TSW's general procedure regarding the voting of proxies is addressed below. For instances not directly addressed in this policy the Proxy Oversight Representative should act in accordance with the principles outlined in the SEC's Guidance Regarding Proxy Voting Responsibilities of Investment Advisers issued in August 2019 in consultation with the Proxy Coordinator.

Procedure

TSW has adopted various procedures and internal controls to review, monitor and ensure the Firm's Proxy Voting policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate, which include the following:

Voting Procedures

- Upon timely receipt of proxy materials, ISS will automatically release vote instructions on client's behalf as soon as custom research is completed. TSW retains authority to override the votes (before cut-off date) if TSW disagrees with the vote recommendation.
- The Proxy Coordinator will monitor the voting process at ISS via ISS's Proxy Exchange website (ISS's online voting and research platform). Records of which accounts are voted, how accounts are voted, and how many shares are voted are kept electronically with ISS.
- For proxies not received by ISS, TSW and ISS will make a best effort attempt to receive ballots from the clients' custodian prior to the vote cutoff date.

- TSW is responsible for account maintenance – opening and closing of accounts, transmission of holdings and account environment monitoring. ISS will email TSW Compliance personnel to get approval when closing an account that was not directed by TSW.
- The Manager of Research Operations (Proxy Oversight Representative) will keep abreast of any critical or exceptional events or events qualifying as a conflict of interest via ISS Proxy Exchange website and email.
- TSW has the ability to override ISS recommended vote instructions and will do so if believed to be in the best interest of the client. All changes are documented and coordinated between the Proxy Oversight Representative and/or Proxy Coordinator and the Portfolio Manager and/or Research Analyst. Changes generally occur as a result of TSW's communication with issuer management regarding matters pertaining to securities held when the issuer questions or disputes ISS's voting recommendation.

All proxies are voted solely in the best interest of clients on a best efforts basis. Proactive communication takes place via regular meetings with ISS's Client Relations team.

Disclosure

TSW will provide conspicuously displayed information in its Disclosure Document summarizing this Proxy Voting policy, including a statement that clients may request information regarding how TSW voted a client's proxies, and that clients may request a copy of these policies and procedures.

See Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 17– Voting Client Securities

Client Requests for Information

- All client requests for information regarding proxy votes, or policies and procedures, received by any associate should be forwarded to the Proxy Coordinator.
- In response to any request, the Proxy Coordinator will prepare a response to the client with the information requested, and as applicable, will include the name of the issuer, the proposal voted upon, and how TSW voted the client's proxy with respect to each proposal about which the client inquired.

Voting Guidelines

- TSW has a fiduciary responsibility under ERISA to vote ERISA Plan proxies unless the Plan directs otherwise. TSW will vote proxies when directed by non-ERISA clients. In the absence of specific voting guidelines from the client and upon timely receipt of proxy materials from the custodian, TSW will vote proxies in the best interests of each particular client according to the recommended election of ISS. ISS's policy is to vote all proxies from a specific issuer the same way for each client, absent qualifying restrictions from a client. Clients are permitted to place reasonable restrictions on TSW's voting authority in the same manner that they may place such restrictions on the actual selection of account securities.
- ISS will generally vote in favor of routine corporate housekeeping proposals such as the election of directors and selection of auditors absent conflicts of interest raised by auditors' non-audit services.
- ISS will generally vote against proposals that cause board members to become entrenched, reduce shareholder control over management or in some way diminish shareholders' present or future value.
- In reviewing proposals, ISS will further consider the opinion of management and the effect on management, and the effect on shareholder value and the issuer's business practices.
- A complete summary of ISS's U.S. and International voting guidelines is available at:
<https://www.issgovernance.com/policy>

Forensic Testing Procedures

- No less than quarterly, TSW will review the ISS Proxy Exchange list of accounts voted to ensure all appropriate accounts are being voted. This will be performed by the Proxy Coordinator.
- TSW will conduct periodic tests to review proxy voting records and the application of general voting guidelines, especially in circumstances such as corporate events (e.g., mergers and acquisition transactions, dissolutions, conversions, consolidations, etc.) or contested director elections. Any matter warranting additional, often issuer-specific review will be escalated to the Portfolio Manager and Research Analyst as needed.

- TSW occasionally communicates directly with issuer management regarding matters pertaining to securities held in the portfolio when it questions or disputes ISS's voting recommendation.

Conflicts of Interest

- TSW will identify any conflicts that exist between the interests of the adviser and each client by reviewing the relationship of TSW with the issuer of each security to determine if TSW or any of its associates has any financial, business or personal relationship with the issuer.
- If a material conflict of interest exists, the Proxy Coordinator will instruct ISS to vote using ISS's standard policy guidelines which are derived independently from TSW.
- TSW will maintain a record of the voting resolution of any conflict of interest.
- ISS also maintains a Conflicts Policy which indicates how they address any potential conflicts of interest and is available at: <https://www.issgovernance.com/compliance/due-diligence-materials>

Practical Limitations Relating to Proxy Voting

TSW makes a best effort to vote proxies. In certain circumstances, it may be impractical or impossible for TSW to do so. Identifiable circumstances include:

- Limited Value: Where TSW has concluded that to do so would have no identifiable economic benefit to the client-shareholder;
- Unjustifiable Cost: When the costs of or disadvantages resulting from voting, in TSW's judgment, outweigh the economic benefits of voting;
- Securities Lending: If securities are on loan on the record date, the client lending the security cannot vote the proxy. Because TSW generally is not aware of when a security is on loan, we will not likely have the opportunity to recall the security prior to the record date; and
- Failure to receive proxy statements: TSW may not be able to vote proxies in connection with certain holdings, most frequently for foreign securities, if it does not receive the account's proxy statement in time to vote the proxy.

Recordkeeping

TSW and/or ISS shall retain the following proxy records in accordance with the SEC's five-year retention requirement:

- These policies and procedures and any amendments;
- Each proxy statement that ISS receives;
- A record of each vote that ISS casts on behalf of TSW;
- Any document ISS created that was material to making a decision regarding how to vote proxies, or that memorializes that decision; and
- A copy of each client request for information on how ISS voted such client's proxies (i.e., Vote Summary Report), and a copy of any response.

Due Diligence and Error Procedures

TSW will periodically perform due diligence on ISS, focusing on the following areas:

- Adequacy of ISS's staffing and personnel;
- Adequacy/robustness of ISS's Policies and Procedures and review of their policies for conflict issues;
- Adequacy of control environment and operational controls of ISS (i.e., SSAE 18);
- Review of any specific conflicts ISS may have with regard to TSW;
- Review of ISS for any business changes that may affect services provided to TSW; and
- Review quarterly reporting package provided by ISS and enhance this package as necessary for any additional information that is needed.

TSW will take the following steps should there ever be an issue/error that occurs with regard to its proxy voting responsibilities:

- Follow up with ISS to determine the cause of and the details surrounding the issue;
- Report back to the affected client immediately with such details and how the issue will be resolved;

- Put additional controls in place if necessary, to prevent such issues from occurring in the future; and
- Report back to the affected client with the final resolution and any remedial steps.

WCM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC (“WCM”)

WCM accepts responsibility for voting proxies whenever requested by a Client or as required by law. Each Client’s investment management agreement should specify whether WCM is to vote proxies relating to securities held for the Client’s account. If the agreement is silent as to the proxy voting and no instructions from the client are on file, WCM will assume responsibility of proxy voting.

Special Rule in the Case of ERISA Accounts

Unless proxy voting responsibility has been expressly reserved and is being exercised by another “named fiduciary” for an ERISA Plan Client, WCM, as the investment manager for the account, must vote all proxies relating to securities held for the Plan’s account. Please refer to ERISA Accounts section below for further details.

In cases in which WCM has proxy voting authority for securities held by its advisory clients, WCM will ensure securities are voted for the exclusive benefit, and in the best economic interest, of those clients and their beneficiaries, subject to any restrictions or directions from a client. Such voting responsibilities will be exercised in a manner that is consistent with the general antifraud provisions of the Advisers Act, and the Proxy Voting Rule, Rule 206(4)-6, as well as with WCM’s fiduciary duties under federal and state law to act in the best interests of its clients. Even when WCM has proxy voting authority, a Client may request that WCM vote in a certain manner. Any such instructions shall be provided to WCM, in writing or electronic communication, saved in the Client files and communicated to the Portfolio Associate and Proxy Admin.

Role of the Independent Proxy Adviser

WCM utilizes the proxy voting recommendations of Glass Lewis (our “Proxy Adviser”). The purpose of the Proxy Advisers proxy research and advice is to facilitate shareholder voting in favor of governance structures that will drive performance, create shareholder value and maintain a proper tone at the top. Because the Proxy Adviser is not in the business of providing consulting services to public companies, it can focus solely on the best interests of investors. The Proxy Adviser’ approach to corporate governance is to look at each company individually and determine what is in the best interests of the shareholders of each particular company. Research on proxies covers more than just corporate governance – The Proxy Adviser analyzes accounting, executive compensation, compliance with regulation and law, risks and risk disclosure, litigation and other matters that reflect on the quality of board oversight and company transparency.

The voting recommendations of the Proxy Adviser are strongly considered; however, the final determination for voting in the best economic interest of the clients is the responsibility of the relevant strategy Investment Strategy Group (“ISG”). When a decision is reached to vote contrary to the recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, the ISG will address any potential conflicts of interest (as described in this policy) and proceed accordingly. They will maintain documentation to support the decision, which will be reviewed by the Compliance Team.

Role of the Portfolio Associate

The Portfolio Associate is responsible for the onboarding and maintenance of Client accounts. For each Client, the Portfolio Associate:

- Determines whether WCM is vested with proxy voting responsibility or whether voting is reserved to the Client or delegated to another designee;
- Instructs registered owners of record (e.g. the Client, Trustee or Custodian) that receive proxy materials from the issuer or its information agent to send proxies electronically directly to Broadridge/ProxyEdge, a third party service provider, to: (1) provide notification of impending votes; (2) vote proxies based on the Proxy Adviser and/or WCM recommendations; and (3) maintain records of such votes electronically.
- Assigns the appropriate proxy voting guidelines based on a Client’s Investment Policy Guidelines;
- Reports proxy voting record to Client, as requested.

Role of the Proxy Admin.

The Proxy Admin circulates proxy ballot information and administers the proxy vote execution process. The Proxy Admin:

- Monitors the integrity of the data feed between the Client's registered owner of record and Broadridge/ProxyEdge;
- Executes votes based on the recommendation of the Proxy Adviser or ISG;
- Ensures all votes are cast in a timely manner.

Role of the ISG and Analysts

With the support of the Analysts, and in consideration of the voting recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, the Investment Strategy Group (ISG) is responsible for review of the Proxy Adviser policy and final vote determination. The ISG:

- Annually, reviews the policy of the Proxy Adviser to ensure voting recommendations are based on a Client's best interest;
- Reviews the ballot voting recommendations of the Proxy Adviser;
- Investigates ballot voting issues during the normal course of research, company visits, or discussions with company representatives.

If the ISG:

- Agrees with the voting recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, no further action is required;
- Disagrees with the voting recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, they will:
 - Deal with conflicts of interest, as described below;
 - Provide updated voting instructions to the Proxy Admin;
 - Document the rationale for the decision, which is provided to Compliance.

Certain Proxy Votes May Not Be Cast

In some cases, WCM may determine that it is in the best interests of our clients to abstain from voting certain proxies. WCM will abstain from voting in the event any of the following conditions are met with regard to a proxy proposal:

- Neither the Proxy Adviser's recommendation nor specific client instructions cover an issue;
- In circumstances where, in WCM's judgment, the costs of voting the proxy exceed the expected benefits to the Client.

In addition, WCM will only seek to vote proxies for securities on loan when such a vote is deemed to have a material impact on the account. In such cases, materiality is determined and documented by the ISG.

Further, in accordance with local law or business practices, many foreign companies prevent the sales of shares that have been voted for a certain period beginning prior to the shareholder meeting and ending on the day following the meeting ("share blocking"). Depending on the country in which a company is domiciled, the blocking period may begin a stated number of days prior to the meeting (e.g., one, three or five days) or on a date established by the company. While practices vary, in many countries the block period can be continued for a longer period if the shareholder meeting is adjourned and postponed to a later date. Similarly, practices vary widely as to the ability of a shareholder to have the "block" restriction lifted early (e.g., in some countries shares generally can be "unblocked" up to two days prior to the meeting whereas in other countries the removal of the block appears to be discretionary with the issuer's transfer agent). WCM believes that the disadvantage of being unable to sell the stock regardless of changing conditions generally outweighs the advantages of voting at the shareholder meeting for routine items. Accordingly, WCM generally will not vote those proxies subject to "share blocking."

Identifying and Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between WCM and Proxy Issuer

WCM believes the use of the Proxy Adviser's independent guidelines helps to mitigate proxy voting related conflicts between the firm and its clients. Notwithstanding WCM may choose to vote a proxy against the recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, if WCM believes such vote is in the best economic interest of its clients. Such a decision will be made and documented by the ISG. Because WCM retains this authority, it creates a potential conflict of interest between WCM and the

proxy issuer. As a result, WCM may not overrule the Proxy Adviser's recommendation with respect to a proxy unless the following steps are taken by the CCO:

- The CCO must determine whether WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer that is the subject of the proxy. The CCO will use the following standards to identify issuers with which WCM may have a conflict of interest.
 - *Significant Business Relationships* – The CCO will determine whether WCM may have a significant business relationship with the issuer, such as, for example, where WCM manages a pension plan. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is one that: (i) represents 1% or \$1,000,000 of WCM's revenues for the fiscal year, whichever is less, or is reasonably expected to represent this amount for the current fiscal year; or (ii) may not directly involve revenue to WCM but is otherwise determined by the CCO to be significant to WCM.
 - *Significant Personal/Family Relationships* – the CCO will determine whether any supervised persons who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship with the issuer. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how WCM votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, the CCO shall obtain information about any significant personal/family relationship between any employee of WCM who is involved in the proxy voting process (e.g., ISG members) and senior supervised persons of issuers for which WCM may vote proxies.
- If the CCO determines that WCM has a conflict of interest with respect to the issuer, the CCO shall determine whether the conflict is “material” to any specific proposal included within the proxy. The CCO shall determine whether a proposal is material as follows:
 - *Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “routine” shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the ISG has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, “routine” proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statements.
 - *Non-Routine Proxy Proposals* – Proxy proposals that are “non-routine” shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for WCM, unless the CCO determines that WCM's conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question (see 3. below). For this purpose, “non-routine” proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans).
 - *Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material* – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the CCO may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the CCO must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to WCM's conflict with the issuer or that it otherwise would not be considered important by a reasonable investor. The CCO shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.
- For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM has a material conflict of interest, WCM may vote a proxy regarding that proposal in any of the following manners:
 - *Obtain Client Consent or Direction* – If the CCO approves the proposal to overrule the recommendation of the Proxy Adviser, WCM shall fully disclose to each client holding the security at issue the nature of the conflict, and obtain the client's consent to how WCM will vote on the proposal (or otherwise obtain instructions from the client as to how the proxy on the proposal should be voted).
 - *Use the Proxy Adviser's Recommendation* – Vote in accordance with the Proxy Adviser's recommendation.
- For any proposal where the CCO determines that WCM does not have a material conflict of interest, the ISG may overrule the Proxy Adviser's recommendation if the ISG reasonably determines that doing so is in the best interests of WCM's clients. If the ISG decides to overrule the Proxy Adviser's recommendation, the ISG will maintain documentation to support their decision.

Dealing with Material Conflicts of Interest between a Client and the Proxy Adviser or Proxy Issuer

In the event that WCM is notified by a client regarding a conflict of interest between them and the Proxy Adviser or the proxy issuer, The CCO will evaluate the circumstances and either

- elevate the decision to the ISG who will make a determination as to what would be in the Client's best interest;
- if practical, seek a waiver from the Client of the conflict; or

- if agreed upon in writing with the Clients, forward the proxies to affected Clients allowing them to vote their own proxies.

Maintenance of Proxy Voting Records

As required by Rule 204-2 under the Advisers Act, as amended, WCM will maintain or procure the maintenance of the following records relating to proxy voting for a period of at least five years:

- a copy of these Proxy Policies, as they may be amended from time to time;
- copies of proxy statements received regarding Client securities, unless these materials are available electronically through the SEC's EDGAR system;
- a record of each proxy vote cast on behalf of its Clients;
- a copy of any internal documents created by WCM that were material to making the decision how to vote proxies on behalf of its Clients; and
- each written Client request for information on how WCM voted proxies on behalf of the Client and each written response by WCM to oral or written Client requests for this information.

As permitted by Rule 204-2(c), electronic proxy statements and the record of each vote cast on behalf of each Client account will be maintained by ProxyEdge. WCM shall obtain and maintain an undertaking from ProxyEdge to provide it with copies of proxy voting records and other documents relating to its Clients' votes promptly upon request. WCM and ProxyEdge may rely on the SEC's EDGAR system to keep records of certain proxy statements if the proxy statements are maintained by issuers on that system (e.g., large U.S.-based issuers).

Disclosure

WCM will provide all Clients a summary of these Proxy Policies, either directly or by delivery to the Client of a copy of its Form ADV, Part 2A containing such a summary, and information on how to obtain a copy of the full text of these Proxy Policies and a record of how WCM has voted the Client's proxies. Upon receipt of a Client's request for more information, WCM will provide to the Client a copy of these Proxy Policies and/or in accordance with the Client's stated requirements, how the Client's proxies were voted during the period requested. Such periodic reports will not be made available to third parties absent the express written request of the Client. However, to the extent that WCM serves as a sub-adviser to another adviser to a Client, WCM will be deemed to be authorized to provide proxy voting records on such Client accounts to such other adviser.

Oversight of the Proxy Adviser

Compliance, in conjunction with input from the Proxy Admin, the ISG and others as determined by the CCO, will review WCM's relationship with, and services provided by the Proxy Adviser at least annually. To facilitate this review, WCM will request information from the Proxy Adviser in consideration of the Proxy Adviser processes, policies and procedures to:

- Analyze and formulate voting recommendations on the matters for which WCM is responsible for voting and to disclose its information sources and methods used to develop such voting recommendations;
- Ensure that it has complete and accurate information about issuers when making recommendations and to provide its clients and issuers timely opportunities to provide input on certain matters;
- Resolve any identified material deficiencies in the completeness or accuracy of information about issuers for whom voting recommendations are made; and
- Identify, resolve and disclose actual and potential conflicts of interest associated with its recommendations;

Additionally, WCM will review the Proxy Adviser's proposed changes to its proxy voting guidelines to ensure alignment with the ISG's expectations. The Proxy Adviser typically distributes proposed changes to its guidelines annually; therefore, WCM's review of these proposed changes will typically coincide with the Proxy Adviser's schedule.

WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLP (“WELLINGTON MANAGEMENT”)

Introduction

Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures that it believes are reasonably designed to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients for whom it exercises proxy-voting discretion.

Wellington Management’s Proxy Voting Guidelines (the “Guidelines”) set forth broad guidelines and positions on common proxy issues that Wellington Management uses in voting on proxies. In addition, Wellington Management also considers each proposal in the context of the issuer, industry and country or countries in which the issuer’s business is conducted. The Guidelines are not rigid rules and the merits of a particular proposal may cause Wellington Management to enter a vote that differs from the Guidelines. Wellington Management seeks to vote all proxies with the goal of increasing long-term client value and, while client investment strategies may differ, applying this common set of guidelines is consistent with the investment objective of achieving positive long-term investment performance for each client.

Statement of Policy

Wellington Management:

- Votes client proxies for which clients have affirmatively delegated proxy-voting authority, in writing, unless it has arranged in advance with the client to limit the circumstances in which it would exercise voting authority or determines that it is in the best interest of one or more clients to refrain from voting a given proxy.
- Votes all proxies in the best interests of the client for whom it is voting.
- Identifies and resolves all material proxy-related conflicts of interest between the firm and its clients in the best interests of the client.

Responsibility and Oversight

The Investment Research Group (“Investment Research”) monitors regulatory requirements with respect to proxy voting and works with the firm’s Legal and Compliance Group and the Investment Stewardship Committee to develop practices that implement those requirements. Investment Research also acts as a resource for portfolio managers and research analysts on proxy matters as needed. Day-to-day administration of the proxy voting process is the responsibility of Investment Research. The Investment Stewardship Committee is responsible for oversight of the implementation of the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, review and approval of the Guidelines, identification and resolution of conflicts of interest, and for providing advice and guidance on specific proxy votes for individual issuers. The Investment Stewardship Committee reviews the Global Proxy Policy and Procedures annually.

Procedures

Use of Third-Party Voting Agent

Wellington Management uses the services of a third-party voting agent for research, voting recommendations, and to manage the administrative aspects of proxy voting. The voting agent processes proxies for client accounts, casts votes based on the Guidelines and maintains records of proxies voted. Wellington Management complements the research received by its primary voting agent with research from another voting agent.

Receipt of Proxy

If a client requests that Wellington Management votes proxies on its behalf, the client must instruct its custodian bank to deliver all relevant voting material to Wellington Management or its voting agent.

Reconciliation

Each public security proxy received by electronic means is matched to the securities eligible to be voted and a reminder is sent to any custodian or trustee that has not forwarded the proxies as due. This reconciliation is performed at the ballot level.

Although proxies received for private securities, as well as those received in non-electronic format, are voted as received, Wellington Management is not able to reconcile these ballots, nor does it notify custodians of non-receipt.

Research

In addition to proprietary investment research undertaken by Wellington Management investment professionals, Investment Research conducts proxy research internally, and uses the resources of a number of external sources including third-party voting agents to keep abreast of developments in corporate governance and of current practices of specific companies.

Proxy Voting

Following the reconciliation process, each proxy is compared against the Guidelines, and handled as follows:

- Generally, issues for which explicit proxy voting guidance is provided in the Guidelines (i.e., “For”, “Against”, “Abstain”) are voted in accordance with the Guidelines.
- Issues identified as “case-by-case” in the Guidelines are further reviewed by Investment Research. In certain circumstances, further input is needed, so the issues are forwarded to the relevant research analyst and/or portfolio manager(s) for their input.
- Absent a material conflict of interest, the portfolio manager has the authority to decide the final vote. Different portfolio managers holding the same securities may arrive at different voting conclusions for their clients’ proxies.
- Wellington Management reviews a subset of the voting record to ensure that proxies are voted in accordance with these Global Proxy Policy and Procedures and the Guidelines; and ensures that documentation and reports, for clients and for internal purposes, relating to the voting of proxies are promptly and properly prepared and disseminated.

Material Conflict of Interest Identification and Resolution Processes

Wellington Management’s broadly diversified client base and functional lines of responsibility serve to minimize the number of, but not prevent, material conflicts of interest it faces in voting proxies. Annually, the Investment

Stewardship Committee sets standards for identifying material conflicts based on client, vendor, and lender relationships, and publishes those standards to individuals involved in the proxy voting process. In addition, the Investment Stewardship Committee encourages all personnel to contact Investment Research about apparent conflicts of interest, even if the apparent conflict does not meet the published materiality criteria. Apparent conflicts are reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee to determine if there is a conflict and if so whether the conflict is material.

If a proxy is identified as presenting a material conflict of interest, the matter must be reviewed by designated members of the Investment Stewardship Committee, who will resolve the conflict and direct the vote. In certain circumstances, the designated members may determine that the full Investment Stewardship Committee should convene.

Other Considerations

In certain instances, Wellington Management may be unable to vote or may determine not to vote a proxy on behalf of one or more clients. While not exhaustive, the following are potential instances in which a proxy vote might not be entered.

Securities Lending

In general, Wellington Management does not know when securities have been lent out pursuant to a client’s securities lending program and are therefore unavailable to be voted. Efforts to recall loaned securities are not always effective, but, in rare circumstances, Wellington Management may determine voting would outweigh the benefit to the client resulting from use of securities for lending and recommend that a client attempt to have its custodian recall the security to permit voting of related proxies.

Share Blocking and Re-registration

Certain countries impose trading restrictions or requirements regarding re-registration of securities held in omnibus accounts in order for shareholders to vote a proxy. The potential impact of such requirements is evaluated when determining whether to vote such proxies.

Lack of Adequate Information, Untimely Receipt of Proxy Materials, or Excessive Costs

Wellington Management may abstain from voting a proxy when the proxy statement or other available information is inadequate to allow for an informed vote, when the proxy materials are not delivered in a timely fashion or when, in Wellington Management's judgment, the costs exceed the expected benefits to clients (such as when powers of attorney or consularization are required).

Additional Information

Wellington Management maintains records related to proxies pursuant to Rule 204-2 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act"), the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"), and other applicable laws. In addition, Wellington Management discloses annually how it has exercised its voting rights for significant votes, as required by the EU Shareholder Rights Directive II ("SRD II").

Wellington Management provides clients with a copy of its Global Proxy Policy and Procedures, including the Guidelines, upon written request. In addition, Wellington Management will provide specific client information relating to proxy voting to a client upon written request.

WELLS CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, INC. ("WellsCap")

Wells Fargo Asset Management ("WFAM") Stewardship. As fiduciaries, we are committed to effective stewardship of the assets we manage on behalf of our clients. To us, good stewardship reflects responsible, active ownership and includes both engaging with investee companies and voting proxies in a manner that we believe will maximize the long-term value of our investments.

Scope of Policies and Procedures. In conjunction with the WFAM Engagement Policy, these Proxy Voting Policies and Procedures ("Policies and Procedures") sets out how WFAM complies with applicable regulatory requirements in respect of how we exercise voting rights when we invest in shares traded on a regulated market on behalf of a client.

With respect to client accounts of Funds Management, this includes, among others, Wells Fargo Funds Trust, Wells Fargo Master Trust, Wells Fargo Variable Trust, Wells Fargo Global Dividend Opportunity Fund, Wells Fargo Income Opportunities Fund, Wells Fargo Multi-Sector Income Fund, Wells Fargo Utilities and High-Income Fund (the "Trusts"). It also includes Wells Fargo (Lux) Worldwide Fund and Worldwide Alternative Fund SICAV-SIF, both domiciled in Luxembourg (the "Luxembourg Funds"). Aside from the investment funds managed by Funds Management, WFAM also offers medium term note programs, managed for issuers of such notes domiciled in Luxembourg. Hereafter, all series of the Trusts, and all such Trusts not having separate series, and all sub-funds of the Luxembourg Fund, as well as the MTN issuers, are referred to as the "Investment Products". In addition, these Policies and Procedures are used to determine how to vote proxies for the assets managed on behalf of WFAM's other clients. Not all clients delegate proxy-voting authority to WFAM. WFAM will not vote proxies, or provide advice to clients on how to vote proxies in the absence of specific delegation of authority, a pre-existing contractual agreement, or an obligation under applicable law (e.g., securities that are held in an investment advisory account for which WFAM exercises no investment discretion are not voted by WFAM).

Luxembourg Products. WFAML has delegated the portfolio management of the Luxembourg Funds it manages to WFAM and the responsibility for exercising voting rights in conjunction with such delegation; as such, these Policies and Procedures shall apply to the portfolio management of the Fund. The respective portfolio management may also delegate the responsibility for exercising voting rights to the Proxy Voting Vendor, with the prior consent of WFAML. Responsibility for exercising voting rights has also been delegated to WFAM with respect to the Worldwide Alternative Fund SICAV-SIF and to the MTN issuers.

Voting Philosophy. WFAM has adopted these Policies and Procedures to ensure that proxies are voted in the best interests of clients and Investment Product investors, without regard to any relationship that any affiliated person of WFAM or the Investment Product (or an affiliated person of such affiliated person) may have with the issuer. WFAM exercises its voting

responsibility as a fiduciary with the goal of maximizing value to clients consistent with governing laws and the investment policies of each client. While securities are not purchased to exercise control or to seek to effect corporate change through share ownership activism, WFAM supports sound corporate governance practices at companies in which client assets are invested. WFAM has established an appropriate strategy determining when and how the voting rights related to the instruments held in portfolios managed are exercised, so that these rights are exclusively reserved to the relevant Investment Product and its investors.

Proxy Administrator. The proxy voting process is administered by WellsCap's Operations Department ("Proxy Administrator"), who reports to WFAM's Chief Operations Officer. The Proxy Administrator is responsible for administering and overseeing the proxy voting process to ensure the implementation of the Policies and Procedures, including regular operational reviews, typically conducted on a weekly basis. The Proxy Administrator monitors third party voting of proxies to ensure it is being done in a timely and responsible manner, including review of scheduled vendor reports. The Proxy Administrator in conjunction with the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee reviews the continuing appropriateness of the Policies and Procedures set forth herein, and recommends revisions as necessary.

Third Party Proxy Voting Vendor. WFAM has retained a third-party proxy voting service, Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), to assist in the implementation of certain proxy voting-related functions including: 1.) Providing research on proxy matters 2.) Providing technology to facilitate the sharing of research and discussions related to proxy votes 3.) Vote proxies in accordance with WFAM's guidelines 4.) Handle administrative and reporting items 5.) Maintain records of proxy statements received in connection with proxy votes and provide copies/analyses upon request. Except in instances where clients have retained voting authority, WFAM retains the responsibility for proxy voting decisions.

Proxy Committee and Sub-Committees

WFAM Proxy Governance Committee. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall be responsible for overseeing the proxy voting process to ensure its implementation in conformance with these Policies and Procedures. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall coordinate with WFAM Compliance to monitor ISS, the proxy voting agent currently retained by WFAM, to determine that ISS is accurately applying the Policies and Procedures as set forth herein and operates as an independent proxy voting agent. WFAM's ISS Vendor Oversight process includes an assessment of ISS' Policy and Procedures ("P&P"), including conflict controls and monitoring, receipt and review of routine performance-related reporting by ISS to WFAM and periodic onsite due diligence meetings. Due diligence meetings typically include: meetings with key staff, P&P related presentations and discussions, technology-related demonstrations and assessments, and some sample testing, if appropriate. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall review the continuing appropriateness of the Policies and Procedures set forth herein. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee may delegate certain powers and responsibilities to a proxy voting sub-committee. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee reviews and, in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, votes on issues that have been escalated from the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee. Members of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee also oversee the implementation of WFAM Proxy Governance Committee recommendations for the respective functional areas in WFAM that they represent.

Proxy Voting Sub-Committee. Among other delegated matters, the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee, in accordance with these Policies and Procedures, reviews and votes on routine proxy proposals that it considers under these Policies and Procedures in a timely manner. If necessary, the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee escalates issues to the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee that are determined to be material by the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee or otherwise in accordance with these Policies and Procedures. The Proxy Voting Sub-Committee coordinates with Wells Fargo Asset Management Investment Analytics and Compliance teams to review the performance and independence of ISS in exercising its proxy voting responsibilities.

Meetings; Committee Actions. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall convene or act through written consent, including through the use of electronic systems of record, of a majority of WFAM Proxy Governance Committee members as needed and when discretionary voting determinations need to be considered. Any sub-committee of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall have the authority on matters delegated to it to act by vote or written consent, including through the use of electronic systems of record, of a majority of the sub-committee members available at that time. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee shall also meet quarterly to review the Policies and Procedures.

Membership. Members are selected based on subject matter expertise for the specific deliverables the committee is required to complete. The voting members of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee are identified in the WFAM Proxy Charter.

Changes to the membership of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee will be made only with approval of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee. Upon departure from Wells Fargo Asset Management, a member's position on the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee will automatically terminate.

Voting Procedures. Unless otherwise required by applicable law¹, proxies will be voted in accordance with the following steps and in the following order of consideration:

- First, any voting items related to WFAM “Top-of-House” voting principles (as described below under the heading “WFAM Proxy Voting Principles/Guidelines”) will generally be voted in accordance with a custom voting policy with ISS (“Custom Policy”) designed to implement the WFAM’s Top-of-House voting principles.²
- Second, any voting items for meetings deemed of “high importance”³ (e.g., proxy contests, mergers and acquisitions, capitalization proposals and anti-takeover proposals) where ISS opposes management recommendations will be referred to the Portfolio Management teams for recommendation or the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (or escalated to the WFAM Proxy Governance -Committee) for case-by-case review and vote determination.
- Third, with respect to any voting items where ISS Sustainability Voting Guidelines⁴ provide a different recommendation than ISS Standard Voting Guidelines, the following steps are taken:
 - The WFAM Investment Analytics team⁵ evaluates the matter for materiality and any other relevant considerations.
 - If the Investment Analytics team recommends further review, the voting item is then referred to the Portfolio Management teams for recommendation or the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (or escalated to the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee) for case-by-case review and vote determination.
 - If the Investment Analytics team does not recommend further review, the matter is voted in accordance with ISS Standard Voting Guidelines.
- Fourth, any remaining proposals are voted in accordance with ISS Standard Voting Guidelines.⁶

Commitment to the Principles of Responsible Investment. As a signatory to the Principles for Responsible Investment, WFAM has integrated certain environmental, social, and governance factors into its investment processes, which includes the proxy process. As described under Voting Procedures above, WFAM considers ISS’s Sustainability Voting Guidelines as a point of reference in certain cases deemed to be material to a company’s long-term shareholder value.

Voting Discretion. In all cases, the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee (and any sub-committee thereof) will exercise its voting discretion in accordance with the voting philosophy of these Policies and Procedures. In cases where a proxy item is forwarded by ISS to the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee or a sub-committee thereof, the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee or its sub-committee may be assisted in its voting decision through receipt of: (i) independent research and voting recommendations provided by ISS or other independent sources; (ii) input from the investment sub-adviser responsible for purchasing the security; and (iii) information provided by company management and shareholder groups.

Portfolio Manager and Sub-Adviser Input. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee (and any sub-committee thereof) may consult with portfolio management teams and Fund sub-advisers on specific proxy voting issues as it deems appropriate. In addition, portfolio management teams or Fund sub-advisers may proactively make recommendations to the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee regarding any proxy voting issue. In this regard, the process takes into consideration expressed views of portfolio management teams and Fund sub-advisers given their deep knowledge of investee companies. For any proxy vote, portfolio management teams and Investment Product advisers and sub-advisers may make a case to vote against the ISS or WFAM Proxy Governance Committee’s recommendation (which is described under Voting Procedures above). Any portfolio management team’s or Investment Product adviser’s or sub-adviser’s opinion should be documented in a brief write-up for consideration by the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee who will determine, or escalate to the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee, the final voting decision.

Consistent Voting. Proxies will be voted consistently on the same matter when securities of an issuer are held by multiple client accounts unless there are special circumstances such as, for example, proposals concerning corporate actions such as mergers, tender offers, and acquisitions or as reasonably necessary to implement specified proxy voting guidelines as established by a client (e.g. Taft Hartley ISS Guidelines or custom proxy guidelines).

Governance and Oversight

WFAM Top-of-House Proxy Voting Principles/Guidelines. The following reflects WFAM's Top-of-House Voting Principles in effect as of the date of these Policies and Procedures. WFAM has put in place a custom voting policy with ISS to implement these voting principles.

We believe that Boards of Directors of investee companies should have strong, independent leadership and should adopt structures and practices that enhance their effectiveness. We recognize that the optimal board size and governance structure can vary by company size, industry, region of operations, and circumstances specific to the company.

- We generally vote for the election of Directors in uncontested elections. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when directors fail to meet their duties as a board member, such as failing to act in the best economic interest of shareholders; failing to maintain independent audit, compensation, nominating committees; and failing to attend at least 75% of meetings, etc.
- We generally vote for an independent board that has a majority of outside directors who are not affiliated with the top executives and have minimal or no business dealings with the company to avoid potential conflicts of interests.
- Generally speaking, we believe Directors serving on an excessive number of boards could result in time constraints and an inability to fulfill their duties.
- We generally support adopting a declassified board structure for public operating and holding companies. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments.
- We generally support annual election of directors of public operating and holding companies. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments.
- We believe a well-composed board should embody multiple dimensions of diversity in order to bring personal and professional experiences to bear and create a constructive debate of competing perspectives and opinions in the boardroom. Diversity should consider factors such as gender, ethnicity, and age as well as professional factors such as area of expertise, industry experience and geographic location.

We believe it is the responsibility of the Board of Directors to create, enhance, and protect shareholder value and that companies should strive to maximize shareholder rights and representation.

- We believe that companies should adopt a one-share, one-vote standard and avoid adopting share structures that create unequal voting rights among their shareholders. We will normally support proposals seeking to establish that shareholders are entitled to voting rights in proportion to their economic interests.
- We believe that directors of public operating and holding companies should be elected by a majority of the shares voted. We reserve the right to vote on a case-by-case basis when companies have certain long-term business commitments. This ensures that directors of public operating and holding companies who are not broadly supported by shareholders are not elected to serve as their representatives. We will normally support proposals seeking to introduce bylaws requiring a majority vote standard for director elections.
- We believe a simple majority voting standard should be required to pass proposals. We will normally support proposals seeking to introduce bylaws requiring a simple majority vote.
- We believe that shareholders who own a meaningful stake in the company and have owned such stake for a sufficient period of time should have, in the form of proxy access, the ability to nominate directors to appear on the management ballot at shareholder meetings. In general we support market-standardized proxy access proposals and we will analyze them based on various criteria such as threshold ownership levels, a minimum holding period, and the % and/or number of directors that are subject to nomination.
- We believe that shareholders should have the right to call a special meeting and not wait for company management to schedule a meeting if there is sufficiently high shareholder support for doing so on issues of substantial importance. In general we support the right to call a special meeting if there is balance between a reasonable threshold of shareholders and a hurdle high enough to also avoid the waste of corporate resources for narrowly supported interests. We will evaluate the issues of importance on the basis of serving all shareholders well and not structured for the benefit of a dominant shareholder over others.

Practical Limitations to Proxy Voting. While WFAM uses its reasonable best efforts to vote proxies, in certain circumstances, it may be impractical or impossible for WFAM to vote proxies (e.g., limited value or unjustifiable costs).

Securities on Loan. As a general matter, securities on loan will not be recalled to facilitate proxy voting (in which case the borrower of the security shall be entitled to vote the proxy). However, as it relates to portfolio holdings of the Investment

Products, if the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee is aware of an item in time to recall the security and has determined in good faith that the importance of the matter to be voted upon outweighs the loss in lending revenue that would result from recalling the security (e.g., if there is a controversial upcoming merger or acquisition, or some other significant matter), the security will be recalled for voting.

Share Blocking. Proxy voting in certain countries requires 'share blocking'. Shareholders wishing to vote their proxies must deposit their shares with a designated depository before the date of the meeting. Consequently, the shares may not be sold in the period preceding the proxy vote. Absent compelling reasons, WFAM believes that the benefit derived from voting these shares is outweighed by the burden of limited trading. Therefore, if share blocking is required in certain markets, WFAM will not participate and refrain from voting proxies for those clients impacted by share blocking.

Conflicts of Interest. We always seek to place the interests of our clients first and to identify and manage any conflicts of interest, including those that arise from proxy voting or engagement. WFAM acts as a fiduciary with respect to its asset management activities and therefore we must act in the best interest of our clients and address conflicts that arise.

Conflicts of interest are identified and managed through a strict and objective application of our voting policy and procedures. WFAM may have a conflict of interest regarding a proxy to be voted upon if, for example, WFAM or its affiliates (such as a sub-adviser or principal underwriter) have other relationships with the issuer of the proxy. This type of conflict is generally mitigated by the information barriers between WFAM and its affiliates and our commitment as a fiduciary to independent judgement. However, when the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee becomes aware of a conflict of interest (that gets uncovered through the WFAM Proxy Voting Policy and Procedures), it takes additional steps to mitigate the conflict, by using any of the following methods:

- Instructing ISS to vote in accordance with its recommendation;
- Disclosing the conflict to the relevant Board and obtaining its consent before voting;
- Submitting the matter to the relevant Board to exercise its authority to vote on such matter;
- Engaging an independent fiduciary who will direct the vote on such matter;
- Consulting with Legal and Compliance and, if necessary, outside legal counsel for guidance on resolving the conflict of interest;
- Voting in proportion to other shareholders ("mirror voting") following consultation with the Board of the Funds if the conflict pertains to a matter involving a portfolio holding of the Funds; or
- Voting in other ways that are consistent with WFAM's obligation to vote in the best interests of its clients.

Vendor Oversight: The WFAM Proxy Administrator monitors the ISS proxy process against specific criteria in order to identify potential issues relating to account reconciliation, unknown and rejected ballot reviews, upcoming proxy reviews, share reconciliation oversight, etc.

Other Provisions

Policy Review and Ad Hoc Meetings. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee meets at least annually to review this Policy and consider any appropriate changes. Meetings may be convened more frequently (for example, to discuss a specific proxy agenda or proposal) as requested by the Manager of Proxy Administrator, any member of the WFAM Proxy Governance Committee, or WFAM's Chief Compliance Officer. The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee includes representation from Portfolio Management, Operations, Investment Analytics and, in a non-voting consultative capacity, Compliance.

Records Retention. The WFAM Proxy Administrator will maintain the following records relating to the implementation of the Policies and Procedures:

- A copy of these proxy voting policies and procedures;
- Proxy statements received for client securities (which will be satisfied by relying on ISS);
- Records of votes cast on behalf of Investment Products and separate account clients (which ISS maintains on behalf of WFAM);
- Records of each written client request for proxy voting records and WFAM's written response to any client request (written or oral) for such records; and
- Any documents prepared by WFAM or ISS that were material to making a proxy voting decision.

Such proxy voting books and records shall be maintained at an office of WFAM in an easily accessible place for a period of six years.

Compliance with Regional Regulations and Client Delegation Arrangements

U.S. Regulation

These Policies and Procedures have been written in compliance with Rule 206(4)-6 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. Proxy voting records for WFAM's mutual funds are disclosed on Form N-PX annually, as required by Section 30 and Rule 30b1-4 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

E.U. Regulation

These Policies and Procedures have been established, implemented and maintained, as they apply to WFAML and WFAMI Ltd, in accordance the EU Shareholder Rights Directive II (EU 2017/828) ("SRD II"). Specific to WFAML, the Policies and Procedures also comply with Article 23 of CSSF Regulation No. 10-4, and the CSSF Circular 18/698.

Disclosure of Policies and Procedures. A summary of the proxy voting policy and procedures are disclosed on WFAM's website. In addition, WFAM will disclose to its separate clients (i.e. proxy votes for assets managed on behalf of WFAM's other clients as per a delegation arrangement) a summary description of its proxy voting policy and procedures via mail.

Disclosure of Proxy Voting Results. WFAM will provide to clients proxy statements and any records as to how WFAM voted proxies on behalf of clients, quarterly or upon request. For assistance, clients may contact their relationship manager, call WFAM at 1-800-259-3305 or e-mail wellsfapclientadmin@wellsfargo.com to request a record of proxies voted on their behalf.

WFAM will publish high-level proxy voting statistics in periodic reports. However, except as otherwise required by law, WFAM has a general policy of not disclosing to any issuer specific or third party how its separate account client proxies are voted.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Where provisions of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the "1940 Act") specify the manner in which items for any third party registered investment companies (e.g., mutual funds, exchange-traded funds and closed-end funds) and business development companies (as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of the 1940 Act) ("Third Party Fund Holding Voting Matters") held by the Trusts or series thereof, WFAM shall vote the Third Party Fund Holding Voting Matter on behalf of the Trusts or series thereof accordingly.
- ² The WFAM Proxy Governance Committee may determine that additional review of a Top-of-House voting matter is warranted. For example, voting matters for declassified boards or annual election of directors of public operating and holding companies that have certain long-term business commitments (e.g., developing proprietary technology; or having an important strategic alliance in place) may warrant referral to the Proxy Voting Sub-Committee (or escalation to the Proxy Governance Committee) for case-by-case review and vote determination.
- ³ The term "high importance" is defined as those items designated Proxy Level 6, 5, or 4 by ISS, which include proxy contests, mergers, capitalization proposals and anti-takeover defenses.
- ⁴ ISS's Sustainability Voting Guidelines seeks to promote support for recognized global governing bodies encouraging sustainable business practices advocating for stewardship of environment, fair labor practices, non-discrimination, and the protection of human rights.
- ⁵ The Investment Analytics team comprises of approximately 35 team members, focused on equity and fixed income risk analytics, mutual fund risk analytics, counterparty risk analytics, model documentation, scientific learning and portfolio analytics (including portfolio characteristics, portfolio construction research, multi-asset class risk analytics, and ESG analytics). The team and its processes serve a similar function as an investment risk committee and reports into the WFAM Chief Investment Officer.
- ⁶ The voting of proxies for Taft Hartley clients may incorporate the use of ISS's Taft Hartley voting guidelines.

**APPENDIX C
PORTFOLIO MANAGERS**

INVESTMENTS IN EACH FUND

Name of Portfolio Manager	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Investments in Each Fund as of December 31, 2020 ¹
<i>Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited</i>		
Matthew Williams, CFA	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	None
<i>Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC</i>		
Robert Hofmann, CFA	NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	None
Tobias Kohls, CFA, FRM	NVIT AllianzGI International Growth Fund	None
<i>American Century Investment Management, Inc.</i>		
Phillip N. Davidson, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
Michael Liss, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
Kevin Toney, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
Brian Woglom, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
<i>Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.</i>		
Kenneth J. Monaghan	NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	None
Jonathan M. Duensing, CFA	NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund	None
<i>AQR Capital Management, LLC</i>		
Michele L. Aghassi, Ph.D.	NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	None
Andrea Frazzini, Ph.D., M.S.	NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	None
Ronen Israel, M.A.	NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	None
Lars N. Nielsen, M.Sc.	NVIT AQR Large Cap Defensive Style Fund	None
<i>BlackRock Investment Management, LLC</i>		
Alan Mason	NVIT International Index Fund	None
	NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	None
	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	None
	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	None
Jennifer Hsui, CFA	NVIT International Index Fund	None
	NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	None
	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	None
	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	None
Amy Whitelaw	NVIT International Index Fund	None
	NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	None
	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	None
	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	None
Suzanne Henige, CFA	NVIT International Index Fund	None
	NVIT Mid Cap Index Fund	None
	NVIT S&P 500 Index Fund	None
	NVIT Small Cap Index Fund	None
James Mauro	NVIT Bond Index Fund	None
Karen Uyehara	NVIT Bond Index Fund	None
Tony DeSpirito	NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	None
David Zhao	NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	None
Franco Tapia	NVIT BlackRock Equity Dividend Fund	None
<i>Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC</i>		
Fred Copper, CFA	NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	None
Daisuke Nomoto, CMA (SAAJ)	NVIT Columbia Overseas Value Fund	None
<i>DoubleLine Capital LP</i>		

Name of Portfolio Manager	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Investments in Each Fund as of December 31, 2020¹
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	None
Jeffrey J. Sherman, CFA	NVIT DoubleLine Total Return Tactical Fund	None
<i>Federated Investment Management Company</i>		
Mark E. Durbiano, CFA	NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	None
Randal Stuckwisch, CFA	NVIT Federated High Income Bond Fund	None
<i>Invesco Advisers, Inc.</i>		
Ronald J. Zibelli, Jr., CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	None
Ash Shah, CFA, CPA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	None
<i>Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc.</i>		
Bruce I. Jacobs, Ph.D.	NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	None
Kenneth N. Levy, CFA	NVIT Jacobs Levy Large Cap Growth Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	None
	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Company Fund	None
<i>Lazard Asset Management LLC</i>		
Stephen Russell, CFA	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	None
Thomas Boyle	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund	None
Paul Moghtader	NVIT International Equity Fund	None
Taras Ivanenko, Ph.D.	NVIT International Equity Fund	None
Susanne Willumsen	NVIT International Equity Fund	None
<i>Mellon Investments Corporation</i>		
Vassilis Dagiloglu	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	None
	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	None
James H. Stavena	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	None
	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	None
Dimitri Curtil	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	None
Torrey K. Zaches, CFA	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Core Fund	None
Brian C. Ferguson	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	None
John C. Bailer, CFA	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	None
David S. Intoppa	NVIT Mellon Dynamic U.S. Equity Income Fund	None
<i>Nationwide Asset Management, LLC</i>		
Gary S. Davis, CFA	NVIT Core Bond Fund	None
	NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	None
Gary R. Hunt, CFA	NVIT Government Bond Fund	None
Chad W. Finefrock, CFA	NVIT Government Bond Fund	None
Corsan Maley	NVIT Core Bond Fund	None
	NVIT Short Term Bond Fund	None
<i>Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC</i>		
Thanos Bardas	NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	None
David M. Brown, CFA	NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	None
Thomas A. Sontag	NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	None
Nathan Kush	NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	None
Bradley C. Tank	NVIT Core Plus Bond Fund	None
Richard S. Nackenson	NVIT Neuberger Berman Multi Cap Opportunities Fund	None
<i>Newton Investment Management Limited</i>		

Name of Portfolio Manager	Fund Name	Dollar Range of Investments in Each Fund as of December 31, 2020 ¹
Jeff Munroe	NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	None
Yuko Takano	NVIT Newton Sustainable U.S. Equity Fund	None
Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC		
R. Michael Creager, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
Brett P. Hawkins, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund	None
WCM Investment Management, LLC		
Jonathon Detter, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	None
Anthony B. Glickhouse, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	None
Patrick McGee, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Value Fund	None
Wellington Management Company LLP		
Mammen Chally, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	None
David Siegle, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	None
Douglas McLane, CFA	NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	None
Bradford D. Stoesser	NVIT Real Estate Fund	None
Wells Capital Management, Inc.		
Christopher J. Warner, CFA	NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	None
Michael T. Smith, CFA	NVIT Wells Fargo Discovery Fund	None

¹ This column reflects investments in a variable insurance contract, owned directly by a portfolio manager or beneficially owned by a portfolio manager (as determined pursuant to Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), that has been allocated to subaccounts that have purchased shares of the Funds. A portfolio manager is presumed to be the beneficial owner of subaccount securities that are held by his or her immediate family members that share the same household as the portfolio manager.

DESCRIPTION OF COMPENSATION STRUCTURE

Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited (“Aberdeen Standard Investments”)

Aberdeen Standard Investments’ remuneration policies are designed to support its business strategy as a leading international asset manager. The objective is to attract, retain and reward talented individuals for the delivery of sustained, superior returns for Aberdeen Standard Investments’ clients and shareholders. Aberdeen Standard Investments operates in a highly competitive international employment market, and aims to maintain its strong track record of success in developing and retaining talent.

Aberdeen Standard Investments’ policy is to recognize corporate and individual achievements each year through an appropriate annual bonus scheme. The bonus is a single, fully discretionary variable pay award. The aggregate value of awards in any year is dependent on the group’s overall performance and profitability. Consideration is also given to the levels of bonuses paid in the market. Individual awards, which are payable to all members of staff, are determined by a rigorous assessment of achievement against defined objectives.

The variable pay award comprises a mixture of cash and a deferred award based on the size of the award. Deferred awards are by default Standard Life Aberdeen shares, with an option to put up to 50% of deferral into funds. Overall compensation packages are designed to be competitive relative to the investment management industry.

Base Salary

Aberdeen Standard Investments’ policy is to pay a fair salary commensurate with the individual’s role, responsibilities and experience, and having regard to the market rates being offered for similar roles in the asset management sector and other comparable companies. Any increase is generally to reflect inflation and is applied in a manner consistent with other Aberdeen Standard Investments employees; any other increases must be justified by reference to promotion or changes in responsibilities.

Annual Bonus

The Remuneration Committee determines the key performance indicators that will be applied in considering the overall size of the bonus pool. In line with practices amongst other asset management companies, individual bonuses are not subject to an absolute cap. However, the aggregate size of the bonus pool is dependent on the group's overall performance and profitability. Consideration is also given to the levels of bonuses paid in the market. Individual awards are determined by a rigorous assessment of achievement against defined objectives, and are reviewed and approved by the Remuneration Committee.

Aberdeen Standard Investments has a deferral policy which is intended to assist in the retention of talent and to create additional alignment of executives' interests with Aberdeen Standard Investments' sustained performance and, in respect of the deferral into funds, managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments, to align the interest of asset managers with our clients.

Staff performance is reviewed formally at least once a year. The review process evaluates the various aspects that the individual has contributed to Aberdeen Standard Investments, and specifically, in the case of portfolio managers, to the relevant investment team. Discretionary bonuses are based on client service, asset growth and the performance of the respective portfolio manager. Overall participation in team meetings, generation of original research ideas and contribution to presenting the team externally are also evaluated.

In the calculation of a portfolio management team's bonus, Aberdeen Standard Investments takes into consideration investment matters (which include the performance of funds, adherence to the company investment process, and quality of company meetings) as well as more subjective issues such as team participation and effectiveness at client presentations through KPI scorecards. To the extent performance is factored in, such performance is not judged against any specific benchmark and is evaluated over the period of a year - January to December. The pre- or after-tax performance of an individual account is not considered in the determination of a portfolio manager's discretionary bonus; rather the review process evaluates the overall performance of the team for all of the accounts the team manages.

Portfolio manager performance on investment matters is judged over all of the accounts the portfolio manager contributes to and is documented in the appraisal process. A combination of the team's and individual's performance is considered and evaluated.

Although performance is not a substantial portion of a portfolio manager's compensation, Aberdeen Standard Investments also recognizes that fund performance can often be driven by factors outside one's control, such as (irrational) markets, and as such pays attention to the effort by portfolio managers to ensure integrity of our core process by sticking to disciplines and processes set, regardless of momentum and 'hot' themes. Short-terming is thus discouraged and trading-oriented managers will thus find it difficult to thrive in the Aberdeen Standard Investments environment. Additionally, if any of the aforementioned undue risks were to be taken by a portfolio manager, such trend would be identified via Aberdeen Standard Investments' dynamic compliance monitoring system.

In rendering investment management services, the Adviser may use the resources of additional investment adviser subsidiaries of Standard Life Aberdeen plc. These affiliates have entered into a memorandum of understanding ("MOU") pursuant to which investment professionals from each affiliate may render portfolio management, research or trading services to Aberdeen clients. Each investment professional who renders portfolio management, research or trading services under a MOU or personnel sharing arrangement ("Participating Affiliate") must comply with the provisions of the Advisers Act, the 1940 Act, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, (the "Securities Act"), the Exchange Act, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, and the laws of states or countries in which the Adviser does business or has clients. No remuneration is paid by the Fund with respect to the MOU/personnel sharing arrangements.

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC ("AllianzGI U.S.")

The primary components of compensation are the base salary and an annual variable compensation payment. Base salary typically reflects scope, responsibilities and experience required in a particular role, be it on the investment side or any other function in the company. Base compensation is regularly reviewed against peers with the help of compensation survey data. Base compensation is typically a greater percentage of total compensation for more junior positions, while for the most senior roles it is typically a comparatively small component, often capped and only adjusted every few years.

The variable compensation component typically comprises a cash bonus that pays out immediately after the performance year as well as a deferred component, for members of staff whose variable compensation exceeds a certain threshold. Except for certain specialist investment teams as noted below, variable compensation is determined on a discretionary basis and is primarily designed to reflect the achievements of an individual against set goals, over a certain time period. For an investment professional these goals will typically be 70% quantitative and 30% qualitative. The former will reflect a weighted average of investment performance over a three-year rolling time period (one-year (25%) and three-year (75%) results) and the latter reflects contributions to broader team goals, contributions made to client review meetings, product development or product refinement initiatives. Portfolio managers have their performance metric aligned with the benchmarks of the client portfolios they manage.

Variable compensation for certain specialist investment teams including AllianzGI US Income & Growth, Structured Products and Technology is determined on a formulaic basis. These teams share a percentage of advisory fee revenue including performance fee revenue, if applicable, generated by the investment strategy. The relevant performance benchmark for a Fund is the Fund's primary benchmark index.

After consultation and oversight from the firm's compensation committee, the lead portfolio manager allocates the team's share of the shared revenue to the individual team members. Allocation to individual team members is determined based on individual performance and contribution to the team and client success. All team members have agreed upon performance objectives to serve as a basis for performance evaluation during the year. These objectives are both quantitative and qualitative in nature. Quantitative objectives typically align to investment performance and client-stated objectives. Qualitative objectives reflect contributions to broader team goals, such as idea sharing, contributions made to client review meetings, product development or product refinement initiatives, and the way behaviors reflect AllianzGI U.S.'s core values of excellence, passion, integrity and respect. For all investment professionals, a 360 degree feedback evaluation forms part of the qualitative input. Achievement against these goals as measured by the lead portfolio manager and Chief Investment Officer serve to link performance to compensation. Notwithstanding the basis for determining variable compensation, all compensation principles, including the deferral rules and deferred instruments described below, apply.

As noted above, variable compensation includes a deferral component. The deferred component for most recipients would be a notional award of the Long Term Incentive Program ("LTIP"); for members of staff whose variable compensation exceeds an additional threshold, the deferred compensation is itself split 50%/50% between the LTIP and a Deferral into Funds program ("DIF"). Deferral rates increase in line with the overall variable compensation and can reach up to 42%. Overall awards, splits, components and deferral percentages are regularly reviewed to ensure they are competitive and, where applicable, comply with regulatory standards.

The LTIP element of the variable compensation cliff vests three years after each (typically annual) award. Its value is directly tied to the operating profit of Allianz Global Investors.

The DIF element of the variable compensation cliff vests three years after each (typically annual) award and enables qualifying members of staff to invest in a range of AllianzGI U.S.'s funds. Investment professionals are encouraged to invest into their own funds or funds of a similar nature to those that they manage. The value of the DIF award is determined by the performance of the fund over the three-year period covering each award.

Assuming an annual deferral of 33% over a three-year period, a typical member of staff will have roughly one year's variable compensation (3x33%) as a deferred component 'in the bank'. Three years after the first award, and for as long as deferred components were awarded without break, cash payments in each year will consist of the annual cash bonus for that current year's performance as well as a payout from LTIP/DIF commensurate with the prior cumulative three-year performance.

In addition to competitive compensation, the firm's approach to retention includes providing a challenging career path for each professional, a supportive culture to ensure each employee's progress and a full benefits package.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. ("American Century")

American Century's portfolio manager compensation is structured to align the interests of portfolio managers with those of the shareholders whose assets they manage. It includes the components described below, each of which is determined with reference to a number of factors such as overall performance, market competition and internal equity.

Base Salary. Portfolio managers receive base pay in the form of a fixed annual salary.

Bonus. A significant portion of portfolio manager compensation takes the form of an annual incentive bonus tied to performance of mutual funds a portfolio manager manages. Bonus payments are determined by a combination of factors. One factor is mutual fund investment performance. For most American Century mutual funds, investment performance is generally measured by a combination of one-, three- and five-year pre-tax performance relative to various benchmarks (and/or internally-customized peer groups. The performance comparison periods may be adjusted based on a fund's inception date or a portfolio manager's tenure on the fund. Custom peer groups are constructed using all the funds in the indicated categories as a starting point. Funds are then eliminated from the peer group based on a standardized methodology designed to result in a final peer group that is both more stable over the long term (i.e., has less peer turnover) and that more closely represents the fund's true peers based on internal investment mandates.

Portfolio managers may have responsibility for multiple American Century mutual funds. In such cases, the performance of each is assigned a percentage weight appropriate for the portfolio manager's relative levels of responsibility.

Portfolio managers also may have responsibility for portfolios that are managed in a fashion similar to that of other American Century mutual funds. This is the case for the American Century-advised portion of the NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund. If the performance of a similarly managed account is considered for purposes of compensation, it is measured in the same way as a comparable American Century mutual fund (i.e., relative to the performance of a benchmark and/or peer group). Performance of the American Century-advised portion of the NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund are not separately considered in determining portfolio manager compensation.

A second factor in the bonus calculation relates to the performance of a number of American Century funds managed according to one of the following investment disciplines: global growth equity, global value equity, disciplined equity, global fixed income, and multi-asset strategies. Performance is measured for each product individually, as described above, and then combined to create an overall composite for the product group. These composites may measure one-year performance (equal weighted) or a combination of one-, three- and five-year performance (equal or asset weighted) depending on the portfolio manager's responsibilities and products managed and the composite for certain portfolio managers may include multiple disciplines. This feature is designed to encourage effective teamwork among portfolio management teams in achieving long-term investment success for similarly styled portfolios. The American Century ETFs are not included in a product group composite.

A portion of some portfolio managers' bonuses may also be tied to management of ETFs, profitability, or individual performance goals, such as research projects and the development of new products.

Restricted Stock Plans. Portfolio managers are eligible for grants of restricted stock of American Century Companies, Inc. These grants are discretionary, and eligibility and availability can vary from year to year. The size of an individual's grant is determined by individual and product performance as well as other product-specific considerations such as profitability. Grants can appreciate/depreciate in value based on the performance of American Century Companies, Inc. stock during the restriction period (generally three to four years).

Deferred Compensation Plans. Portfolio managers are eligible for grants of deferred compensation. These grants are used in very limited situations, primarily for retention purposes. Grants are fixed and can appreciate/ depreciate in value based on the performance of the American Century mutual funds in which the portfolio manager chooses to invest them.

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. ("Amundi US")

Amundi US's compensation philosophy emphasizes medium and long-term incentive compensation programs and awards and is a key driver of employee attraction and motivation.

- We reward short- and medium-term investment performance through bonus and performance based incentives; and long term strategic performance with long-term incentive awards.
- We drive competitiveness with external market compensation rates and structures.

We have developed a system of compensation for portfolio managers and analysts that seeks to align the financial interests of the investment professional with both those of clients (through incentive payments based in part on relative investment performance) and also the firm (through incentive payments based in part on Amundi US's financial performance).

The compensation program is based on four primary elements including (1) base salary (based on the experience and level of responsibility of the investment professional), (2) an annual bonus program, (3) the ability to participate in Long Term Incentive Programs (for some senior investment professionals), and (4) a suite of benefits that are generally offered to all full-time employees.

Base Salary

Base salary is fixed and normally reviewed on an annual basis. Each year, we participate in compensation surveys specifically targeted at investment management companies, to monitor and maintain our competitiveness in the marketplace. Amundi US seeks to set base compensation at competitive market rates, taking into account the experience and responsibilities of the individual.

Bonus Plan

The bonuses for portfolio managers and analysts are decided by a combination of the following factors:

Portfolio Managers

The bonus plan is intended to provide a competitive level of annual bonus compensation that is tied to the individual achieving competitive investment performance. 40% of the bonus may be deferred over a three year period, vesting 1/3 each year. The deferral is to underpin long-term retention of key investment employees. This portion is also eligible for further investment and managed by the participant over the course of the three-year term.

Quantitative Investment Performance (70% overall weighting): The quantitative investment performance calculation is based on pre-tax performance of all of the accounts managed by the portfolio manager, which includes the fund and any other accounts managed by the portfolio manager. Performance is measured over one, three and five calendar year periods.

Fund performance is ranked against its peer group universe (60%) and a broad-based securities market index (40%), while institutional or separate accounts are measured specifically against the assigned broad-based market index (100%).

Qualitative Performance (30% overall weighting): The qualitative performance component includes specific objectives that are mutually established and evaluated by each portfolio manager and management.

Company Results: Company results affect a portfolio manager's actual bonus by a leverage factor of plus or minus a predetermined percentage.

For purposes of calculation, Amundi US's Portfolio Management Team applies a 70% weighting to Quantitative factors, and a 30% weighting to Qualitative factors.

Fixed Income Analysts

Amundi US's fixed income research analysts are compensated through base salary, incentive compensation and other longer-term awards, utilizing a similar structure to the fixed income portfolio management team. 70% of incentive compensation for analysts is tied to the performance of the portfolios to which they contribute. For the final 30%, custom composites are created for each strategy to which an analyst contributes to create a basis for relative performance measurement. 40% of the bonus may be deferred over a three year period, vesting 1/3 each year. This portion is also eligible for further investment and managed by the participant over the course of the three-year term.

Long Term Incentive Plan

The Amundi Group Long-Term Incentive Plan is designed to align the interests of our key leaders with those of shareholders and clients and supporting the achievement of the Company's business plan. Participants receive a "target-number" of performance shares for a nominal value. Each award grant will be split into three tranches. Each tranche accounts for approximately 1/3 of the awarded shares and stage vests over a 3-year period. The effective number of shares that will vest at each vesting date will depend on the value of three performance targets ("KPIs"). These KPIs will be the same for all beneficiaries of the LTI Plan worldwide and will be based on the global consolidated figures of the listed entity Amundi.

Three KPIs will be used to determine the actual number of vested shares at each vesting date.

- Net Income Ratio
- Cost to Income Ratio
- Net Inflows

AQR Capital Management, LLC ("AQR")

Compensation for Portfolio Managers that are Principals: The compensation for each of the portfolio managers that are a Principal of AQR is in the form of distributions based on the net income generated by AQR and each Principal's relative ownership in AQR. Net income distributions are a function of assets under management and performance of the funds and accounts managed by AQR. A Principal's relative ownership in AQR is based on cumulative research, leadership and other contributions to AQR. There is no direct linkage between assets under management, performance and compensation. However, there is an indirect linkage in that superior performance tends to attract assets and thus increase revenues. Each portfolio manager is also eligible to participate in AQR's 401(k) retirement plan which is offered to all employees of AQR.

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock")

The discussion below describes the portfolio managers' compensation as of December 31, 2020.

BlackRock's financial arrangements with its portfolio managers, its competitive compensation and its career path emphasis at all levels reflect the value senior management places on key resources. Compensation may include a variety of components and may vary from year to year based on a number of factors. The principal components of compensation include a base salary, a performance-based discretionary bonus, participation in various benefits programs and one or more of the incentive compensation programs established by BlackRock.

Base Compensation. Generally, portfolio managers receive base compensation based on their position with the firm.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation – Messrs. DeSpirito, Tapia and Zhao

Generally, discretionary incentive compensation for Fundamental Equities portfolio managers is based on a formulaic compensation program. BlackRock's formulaic portfolio manager compensation program is based on team revenue and pre-tax investment performance relative to appropriate competitors or benchmarks over 1-, 3- and 5-year performance periods, as applicable. In most cases, these benchmarks are the same as the benchmark or benchmarks against which the performance of the Funds or other accounts managed by the portfolio managers are measured. BlackRock's Chief Investment Officers determine the benchmarks or rankings against which the performance of funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio management team is compared and the period of time over which performance is evaluated. With respect to these portfolio managers, such benchmarks for the Funds and other accounts are:

Portfolio Manager	Benchmarks
Tony DeSpirito Franco Tapia David Zhao	50% SNP500NR2/50% SP5100OW Index; FTSE United States in GBP; MSCI All Country (AC) Americas Index; Russell 1000 Index (GBP); Russell 1000 Index (Gross Total Return); Russell 1000 Value Index (Total Return); Russell 1000 Value Index TR in GBP; Russell 1000 Value TR Customized Index Performance Benchmark JPY; Russell 1000, expressed in EUR; Russell MidCap Value Index; S&P 500 Net Dividends Reinvested Index (Net USD); S&P United States MidSmallCap Index; S&P US MidSmallCap Index (GBP).

A smaller element of portfolio manager discretionary compensation may include consideration of: financial results, expense control, profit margins, strategic planning and implementation, quality of client service, market share, corporate reputation, capital allocation, compliance and risk control, leadership, technology and innovation. These factors are considered collectively by BlackRock management and the relevant Chief Investment Officers.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation – Mses. Henige, Hsui and Whitelaw and Mr. Mason

Discretionary incentive compensation is a function of several components: the performance of BlackRock, Inc., the performance of the portfolio manager’s group within BlackRock, the investment performance, including risk-adjusted returns, of the firm’s assets under management or supervision by that portfolio manager relative to predetermined benchmarks, and the individual’s performance and contribution to the overall performance of these portfolios and BlackRock. In most cases, these benchmarks are the same as the benchmark or benchmarks against which the performance of the Funds or other accounts managed by the portfolio managers are measured. Among other things, BlackRock’s Chief Investment Officers make a subjective determination with respect to each portfolio manager’s compensation based on the performance of the Funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager relative to the various benchmarks. Performance of fixed income and multi-asset class funds is measured on a pre-tax and/or after-tax basis over various time periods including 1-, 3- and 5- year periods, as applicable. Performance of index funds is based on the performance of such funds relative to pre-determined tolerance bands around a benchmark, as applicable. The performance of Mses. Henige, Hsui and Whitelaw and Mr. Mason is not measured against a specific benchmark.

Discretionary Incentive Compensation – Ms. Uyehara and Mr. Mauro

Discretionary incentive compensation is a function of several components: the performance of BlackRock, Inc., the performance of the portfolio manager’s group within BlackRock, the investment performance, including risk-adjusted returns, of the firm’s assets under management or supervision by that portfolio manager relative to predetermined benchmarks, and the individual’s performance and contribution to the overall performance of these portfolios and BlackRock. In most cases, these benchmarks are the same as the benchmark or benchmarks against which the performance of the Funds or other accounts managed by the portfolio managers are measured. Among other things, BlackRock’s Chief Investment Officers make a subjective determination with respect to each portfolio manager’s compensation based on the performance of the Funds and other accounts managed by each portfolio manager relative to the various benchmarks. Performance of fixed income funds is measured on a pre-tax and/or after-tax basis over various time periods including 1-, 3- and 5- year periods, as applicable. With respect to these portfolio managers, such benchmarks for the Fund and other accounts are:

Portfolio Manager	Benchmarks
James Mauro	A combination of market-based indices (e.g., Bloomberg Barclays MBS Index and the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. TIPS 0-5 Years Index).
Karen Uyehara	A combination of market-based indices (e.g., Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index), certain customized indices and certain fund industry peer groups.

Distribution of Discretionary Incentive Compensation. Discretionary incentive compensation is distributed to portfolio managers in a combination of cash, deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards, and/or deferred cash awards that notionally track the return of certain BlackRock investment products.

Portfolio managers receive their annual discretionary incentive compensation in the form of cash. Portfolio managers whose total compensation is above a specified threshold also receive deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards annually as part of their discretionary incentive compensation. Paying a portion of discretionary incentive compensation in the form of deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock puts compensation earned by a portfolio manager for a given year “at risk” based on BlackRock’s ability to sustain and improve its performance over future periods. In some cases, additional deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock may be granted to certain key employees as part of a long-term incentive award to aid in retention, align interests with long-term shareholders and motivate performance. Deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards are generally granted in the form of BlackRock, Inc. restricted stock units that vest pursuant to the terms of the applicable plan and, once vested, settle in BlackRock, Inc. common stock. The portfolio managers of these Funds have deferred BlackRock, Inc. stock awards.

For certain portfolio managers, a portion of the discretionary incentive compensation is also distributed in the form of deferred cash awards that notionally track the returns of select BlackRock investment products they manage, which provides

direct alignment of portfolio manager discretionary incentive compensation with investment product results. Deferred cash awards vest ratably over a number of years and, once vested, settle in the form of cash. Only portfolio managers who manage specified products and whose total compensation is above a specified threshold are eligible to participate in the deferred cash award program.

Other Compensation Benefits. In addition to base salary and discretionary incentive compensation, portfolio managers may be eligible to receive or participate in one or more of the following:

Incentive Savings Plans — BlackRock, Inc. has created a variety of incentive savings plans in which BlackRock employees are eligible to participate, including a 401(k) plan, the BlackRock Retirement Savings Plan (RSP), and the BlackRock Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP). The employer contribution components of the RSP include a company match equal to 50% of the first 8% of eligible pay contributed to the plan capped at \$5,000 per year, and a company retirement contribution equal to 3-5% of eligible compensation up to the Internal Revenue Service limit (\$285,000 for 2020). The RSP offers a range of investment options, including registered investment companies and collective investment funds managed by the firm. BlackRock contributions follow the investment direction set by participants for their own contributions or, absent participant investment direction, are invested into a target date fund that corresponds to, or is closest to, the year in which the participant attains age 65. The ESPP allows for investment in BlackRock common stock at a 5% discount on the fair market value of the stock on the purchase date. Annual participation in the ESPP is limited to the purchase of 1,000 shares of common stock or a dollar value of \$25,000 based on its fair market value on the purchase date. All of the eligible portfolio managers are eligible to participate in these plans.

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (“CMIA”)

Portfolio manager direct compensation is typically comprised of a base salary, and an annual incentive award that is paid either in the form of a cash bonus if the size of the award is under a specified threshold, or, if the size of the award is over a specified threshold, the award is paid in a combination of a cash bonus, an equity incentive award, and deferred compensation. Equity incentive awards are made in the form of Ameriprise Financial restricted stock or, for more senior employees, both Ameriprise Financial restricted stock and stock options. The investment return credited on deferred compensation is based on the performance of specified funds advised by CMIA (“CMIA Funds”), in most cases including the CMIA Funds the portfolio manager manages.

Base salary is typically determined based on market data relevant to the employee’s position, as well as other factors including internal equity. Base salaries are reviewed annually, and increases are typically given as promotional increases, internal equity adjustments, or market adjustments.

Under the CMIA annual incentive plan for investment professionals, awards are discretionary, and the amount of incentive awards for investment team members is variable based on (1) an evaluation of the investment performance of the investment team of which the investment professional is a member, reflecting the performance (and client experience) of the funds or accounts the investment professional manages and, if applicable, reflecting the individual’s work as an investment research analyst, (2) the results of a peer and/or management review of the individual, taking into account attributes such as team participation, investment process followed, communications, and leadership, and (3) the amount of aggregate funding of the plan determined by senior management of Columbia Threadneedle Investments and Ameriprise Financial, which takes into account Columbia Threadneedle Investments revenues and profitability, as well as Ameriprise Financial profitability, historical plan funding levels and other factors. Columbia Threadneedle Investments revenues and profitability are largely determined by assets under management. In determining the allocation of incentive compensation to investment teams, the amount of assets and related revenues managed by the team is also considered. Individual awards are subject to a comprehensive risk adjustment review process to ensure proper reflection in remuneration of adherence to our controls and Code of Conduct.

Investment performance for a fund or other account is measured using a scorecard that compares account performance against benchmarks and/or peer groups. Account performance may also be compared to unaffiliated passively managed ETFs, taking into consideration the management fees of comparable passively managed ETFs, when available and as determined by CMIA. Consideration is given to relative performance over the one-, three- and five-year periods, with the largest weighting on the three-year comparison. For individuals and teams that manage multiple strategies and accounts, relative asset size is a key determinant in calculating the aggregate score, with weighting typically proportionate to actual assets. For investment leaders who have group management responsibilities, another factor in their evaluation is an

assessment of the group's overall investment performance. Exceptions to this general approach to bonuses exist for certain teams and individuals.

Equity incentive awards are designed to align participants' interests with those of the shareholders of Ameriprise Financial. Equity incentive awards vest over multiple years, so they help retain employees.

Deferred compensation awards are designed to align participants' interests with the investors in the CMIA Funds and other accounts they manage. The value of the deferral account is based on the performance of CMIA Funds. Employees have the option of selecting from various CMIA Funds for their deferral account, however portfolio managers must (other than by strict exception) allocate a minimum of 25% of their incentive awarded through the deferral program to the CMIA Fund(s) they manage. Deferrals vest over multiple years, so they help retain employees.

For all employees the benefit programs generally are the same, and are competitive within the financial services industry. Employees participate in a wide variety of plans, including options in Medical, Dental, Vision, Health Care and Dependent Spending Accounts, Life Insurance, Long Term Disability Insurance, 401(k), and a cash balance pension plan.

DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine")

The overall objective of the compensation program for the portfolio managers employed by the DoubleLine is for the DoubleLine to attract competent and expert investment professionals and to retain them over the long-term. Compensation is comprised of several components which, in the aggregate, are designed to achieve these objectives and to reward the DoubleLine's portfolio managers for their contribution to the success of the clients and the DoubleLine. The DoubleLine Portfolio managers are compensated through a combination of base salary, discretionary bonus and, in some cases, equity participation in the DoubleLine.

Salary. Salary is agreed to with managers at time of employment and is reviewed from time to time. It does not change significantly and often does not constitute a significant part of an portfolio managers' compensation.

Discretionary Bonus/Guaranteed Minimums. Portfolio managers receive discretionary bonuses. However, in some cases, pursuant to contractual arrangements, some portfolio managers may be entitled to a mandatory minimum bonus if the sum of their salary and profit sharing does not reach certain levels.

Equity Incentives. Some portfolio managers participate in equity incentives based on overall firm performance of the DoubleLine, through direct ownership interests in the DoubleLine. These ownership interests or participation interests provide eligible portfolio managers the opportunity to participate in the financial performance of the DoubleLine. Participation is generally determined in the discretion of the DoubleLine, taking into account factors relevant to the portfolio manager's contribution to the success of the DoubleLine.

Other Plans and Compensation Vehicles. Portfolio managers may elect to participate in the DoubleLine's 401(k) plan, to which they may contribute a portion of their pre- and post-tax compensation to the plan for investment on a tax-deferred basis. The DoubleLine may also choose, from time to time, to offer certain other compensation plans and vehicles, such as a deferred compensation plan, to portfolio managers.

Summary. As described above, an investment professional's total compensation is determined through a subjective process that evaluates numerous quantitative and qualitative factors, including the contribution made to the overall investment process. Not all factors apply to each employee and there is no particular weighting or formula for considering certain factors. Among the factors considered are: relative investment performance of portfolios (although there are no specific benchmarks or periods of time used in measuring performance); complexity of investment strategies; participation in the investment team's dialogue; contribution to business results and overall business strategy; success of marketing/business development efforts and client servicing; seniority/length of service with the firm; management and supervisory responsibilities; and fulfillment of the DoubleLine's leadership criteria.

Federated Investment Management Company

Mark Durbiano and Mr. Stuckwisch are each paid a fixed base salary and a variable annual incentive. Base salary is determined within a market competitive, position-specific salary range, based on the portfolio manager's experience and performance. The annual incentive amount is determined based primarily on Investment Product Performance (IPP) and may also include a discretionary component based on a variety of factors deemed relevant, such as financial measures and performance, and may be paid entirely in cash, or in a combination of cash and restricted stock of Federated Hermes, Inc. ("Federated Hermes"). The total combined annual incentive opportunity is intended to be competitive in the market for this portfolio manager role.

IPP is measured on a rolling one, three and five calendar year pre-tax gross return basis versus the Fund's benchmark (i.e., Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index) and versus a designated peer group of comparable accounts. Performance periods are adjusted if a portfolio manager has been managing an account for less than five years; accounts with less than one year of performance history under a portfolio manager may be excluded.

As noted below, Mr. Durbiano is also the portfolio manager for other accounts in addition to the Fund. Such other accounts may have different benchmarks and performance measures. The allocation or weighting given to the performance of the Fund or other accounts or activities for which Mr. Durbiano is responsible when his compensation is calculated may be equal or can vary.

In addition, Mr. Durbiano has oversight responsibility for other portfolios that he does not personally manage and serves on one or more Investment Teams that establish guidelines on various performance drivers (e.g., currency, duration, sector, volatility and/or yield curve) for taxable, fixed-income accounts. A portion of the IPP score is based on Federated Hermes' senior management's assessment of team contributions.

Mr. Stuckwisch also provides research and analytical services for other accounts in addition to the Fund. Such other accounts may have different benchmarks and performance measures. The allocation or weighting given to the performance of the Fund or other accounts or activities for which Mr. Stuckwisch is responsible when his compensation is calculated may be equal or can vary.

For purposes of calculating the annual incentive amount, each account managed by Mr. Durbiano currently is categorized into one of two IPP groups (which may be adjusted periodically). Within each performance measurement period and IPP group, IPP currently is calculated on the basis of an assigned weighting to each account managed or activity engaged in by the portfolio manager and included in the IPP groups. For Mr. Durbiano, at the account level, the weighting assigned to the Fund is lesser than or equal to the weighting assigned to certain other accounts or activities and is greater than or equal to the weighting assigned to certain other accounts or activities used to determine IPP (but can be adjusted periodically). For purposes of calculating the annual incentive amount, each account managed by Mr. Stuckwisch currently is categorized into one IPP group (which may be adjusted periodically). Within each performance measurement period and IPP group, IPP currently is calculated on the basis of an assigned weighting to each account managed or activity engaged in by the portfolio manager and included in the IPP groups. For Mr. Stuckwisch, at the account level, the weighting assigned to the Fund is equal to the weighting assigned to certain other accounts or activities used to determine IPP (but can be adjusted periodically). A portion of the bonus tied to the IPP score may be adjusted based on management's assessment of overall contributions to account performance and any other factors as deemed relevant. Pursuant to the terms of a business agreement, Mr. Durbiano's annual incentives may include certain guaranteed amounts.

Any individual allocations from the discretionary pool may be determined, by executive management on a discretionary basis using various factors, such as, for example, on a product, strategy or asset class basis, and considering overall contributions and any other factors deemed relevant (and may be adjusted periodically).

Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco")

Invesco seeks to maintain a compensation program that is competitively positioned to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals. Portfolio managers receive a base salary, an incentive cash bonus opportunity and a deferred compensation opportunity. Portfolio manager compensation is reviewed and may be modified each year as appropriate to reflect changes in the market, as well as to adjust the factors used to determine bonuses to promote competitive fund performance. Invesco evaluates competitive market compensation by reviewing compensation survey results conducted by an

independent third party of investment industry compensation. Each portfolio manager’s compensation consists of the following three elements:

Base Salary. Each portfolio manager is paid a base salary. In setting the base salary, Invesco’s intention is to be competitive in light of the particular portfolio manager’s experience and responsibilities.

Annual Bonus. The portfolio managers are eligible, along with other employees of Invesco, to participate in a discretionary year-end bonus pool. The Compensation Committee of Invesco Ltd. reviews and approves the firm-wide bonus pool based upon progress against strategic objectives and annual operating plan, including investment performance and financial results. In addition, while having no direct impact on individual bonuses, assets under management are considered when determining the starting bonus funding levels. Each portfolio manager is eligible to receive an annual cash bonus which is based on quantitative (i.e. investment performance) and non-quantitative factors (which may include, but are not limited to, individual performance, risk management and teamwork).

Each portfolio manager’s compensation is linked to the pre-tax investment performance of the funds/accounts managed by the portfolio manager as described in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Subadviser	Performance time period ¹
Invesco ²	One-, Three- and Five-year performance against fund peer group

¹ Rolling time periods based on calendar year-end.

² Portfolio Managers may be granted an annual deferral award that vests on a pro-rata basis over a four-year period.

High investment performance (against applicable peer group and/or benchmarks) would deliver compensation generally associated with top pay in the industry (determined by reference to the third-party provided compensation survey information) and poor investment performance (versus applicable peer group) would result in low bonus compared to the applicable peer group or no bonus at all. These decisions are reviewed and approved collectively by senior leadership which has responsibility for executing the compensation approach across the organization.

Deferred / Long Term Compensation. Portfolio managers may be granted a deferred compensation award based on a firm-wide bonus pool approved by the Compensation Committee of Invesco Ltd. Deferred compensation awards may take the form of annual deferral awards or long-term equity awards. Annual deferral awards may be granted as an annual stock deferral award or an annual fund deferral award. Annual stock deferral awards are settled in Invesco Ltd. common shares. Annual fund deferral awards are notionally invested in certain Invesco funds selected by the portfolio manager and are settled in cash. Long-term equity awards are settled in Invesco Ltd. common shares. Both annual deferral awards and long-term equity awards have a four-year ratable vesting schedule. The vesting period aligns the interests of the portfolio managers with the long-term interests of clients and shareholders and encourages retention.

Retirement and health and welfare arrangements. Portfolio managers are eligible to participate in retirement and health and welfare plans and programs that are available generally to all employees.

Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. (“Jacobs Levy”)

Each portfolio manager receives a fixed salary and a percentage of the profits of Jacobs Levy, which is based upon the portfolio manager’s ownership interest in the firm. Jacobs Levy’s profits are derived from the fees the firm receives from managing client accounts. For most client accounts, the firm receives a fee based upon a percentage of assets under management (the “basic fee”). For some accounts, the firm receives a fee that is adjusted based upon the performance of the account compared to a benchmark. The type of performance adjusted fee, the measurement period for the fee and the benchmark vary by client. In some cases, the basic fee is adjusted based upon the trailing returns (e.g., annualized trailing 12 quarter returns) of the account relative to an annualized benchmark return plus a specified number of basis points. In other cases, the firm receives the basic fee and a percentage of the profits in excess of a benchmark.

Lazard Asset Management LLC (“Lazard”)

Lazard’s portfolio managers are generally responsible for managing multiple types of accounts that may, or may not, invest in securities in which the Fund may invest or pursue a strategy similar to the Fund’s strategies. Portfolio managers responsible for managing the Fund may also manage sub-advised registered investment companies, collective investment trusts, unregistered funds and/or other pooled investment vehicles, separate accounts, separately managed account programs (often referred to as “wrap accounts”) and model portfolios.

Lazard compensates portfolio managers by a competitive salary and bonus structure, which is determined both quantitatively and qualitatively. Salary and bonus are paid in cash, stock and restricted interests in funds managed by Lazard or its affiliates. Portfolio managers are compensated on the performance of the aggregate group of portfolios managed by the teams of which they are a member rather than for a specific fund or account. Various factors are considered in the determination of a portfolio manager’s compensation. All of the portfolios managed by a portfolio manager are comprehensively evaluated to determine his or her positive and consistent performance contribution over time. Further factors include the amount of assets in the portfolios as well as qualitative aspects that reinforce Lazard’s investment philosophy.

Total compensation is generally not fixed, but rather is based on the following factors: (i) leadership, teamwork and commitment, (ii) maintenance of current knowledge and opinions on companies owned in the portfolio; (iii) generation and development of new investment ideas, including the quality of security analysis and identification of appreciation catalysts; (iv) ability and willingness to develop and share ideas on a team basis; and (v) the performance results of the portfolios managed by the investment teams of which the portfolio manager is a member.

Variable bonus is based on the portfolio manager’s quantitative performance as measured by his or her ability to make investment decisions that contribute to the pre-tax absolute and relative returns of the accounts managed by the teams of which the portfolio manager is a member, by comparison of each account to a predetermined benchmark, generally as set forth in the prospectus or other governing document, over the current fiscal year and the longer-term performance of such account, as well as performance of the account relative to peers. The portfolio manager’s bonus also can be influenced by subjective measurement of the manager’s ability to help others make investment decisions. A portion of a portfolio manager’s variable bonus is awarded under a deferred compensation arrangement pursuant to which the portfolio manager may allocate certain amounts awarded among certain Lazard Portfolios, in shares that vest in two to three years. Certain portfolio managers’ bonus compensation may be tied to a fixed percentage of revenue or assets generated by the accounts managed by such portfolio management teams.

Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”)

The firm’s rewards program is designed to be market-competitive and align our compensation with the goals of our clients. This alignment is achieved through an emphasis on deferred awards, which incentivizes our investment personnel to focus on long-term alpha generation.

Our incentive model is designed to compensate for quantitative and qualitative objectives achieved during the performance year. An individual’s final annual incentive award is tied to the firm’s overall performance, the team’s investment performance, as well as individual performance.

Awards are paid in cash on an annual basis; however, some portfolio managers may receive a portion of their annual incentive award in deferred vehicles. Annual incentive as a percentage of fixed pay varies with the profitability of the firm and the product team.

The following factors encompass our investment professional rewards program.

- Base salary
- Annual cash incentive
- Long-Term Incentive Plan
 - Deferred cash for investment
 - BNY Mellon restricted stock units and/or
 - Mellon Investments Corporation equity

Awards for selected senior portfolio managers are based on a two-stage model: an opportunity range based on the current level of business and an assessment of long-term business value. A significant portion of the opportunity awarded is structured and based upon the performance of the portfolio manager's accounts relative to the performance of appropriate peers, with longer-term performance more heavily weighted.

Nationwide Asset Management, LLC ("NWAM")

NWAM's compensation program consists of base salary, annual incentives and long-term incentives; hereby known as "Compensation Structure." Annually, the "Compensation Structure" is reviewed for competitiveness by using the McLagan Compensation surveys.

The "Compensation Structure" is designed to motivate and reward individual and team actions and behaviors that drive a high-performance organization and deliver risk-adjusted investment returns that are aligned with the strategy of Nationwide and our business partners.

- Align interests of NWAM and business partners and foster collaboration
- Base a substantial portion of NWAM compensation directly on NWAM
- Recognize qualitative and well as quantitative performance
- Encourage a higher level of intelligent investment risk taking and entrepreneurial attitudes and behaviors
- Provide a high degree of "line of sight" for NWAM participants and other business partners
- Attract and retain individuals with skills critical to the NWAM strategy
- Target median total compensation for the industry
- Utilize variable compensation (annual and long term) to close compensation market gaps.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC ("NBIA")

NBIA's compensation philosophy is one that focuses on rewarding performance and incentivizing our employees. NBIA is also focused on creating a compensation process that it believes is fair, transparent, and competitive with the market.

Compensation for Portfolio Managers consists of fixed (salary) and variable (bonus) compensation but is more heavily weighted on the variable portion of total compensation and is paid from a team compensation pool made available to the portfolio management team with which the Portfolio Manager is associated. The size of the team compensation pool is determined based on a formula that takes into consideration a number of factors including the pre-tax revenue that is generated by that particular portfolio management team, less certain adjustments. The bonus portion of the compensation is discretionary and is determined on the basis of a variety of criteria, including investment performance (including the aggregate multi-year track record), utilization of central resources (including research, sales and operations/support), business building to further the longer term sustainable success of the investment team, effective team/people management, and overall contribution to the success of NBIA. Certain Portfolio Managers may manage products other than mutual funds, such as high net worth separate accounts. For the management of these accounts, a Portfolio Manager may generally receive a percentage of pre-tax revenue determined on a monthly basis less certain deductions. The percentage of revenue a Portfolio Manager receives pursuant to this arrangement will vary based on certain revenue thresholds.

The terms of NBIA's long-term retention incentives are as follows:

Employee-Owned Equity. Certain employees (primarily senior leadership and investment professionals) participate in NBIA's equity ownership structure, which was designed to incentivize and retain key personnel. In addition, in prior years certain employees may have elected to have a portion of their compensation delivered in the form of equity. NBIA also offers an equity acquisition program which allows employees a more direct opportunity to invest in NBIA. For confidentiality and privacy reasons, NBIA cannot disclose individual equity holdings or program participation.

Contingent Compensation. Certain employees may participate in the Neuberger Berman Group Contingent Compensation Plan (the "CCP") to serve as a means to further align the interests of our employees with the success of the firm and the interests of our clients, and to reward continued employment. Under the CCP, up to 20% of a participant's annual total compensation in excess of \$500,000 is contingent and subject to vesting. The contingent amounts are maintained in a notional account that is tied to the performance of a portfolio of NBIA investment strategies as specified by the firm on an employee-by-employee basis. By having a participant's contingent compensation tied to NBIA investment strategies, each

employee is given further incentive to operate as a prudent risk manager and to collaborate with colleagues to maximize performance across all business areas. In the case of members of investment teams, including Portfolio Managers, the CCP is currently structured so that such employees have exposure to the investment strategies of their respective teams as well as the broader NBIA portfolio.

Restrictive Covenants. Most investment professionals, including Portfolio Managers, are subject to notice periods and restrictive covenants which include employee and client non-solicit restrictions as well as restrictions on the use of confidential information. In addition, depending on participation levels, certain senior professionals who have received equity grants have also agreed to additional notice and transition periods and, in some cases, non-compete restrictions. For confidentiality and privacy reasons, NBIA cannot disclose individual restrictive covenant arrangements.

Newton Investment Management Limited (“Newton”)

Our employees are remunerated using a combination of base salary, discretionary annual cash bonus and/or participation in a discretionary deferred incentive arrangement. From the 2019 performance year onwards (awards made in February 2020), discretionary deferred incentive arrangements now include a mix of a long-term incentive plan (LTIP), which has Newton real equity, and awards under a new deferred cash plan linked to the performance of a basket of Newton-managed portfolios (pooled vehicles). This new approach aligns our rewards more closely with clients, and provides employees with a more balanced discretionary incentive arrangement. Most discretionary incentive-eligible employees now receive 50% of their deferred awards in the new deferred cash plan.

For portfolio managers, half of the deferred cash award (i.e. a quarter of the discretionary deferred incentive awarded) is linked to the performance of a portfolio (pooled vehicle) where they form part of the portfolio management team, and the remaining half is linked to the performance of the Newton-wide basket of portfolios. It is intended that discretionary incentive awards will be made annually with a three-year vesting period. For equity awards, the vesting period will be followed by a minimum further six-month and one-day holding period. From 2020, vested equity awards can be held without time limit; previous awards can be held for up to a maximum of seven or ten years depending on when they were awarded.

The value of the real equity component of the discretionary incentives is directly related to Newton’s financial performance and emphasizes rewarding top performers, while respecting our team culture. The class of shares, which the participants hold, is non-voting and non-dividend-bearing and the parent company (holding dividend-bearing Newton shares with voting rights) retains 100% control of Newton.

Newton’s compensation structure is designed to reward those professionals who deliver strong long-term performance and do not create inappropriate risk exposure for the firm or its clients. We utilize an online appraisal system to evaluate the performance of all employees (including our investment professionals) on an annual basis. The system incorporates the use of multiple appraisers, which may include direct reports, peers or colleagues from within the investment team and other areas of the business, resulting in an assessment that combines feedback from each individual. Additionally, input from the risk and compliance team on employees’ conduct is collected as part of the appraisal process and can have an impact on discretionary incentive awards, this aims to protect against excessive risk-taking and to seek to emphasize appropriate conduct/behavior. Analysts’ annual performance appraisals consist of both quantitative and qualitative contributions. The quantitative piece is based upon the performance of the analyst’s investment recommendations over one, three and five years, weighted heavily towards the three and five year numbers. Qualitative assessment includes contribution to the investment debates that help shape our macro views and thematic backdrop; interaction with, and responsiveness to, the wider team and their specific requirements; leadership and communication skills; and collaborative behavior.

Our portfolio managers’ and analysts’ key performance indicators (KPIs) have a specific reference to Newton’s RI philosophy and the implementation of Newton’s integrated ESG approach. Newton formally incorporates ESG considerations as a portion of all investment staff performance evaluations. The size of the proportion varies by role in the investment area. The compensation is linked to the overall assessment at the end of the year (of which ESG evaluation is a proportion).

Additionally, in 2019, Newton launched an all-employee long-term incentive plan (LTIP for all), under which all eligible employees are able to receive an award of notional shares in Newton. Awards under LTIP for all typically have a three-year vesting period. To date, three awards have been made under LTIP for all. These awards are not shares in Newton but they are marked to market against the Newton share price.

Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC (“TSW”)

TSW believes the firm’s compensation structure is competitive within the industry, both nationally and regionally. The Portfolio Managers for the NVIT Multi-Manager Mid Cap Value Fund are Brett P. Hawkins, CFA and R. Michael Creager, CFA. Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Creager are considered key employees and are subject to the following compensation description:

TSW’s compensation strategy is to provide competitive base salaries commensurate with an individual’s responsibility and provide incentive bonus awards that may significantly exceed base salary. Annually, the TSW Compensation Committee is responsible for determining the discretionary bonuses, utilizing an analytical and qualitative assessment process. While it is not a formulaic decision, factors used to determine compensation are: commitment to TSW’s core values (Focus, Integrity, Teamwork, and Excellence), long-term performance, the product’s strategic position in the overall success of TSW, and support of marketing/client service commitments. Some associates may be awarded cash bonuses, and deferred TSW equity grants. All qualified employees participate in the TSW Employees’ Retirement Plan.

WCM Investment Management, LLC (“WCM”)

Compensation for WCM portfolio management personnel is determined by research team leaders in conjunction with WCM’s Leadership Team, and consists of 1) a salary with 2) a possible bonus, 3) a possible revenue-share, and 4) a possible equity component.

1. **Base Salary.** Salary levels are based on the individual’s degree of industry tenure, experience, and responsibilities at the firm.
2. **Discretionary bonus.** The bonus component is discretionary, and is based on qualitative employee performance measures, such as our “return on time” evaluation, contribution to the portfolio team, management of their portfolios, and other responsibilities (e.g., personnel management) at the firm. Furthermore, the overall performance of WCM (e.g., total assets under management, company profitability) will also impact this compensation component.
3. **Revenue share.** Portfolio managers may share in the revenue generated by the investment strategy for which they are responsible.
4. **Equity ownership.** Finally, portfolio managers may also receive compensation in the form of offers of equity ownership and the consequent distributions therefrom.

Portfolio managers are also eligible to participate in the company’s “401(k)” Employee Savings Plan, which includes an annual company contribution based on the profitability of the firm.

Upon termination or retirement, an equity shareholder’s stake in the firm is repurchased by WCM at book value.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”)

Wellington Management receives a fee based on the assets under management of the NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund and the NVIT Real Estate Fund (the “Funds”) as set forth in the Subadvisory Agreement between Wellington Management, Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust and Nationwide Fund Advisors on behalf of each Fund. Wellington Management pays its investment professionals out of its total revenues, including the advisory fees earned with respect to the Funds. The following information is as of December 31, 2020.

Wellington Management’s compensation structure is designed to attract and retain high-caliber investment professionals necessary to deliver high quality investment management services to its clients. Wellington Management’s compensation of each Fund’s managers listed in the prospectus who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds (“Portfolio Managers”) includes a base salary and incentive components. The base salary for each Portfolio Manager who is a partner (a “Partner”) of Wellington Management Group LLP, the ultimate holding company of Wellington Management, is generally a fixed amount that is determined by the managing partners of Wellington Management Group LLP. The base salary for the other Investment Professional is determined by the Investment Professional’s experience and performance in his role as an Investment Professional. Base salaries for Wellington Management’s employees are reviewed annually and may be adjusted based on the recommendation of an Investment Professional’s manager, using guidelines established by Wellington Management’s Compensation Committee, which has final oversight responsibility for base salaries of employees of the firm. Each Portfolio Manager is eligible to receive an incentive payment based on the revenues earned by Wellington

Management from the Fund managed by the Portfolio Manager and generally each other account managed by such Portfolio Manager. Each Portfolio Manager's incentive payment relating to the relevant Fund is linked to the gross pre-tax performance of the portion of the Fund managed by the Portfolio Manager compared to the benchmark index and/or peer group identified below over one, three and five-year periods, with an emphasis on five year results. Wellington Management applies similar incentive compensation structures (although the benchmarks or peer groups, time periods and rates may differ) to other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers, including accounts with performance fees.

Portfolio-based incentives across all accounts managed by an investment professional can, and typically do, represent a significant portion of an investment professional's overall compensation; incentive compensation varies significantly by individual and can vary significantly from year to year. The Portfolio Managers may also be eligible for bonus payments based on their overall contribution to Wellington Management's business operations. Senior management at Wellington Management may reward individuals as it deems appropriate based on other factors. Each Partner is eligible to participate in a Partner-funded tax qualified retirement plan, the contributions to which are made pursuant to an actuarial formula. Messrs. Chally, McLane and Stoesser are Partners.

Fund	Benchmark Index and/or Peer Group for Incentive Period
NVIT Multi-Manager Small Cap Growth Fund	Russell 2000 Growth Index
NVIT Real Estate Fund	Dow Jones US Select Real Estate Securities Index

Wells Capital Management, Inc. ("WellsCap")

The compensation structure for WellsCap's Portfolio Managers includes a competitive fixed base salary plus variable incentives, payable annually and over a longer-term period. WellsCap participates in third party investment management compensation surveys for market-based compensation information to help support individual pay decisions. In addition to surveys, WellsCap also considers prior professional experience, tenure, seniority and a Portfolio Manager's team size, scope and assets under management when determining his/her fixed base salary. In addition, Portfolio Managers, who meet the eligibility requirements, may participate in Wells Fargo's 401(k) plan that features a limited matching contribution. Eligibility for and participation in this plan is on the same basis for all employees.

WellsCap's investment incentive program plays an important role in aligning the interests of our portfolio managers, investment team members, clients and shareholders. Incentive awards for portfolio managers are determined based on a review of relative investment and business/team performance. Investment performance is generally evaluated for 1, 3, and 5-year performance results, with a predominant weighting on the 3- and 5- year time periods, versus the relevant benchmarks and/or peer groups consistent with the investment style. In the case of each Fund, the benchmark(s) against which the performance of the Fund's portfolio may be compared for these purposes generally are indicated in the "Average Annual Total Returns" table in the Prospectus. Once determined, incentives are awarded to portfolio managers annually, with a portion awarded as annual cash and a portion awarded as long-term incentive. The long-term portion of incentives generally carry a pro-rated vesting schedule over a three-year period. For many of our portfolio managers, WellsCap further requires a portion of their annual long-term award be allocated directly into each strategy they manage through a deferred compensation vehicle. In addition, our investment team members who are eligible for long-term awards also have the opportunity to invest up to 100% of their awards into investment strategies they support (through a deferred compensation vehicle).

OTHER MANAGED ACCOUNTS

The following chart summarizes information regarding accounts, including the Fund(s), for which each portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities. Accounts are grouped into the following three categories: (1) mutual funds; (2) other pooled investment vehicles; and (3) other accounts. To the extent that any of these accounts pay advisory fees that are based on account performance ("performance-based fees"), information on those accounts is provided separately.

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited	

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Matthew Williams, CFA	Mutual Funds: 1 account, \$313.1 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 6 accounts, \$8.74 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC	
Robert Hofmann, CFA	Mutual Funds: 1 account, \$13 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 13 accounts, \$18.4 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$2.10 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 29 accounts, \$9.32 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$262 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Tobias Kohls, CFA, FRM	Mutual Funds: 1 account, \$13 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$3.60 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 9 accounts, \$1.20 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
American Century Investment Management, Inc.	
Phillip N. Davidson, CFA	Mutual Funds: 23 accounts, \$33.61 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$2.44 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 6 accounts, \$910.45 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Michael Liss, CFA	Mutual Funds: 17 accounts, \$28.80 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$2.44 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 6 accounts, \$910.45 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Kevin Toney, CFA	Mutual Funds: 17 accounts, \$28.80 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$2.44 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 6 accounts, \$910.45 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Brian Woglom, CFA	Mutual Funds: 23 accounts, \$33.611 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$2.44 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 5 accounts, \$908.77 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.	

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Kenneth J. Monaghan	Mutual Funds: 8 accounts, \$1.97 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 19 accounts, \$5.60 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 4 accounts, \$455 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Jonathan M. Duensing, CFA	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$553.4 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 12 accounts, \$2.04 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 13 accounts, \$4.18 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
AQR Capital Management, LLC	
Michele L. Aghassi, Ph.D.	Mutual Funds: 29 accounts, \$14.79 billion total assets (1 account, \$134.6 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$5.33 billion total assets (5 accounts, \$3.74 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 11 accounts, \$4.8 billion total assets (4 accounts, \$1.8 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Andrea Frazzini, Ph.D., M.S.	Mutual Funds: 34 accounts, \$16.23 billion total assets (1 account, \$134.6 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 13 accounts, \$6.34 billion total assets (10 accounts, \$4.75 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 24 accounts, \$14.87 billion total assets (6 accounts, \$3.87 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Ronen Israel, M.A.	Mutual Funds: 42 accounts, \$21.95 billion total assets (1 account, \$134.6 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 29 accounts, \$8.88 billion total assets (26 accounts, \$7.28 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 30 accounts, \$18.55 billion total assets (11 accounts, \$7.51 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Lars N. Nielsen, M.Sc.	Mutual Funds: 39 accounts, \$21.15 billion total assets (1 account, \$134.6 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 29 accounts, \$8.88 billion total assets (26 accounts, \$7.28 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 30 accounts, \$18.55 billion total assets (11 accounts, \$7.51 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
BlackRock Investment Management, LLC	
Alan Mason	Mutual Funds: 364 accounts, \$1.72 trillion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Jennifer Hsui, CFA	Mutual Funds: 336 accounts, \$1.67 trillion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 63 accounts, \$92.13 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 30 accounts, \$33.26 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Amy Whitelaw	Mutual Funds: 342 accounts, \$1.62 trillion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 114 accounts, \$50.57 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Suzanne Henige, CFA	Mutual Funds: 80 accounts, \$161.4 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 5 accounts, \$3.71 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
James Mauro	Mutual Funds: 102 accounts, \$479.7 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Karen Uyehara	Mutual Funds: 56 accounts, \$258.3 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 35 accounts, \$100.2 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$1.40 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 55 accounts, \$92.70 billion total assets (4 accounts, \$2.73 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Tony DeSpirito	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$26.40 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$3.39 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 4 accounts, \$688.6 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
David Zhao	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$26.40 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$3.39 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 4 accounts, \$688.6 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Franco Tapia	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$26.40 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$3.39 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 4 accounts, \$688.6 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC	

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Fred Copper, CFA	Mutual Funds: 6 accounts, \$6.4 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 1 account, \$24.7 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 14 accounts, \$169.1 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Daisuke Nomoto, CMA (SAAJ)	Mutual Funds: 5 accounts, \$5.6 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 2 accounts, \$1.3 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 11 accounts, \$11.5 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
DoubleLine Capital LP	
Jeffrey E. Gundlach	Mutual Funds: 35 accounts, \$101.96 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 16 accounts, \$8.19 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$2.15 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 76 accounts, \$20.83 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$925.6 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Jeffrey J. Sherman, CFA	Mutual Funds: 22 accounts, \$41.37 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$2.85 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 19 accounts, \$7.82 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Federated Investment Management Company	
Mark E. Durbiano, CFA	Mutual Funds: 21 accounts, \$18.4 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 3 accounts, \$306.4 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 5 accounts, \$260.7 million total assets (1 account, \$94.5 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Randal Stuckwisch, CFA	Mutual Funds: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Invesco Advisers, Inc.	
Ronald J. Zibelli, Jr., CFA	Mutual Funds: 8 accounts, \$18.49 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 2 accounts, \$151.7 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 1 account, \$100,000 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Ash Shah, CFA, CPA	Mutual Funds: 5 accounts, \$10.62 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 1 account, \$95.4 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc.	
Bruce I. Jacobs, Ph.D.	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.8 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 15 accounts, \$2.4 billion total assets (1 account, \$130.1 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 91 accounts, \$7.6 billion total assets (7 accounts, \$2.5 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Kenneth N. Levy, CFA	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.8 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 15 accounts, \$2.4 billion total assets (1 account, \$130.1 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 91 accounts, \$7.6 billion total assets (7 accounts, \$2.5 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Lazard Asset Management LLC	
Paul Moghtader	Mutual Funds: 10 accounts, \$2.29 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 28 accounts, \$3.36 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 59 accounts, \$15.28 billion total assets (6 accounts, \$11.1 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Taras Ivanenko, Ph.D.	Mutual Funds: 10 accounts, \$2.29 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 28 accounts, \$3.36 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 59 accounts, \$15.28 billion total assets (6 accounts, \$11.1 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Susanne Willumsen	Mutual Funds: 10 accounts, \$2.29 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 28 accounts, \$3.36 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 59 accounts, \$15.28 billion total assets (6 accounts, \$11.1 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Stephen Russell, CFA	Mutual Funds: 1 account, \$ 212.8 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 6 accounts, \$955.7 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 8 accounts, \$ 1.18 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Thomas Boyle	Mutual Funds: 1 account, \$ 212.8 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 6 accounts, \$955.7 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 8 accounts, \$ 1.18 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Mellon Investments Corporation	

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Vassilis Dagioglu	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.87 billion total assets (1 account, \$23 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 42 accounts, \$21.53 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 28 accounts, \$5.09 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
James H. Stavena	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.87 billion total assets (1 account, \$23 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 42 accounts, \$21.53 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 28 accounts, \$5.09 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Dimitri Curtil	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.87 billion total assets (1 account, \$23 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 42 accounts, \$21.53 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 28 accounts, \$5.09 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Torrey K. Zaches, CFA	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$3.87 billion total assets (1 account, \$23 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 42 accounts, \$21.53 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 28 accounts, \$5.09 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Brian C. Ferguson	Mutual Funds: 4 accounts, \$2.51 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 2 accounts, \$338 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 28 accounts, \$2.91 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$91 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
John C. Bailer, CFA	Mutual Funds: 5 accounts, \$1.42 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 14 accounts, \$1.91 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$29 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
David S. Intoppa	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$4.69 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 2 accounts, \$338 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 45 accounts, \$5.01 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Nationwide Asset Management, LLC	
Gary S. Davis, CFA	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$3.65 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Gary R. Hunt, CFA	Mutual Funds: 2 accounts, \$722 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 2 accounts, \$222 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Chad W. Finefrock, CFA	Mutual Funds: 9 accounts, \$866 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 1 account, \$4.42 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Corsan Maley	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$3.65 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 6 accounts, \$8.09 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC	
Thanos Bardas	Mutual Funds: 12 accounts, \$4.34 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 41 accounts, \$3.81 billion total assets (1 account, \$174 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 106 accounts, \$26.85 billion total assets (17 accounts, \$488 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
David M. Brown, CFA	Mutual Funds: 13 accounts, \$4.65 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 69 accounts, \$24.73 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$2.03 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 109 accounts, \$32.48 billion total assets (15 accounts, \$544 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Nathan Kush	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$616 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 9 accounts, \$1.02 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 20 accounts, \$6.64 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Bradley C. Tank	Mutual Funds: 18 accounts, \$4.35 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 29 accounts, \$4.74 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$1.86 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 44 accounts, \$4.36 billion total assets (12 accounts, \$399 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Thomas A. Sontag	Mutual Funds: 5 accounts, \$832 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 11 accounts, \$646 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 27 accounts, \$5.21 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Richard S. Nackenson	Mutual Funds: 2 accounts, \$841 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 1 account, \$611 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 622 accounts, \$1.36 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Newton Investment Management Limited	
Jeff Munroe	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$851 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 8 accounts, \$3.75 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 10 accounts, \$4.25 billion total assets (3 accounts, \$1.51 billion total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Yuko Takano	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$851 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 3 accounts, \$316 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 3 accounts, \$823 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC	
R. Michael Creager, CFA	Mutual Funds: 3 accounts, \$2.51 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 1 account, \$100.5 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 19 accounts, \$1.41 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Brett P. Hawkins, CFA	Mutual Funds: 5 accounts, \$2.55 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 3 accounts, \$187.3 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 34 accounts, \$2.49 billion total assets (1 account, \$18 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
WCM Investment Management, LLC	
Jonathon Detter, CFA	Mutual Funds: 4 accounts, \$594.24 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 7 accounts, \$271.36 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Anthony B. Glickhouse, CFA	Mutual Funds: 4 accounts, \$594.24 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 7 accounts, \$271.36 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Patrick McGee, CFA	Mutual Funds: 4 accounts, \$594.24 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 0 accounts, \$0 total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 7 accounts, \$271.36 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

Name of Portfolio Manager	Number of Accounts Managed by Each Portfolio Manager and Total Assets by Category (As of December 31, 2020)
Wellington Management Company LLP	
Mammen Chally, CFA	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$24.5 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 11 accounts, \$2.02 billion total assets (1 account, \$6.9 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 13 accounts, \$1.81 billion total assets (1 account, \$347.8 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Douglas McLane, CFA	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$24.5 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 23 accounts, \$2.5 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$167.98 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 40 accounts, \$2.01 billion total assets (1 account, \$347.8 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
David Siegle, CFA	Mutual Funds: 11 accounts, \$ 24.5 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 10 accounts, \$2.02 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 13 accounts, \$1.81 billion total assets (1 account, \$347.8 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Bradford D. Stoesser	Mutual Funds: 12 accounts, \$1.17 billion total assets (2 accounts, \$60.2 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 43 accounts, \$1.17 billion total assets (7 accounts, \$145.3 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 67 accounts, \$1.41 billion total assets (8 accounts, \$434.1 million total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Wells Capital Management, Inc.	
Christopher J. Warner, CFA	Mutual Funds: 9 accounts, \$7.49 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$830.36 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 37 accounts, \$2.94 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
Michael T. Smith, CFA	Mutual Funds: 9 accounts, \$7.49 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Pooled Investment Vehicles: 4 accounts, \$830.36 million total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)
	Other Accounts: 37 accounts, \$2.94 billion total assets (0 accounts, \$0 total assets for which the advisory fee is based on performance)

POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Aberdeen Standard Alternative Funds Limited (“Aberdeen Standard Investments”)

The portfolio managers’ management of “other accounts” may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of a Fund’s investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as the Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby the portfolio manager could favor one account over another. However, Aberdeen Standard Investments believes that these risks are mitigated by the fact that: (i) accounts with like investment strategies managed by a particular portfolio manager are generally managed in a similar fashion, subject to exceptions to account for particular investment restrictions or policies applicable only to certain accounts, differences in cash flows and account sizes, and similar factors; and (ii) portfolio manager personal trading is monitored to avoid potential conflicts. In

addition, Aberdeen Standard Investments has adopted trade allocation procedures that require equitable allocation of trade orders for a particular security among participating accounts.

In some cases, another account managed by the same portfolio manager may compensate ASI based on the performance of the portfolio held by that account. The existence of such a performance-based fee may create additional conflicts of interest for the portfolio manager in the allocation of management time, resources and investment opportunities.

Another potential conflict could include instances in which securities considered as investments for the Fund also may be appropriate for other investment accounts managed by Aberdeen Standard Investments or its affiliates. Whenever decisions are made to buy or sell securities by the Fund and one or more of the other accounts simultaneously, Aberdeen Standard Investments may aggregate the purchases and sales of the securities and will allocate the securities transactions in a manner that it believes to be equitable under the circumstances. As a result of the allocations, there may be instances where the Fund will not participate in a transaction that is allocated among other accounts. While these aggregation and allocation policies could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the securities available to the Fund from time to time, it is the opinion of Aberdeen Standard Investments that the benefits from the policies outweigh any disadvantage that may arise from exposure to simultaneous transactions. The Trust has adopted policies that are designed to eliminate or minimize conflicts of interest, although there is no guarantee that procedures adopted under such policies will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC (“AllianzGI U.S.”)

Like other investment professionals with multiple clients, a portfolio manager for a Fund may face certain potential conflicts of interest in connection with managing both the Fund and other accounts at the same time. The paragraphs below describe some of these potential conflicts, which AllianzGI US believes are faced by investment professionals at most major financial firms.

AllianzGI US has adopted compliance policies and procedures that address certain of these potential conflicts. The management of accounts with different advisory fee rates and/or fee structures, including accounts that pay advisory fees based on account performance (“performance fee accounts”), may raise potential conflicts of interest by creating an incentive to favor higher-fee accounts. These potential conflicts may include, among others:

- The most attractive investments could be allocated to higher-fee accounts or performance fee accounts.
- The trading of higher-fee accounts could be favored as to timing and/or execution price. For example, higher -fee accounts could be permitted to sell securities earlier than other accounts when a prompt sale is desirable or to buy securities at an earlier and more opportune time.
- The investment management team could focus their time and efforts primarily on higher-fee accounts due to a personal stake in compensation.

When AllianzGI US considers the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of a Fund as well as other accounts, AllianzGI US’s trading desk may, to the extent permitted by applicable laws and regulations, aggregate the securities to be sold or purchased. Aggregation of trades may create the potential for unfairness to a Fund or another account if one account is favored over another in allocating the securities purchased or sold—for example, by allocating a disproportionate amount of a security that is likely to increase in value to a favored account. AllianzGI US considers many factors when allocating securities among accounts, including the account’s investment style, applicable investment restrictions, availability of securities, available cash and other current holdings. AllianzGI US attempts to allocate investment opportunities among accounts in a fair and equitable manner. However, accounts are not assured of participating equally or at all in particular investment allocations due to such factors as noted above.

“Cross trades,” in which one AllianzGI US account sells a particular security to another account (potentially saving transaction costs for both accounts), may also pose a potential conflict of interest when cross trades are effected in a manner perceived to favor one client over another. For example, AllianzGI US may cross a trade between performance fee account and a fixed fee account that results in a benefit to the performance fee account and a detriment to the fixed fee account. AllianzGI US has adopted compliance procedures that provide that all cross trades are to be made at an independent current market price, as required by law.

Another potential conflict of interest may arise from the different investment objectives and strategies of a Fund and other accounts. For example, another account may have a shorter-term investment horizon or different investment objectives, policies or restrictions than a Fund. Depending on another account's objectives or other factors, a portfolio manager may give advice and make decisions that may differ from advice given, or the timing or nature of decisions made, with respect to a Fund. In addition, investment decisions are subject to suitability for the particular account involved. Thus, a particular security may not be bought or sold for certain accounts even though it was bought or sold for other accounts at the same time. More rarely, a particular security may be bought for one or more accounts managed by a portfolio manager when one or more other accounts are selling the security (including short sales). There may be circumstances when purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more accounts may have an adverse effect on other accounts. AllianzGI US maintains trading policies designed to provide portfolio managers an opportunity to minimize the effect that short sales in one portfolio may have on holdings in other portfolios.

A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple funds and/or accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those funds and/or accounts. As a result, the portfolio manager may not be able to formulate as complete a strategy or identify equally attractive investment opportunities for each of those accounts as might be the case if he or she were to devote substantially more attention to the management of a single fund. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where funds and/or accounts overseen by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

A Fund's portfolio manager(s) may be able to select or influence the selection of the broker/dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the Fund. In addition to executing trades, some brokers and dealers provide AllianzGI US with brokerage and research services (as those terms are defined in Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934), which may result in the payment of higher brokerage fees than might have otherwise be available. These services may be more beneficial to certain funds or accounts than to others. In order to be assured of continuing to receive services considered of value to its clients, AllianzGI US has adopted a brokerage allocation policy embodying the concepts of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Although the payment of brokerage commissions is subject to the requirement that the portfolio manager determine in good faith that the commissions are reasonable in relation to the value of the brokerage and research services provided to the Fund and the Adviser's other clients, a portfolio manager's decision as to the selection of brokers and dealers could yield disproportionate costs and benefits among the funds and/or accounts that he or she manages.

A Fund's portfolio manager(s) may also face other potential conflicts of interest in managing a Fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict that could be deemed to exist in managing both the Funds and other accounts. In addition, a Fund's portfolio manager may also manage other accounts (including their personal assets or the assets of family members) in their personal capacity.

AllianzGI US's investment personnel, including each Fund's portfolio manager, are subject to restrictions on engaging in personal securities transactions pursuant to AllianzGI US's Code of Business Conduct and Code of Ethics (for purposes of this paragraph only, the "Code"), which contain provisions and requirements designed to identify and address conflicts of interest between personal investment activities and the interests of the Funds. The Code is designed to ensure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of AllianzGI US will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients (including the Funds) or (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts.

Although the Target Funds utilize primarily a fund-of-funds strategy, from time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise between the portfolio managers' management of the investments of the Funds, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives or strategies as a Fund, track the same index as a Fund tracks or otherwise hold, purchase or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by a Fund. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than a Fund.

American Century Investment Management, Inc. ("American Century")

Certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with the management of multiple portfolios. Potential conflicts include, for example, conflicts among investment strategies, such as one portfolio buying or selling a security while another portfolio has a differing, potentially opposite position in such security. This may include one portfolio taking a short position in the security of an issuer that is held long in another portfolio (or vice versa). Other potential conflicts may arise with respect to

the allocation of investment opportunities, which are discussed in more detail below. American Century has adopted policies and procedures that are designed to minimize the effects of these conflicts.

Responsibility for managing American Century client portfolios is organized according to investment discipline. Investment disciplines include, for example, disciplined equity, global growth equity, global value equity, global fixed income multi-asset strategies, exchange traded funds, and Avantis Investors funds. Within each discipline are one or more portfolio teams responsible for managing specific client portfolios. Generally, client portfolios with similar strategies are managed by the same team using the same objective, approach, and philosophy. Accordingly, portfolio holdings, position sizes, and industry and sector exposures tend to be similar across similar portfolios, which minimizes the potential for conflicts of interest. In addition, American Century maintains an ethical wall around each of its equity investment disciplines (global growth equity, global value equity, disciplined equity, equity exchange traded funds, and Avantis Investors funds), meaning that access to information regarding any portfolio's transactional activities is only available to team members of the investment discipline that manages such portfolio.

The ethical wall is intended to aid in preventing the misuse of portfolio holdings information and trading activity in the other disciplines.

For each investment strategy, one portfolio is generally designated as the "policy portfolio." Other portfolios with similar investment objectives, guidelines and restrictions, if any, are referred to as "tracking portfolios." When managing policy and tracking portfolios, a portfolio team typically purchases and sells securities across all portfolios that the team manages. American Century's trading systems include various order entry programs that assist in the management of multiple portfolios, such as the ability to purchase or sell the same relative amount of one security across several funds. In some cases a tracking portfolio may have additional restrictions or limitations that cause it to be managed separately from the policy portfolio. Portfolio managers make purchase and sale decisions for such portfolios alongside the policy portfolio to the extent the overlap is appropriate, and separately, if the overlap is not.

American Century may aggregate orders to purchase or sell the same security for multiple portfolios when it believes such aggregation is consistent with its duty to seek best execution on behalf of its clients. Orders of certain client portfolios may, by investment restriction or otherwise, be determined not available for aggregation. American Century has adopted policies and procedures to minimize the risk that a client portfolio could be systematically advantaged or disadvantaged in connection with the aggregation of orders. To the extent equity trades are aggregated, shares purchased or sold are generally allocated to the participating portfolios pro rata based on order size. Because initial public offerings (IPOs) are usually available in limited supply and in amounts too small to permit across-the-board pro rata allocations, American Century has adopted special procedures designed to promote a fair and equitable allocation of IPO securities among clients over time. A centralized trading desk executes all fixed income securities transactions for Avantis ETFs and mutual funds. For all other funds in the American Century complex, portfolio teams are responsible for executing fixed income trades with broker/dealers in a predominantly dealer marketplace. Trade allocation decisions are made by the portfolio manager at the time of trade execution and orders entered on the fixed income order management system. There is an ethical wall between the Avantis trading desk and all other American Century traders. The Advisor's Global Head of Trading monitors all trading activity for best execution and to make sure no set of clients is being systematically disadvantaged.

Finally, investment of American Century's corporate assets in proprietary accounts may raise additional conflicts of interest. To mitigate these potential conflicts of interest, American Century has adopted policies and procedures intended to provide that trading in proprietary accounts is performed in a manner that does not give improper advantage to American Century to the detriment of client portfolios.

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc. ("Amundi US")

Amundi US has established an Investment and Trade Allocation Policy to ensure that there is fair and equitable allocation and aggregation of trades among the funds and clients for which Amundi US acts as an Investment Manager.

The investment advisory accounts managed by Amundi US vary in size, investment objectives, policies and restrictions, acceptable risk levels, return targets, and liquidity requirements. Amundi US makes investment decisions for each client (or group of clients with similar investment objectives) independently from those of other clients and with specific reference to the individual needs and objectives of each client. No allocation shall be made to an account based on performance, the

amount or structure of Amundi's fee for managing the account, the direct or indirect interests of Amundi US or its employees in the account, or whether the account is public, private, proprietary or third party.

Frequently, the same investment decision is made for more than one account and Amundi's portfolio managers may place orders to buy or sell the same security or other investment for a number of accounts. Amundi US may aggregate orders to purchase or sell the same security or other investment for multiple accounts. Whenever Amundi US aggregates orders, all accounts that participate in the transaction will participate on a pro rata or other objective basis, as described below. Amundi US will not aggregate investment transactions for accounts unless the transaction is consistent with its duties to the accounts, the terms of the applicable investment advisory agreement and each account's investment objectives, restrictions and policies.

This policy is designed to establish a framework for allocating investments among accounts in a manner that is:

- Fair and equitable to all accounts;
- Consistent with the best interests of all accounts under the facts and circumstances (including any legal or contractual duties); and
- Consistent with existing regulatory requirements.

Amundi US is a fiduciary that owes each of its clients a duty of loyalty. No client is owed a greater or lesser degree of fiduciary loyalty and, therefore, no client or group of clients may be given preferential treatment. Thus, Amundi US may not unfairly allocate securities or other investments it has purchased among its discretionary investment advisory accounts (each an "account"). For example, Amundi US may not allocate lower cost securities to personal and proprietary accounts and higher cost securities to client accounts. Amundi's duty of loyalty requires that each client be treated fairly and equitably and is the guiding principle underlying these allocation procedures.

Aggregating of Client Trades

Trades for accounts will be aggregated only if the following conditions are met:

- Account trades are treated equally with other account trades;
- Each participant in the trade will receive average execution and average commissions;
- Securities purchased or sold are allocated pro rata; and or other equitable method; and
- The practice of aggregating client trades is fully disclosed in the Form ADV of Amundi US and each client's investment advisory contract.

Situations may also arise where Amundi's Investment Management Department or Trading Desk deems it impractical or inefficient to aggregate orders such as when orders are placed for accounts managed by different offices of Amundi. In such circumstances, orders may not be aggregated, or may instead be aggregated by office location with respect to accounts managed by that particular office.

Once a portfolio manager has decided to buy or sell an equity security for an account,

he or she places the order with Amundi's equity trading desk using Amundi's trade order management system. Orders are time-stamped and then routed to the trading desk for execution. Once a portfolio manager places an order into the system, he or she cannot modify the order. Corrections to orders placed with Amundi's trading desk must be cancelled and re-submitted.

Contemporaneous orders for the same security can be aggregated into a single trade. This function is performed automatically by the MCE/ALTO trade order management system if the orders are from the same portfolio manager and manually by the trading desk where the orders are from different portfolio managers.

Subsequent orders for a security are aggregated with existing orders for the same security, if the terms of the subsequent order are the same and the existing orders have not been executed. If the existing orders were executed before the subsequent orders are placed, subsequent orders for a security are not aggregated with existing orders. If an order for a security is partially filled when the trading desk receives a subsequent order for the same security with the same terms, the existing execution will be booked and the residual will be aggregated with the subsequent order.

Fixed income portfolio managers or analysts with prior approval by a portfolio manager may place orders either through an electronic order system or directly with the appropriate broker-dealer. As with equity securities, fixed income orders may be

aggregated into a single order. When aggregating orders, the fixed income portfolio managers will aggregate across all participating accounts.

Avoiding Conflicts of Interest

Prohibited Trade Allocations

Amundi US will not allocate trades:

- For the purpose of benefiting Amundi US or any of its officers or its employees; or
- For the accounts of business associates, friends or relatives while excluding other accounts from the allocation of any securities.

Timing

Allocations will be made as required under this policy. Under no circumstances will Amundi US delay allocation so that it can allocate the more favorable prices received during the day to one account and the less favorable prices to another account.

Post-trade Allocation Revisions

An allocation may be revised or adjusted if all client accounts receive fair and equitable treatment and the reason for the revision or adjustment in the allocation is subject to review as needed by the Compliance Department.

Examples of where revisions may occur:

- Amundi US determines after the trade, but before the final allocation, that the security or other investment would be unsuitable or inappropriate for one of the clients in the original allocation;
- There is insufficient cash or liquidity in an account to complete the trade; or
- The total final execution amount of a trade is materially less than the amount of the requested order, in which case certain accounts may be removed entirely from the list of participants, and the amount of the allocation can be adjusted to avoid inefficient results.

Post-execution allocations must comply with the same general guidelines set forth above for pre-execution allocations and must be consistent with treating all accounts fairly and equitably. All deviations from modifications to allocations for this reason must be documented.

AQR Capital Management, LLC (“AQR”)

Each of the portfolio managers is also responsible for managing other accounts in addition to the Fund, including other accounts of AQR or its affiliates. Other accounts may include, without limitation, separately managed accounts for foundations, endowments, pension plans, and high net-worth families; registered investment companies; unregistered investment companies relying on either Section 3(c)(1) or Section 3(c)(7) of the 1940 Act (such companies are commonly referred to as “hedge funds”); foreign investment companies; and may also include accounts or investments managed or made by the portfolio managers in a personal or other capacity (“Proprietary Accounts”). Management of other accounts in addition to the Fund can present certain conflicts of interest, as described below.

From time to time, potential conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager’s management of the investments of the Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts (including, for purposes of this discussion, other funds and Proprietary Accounts), on the other. The other accounts might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Fund. Because of their positions with the Fund, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund’s trades. A potential conflict of interest exists where portfolio managers could use this information to the advantage of other accounts they manage and to the possible detriment of the Fund.

A number of potential conflicts of interest may arise as a result of AQR’s or portfolio manager’s management of a number of accounts with similar investment strategies. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Fund and other accounts, but may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully.

Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund and another account. In circumstances where the amount of total exposure to a strategy or investment type across accounts is, in the opinion of AQR, capacity constrained, the availability of the strategy or investment type for the Fund and other accounts may be reduced in AQR's discretion. The Fund may therefore have reduced exposure to a capacity constrained strategy or investment type, which could adversely affect the Fund's return. AQR is not obligated to allocate capacity pro rata and may take its financial interests into account when allocating capacity among the Fund and other accounts.

Another conflict could arise where different account guidelines and/or differences within particular investment strategies lead to the use of different investment practices for portfolios with a similar investment strategy. AQR will not necessarily purchase or sell the same instruments at the same time or in the same direction (particularly if different accounts have different strategies), or in the same proportionate amounts for all eligible accounts (particularly if different accounts have materially different amounts of capital under management, different amounts of investable cash available, different investment restrictions, or different risk tolerances). As a result, although AQR manages numerous accounts and/or portfolios with similar or identical investment objectives, or may manage accounts with different objectives that trade in the same instruments, the portfolio decisions relating to these accounts, and the performance resulting from such decisions, may differ from account to account. AQR may, from time to time, implement new trading strategies or participate in new trading strategies for some but not all accounts, including the Fund. Strategies may not be implemented in the same manner among accounts where they are employed, even if the strategy is consistent with the objectives of such accounts. In certain circumstances, investment opportunities that are in limited supply and/or have limited return potential in light of administrative costs of pursuing such investments (e.g., IPOs) are only allocated to accounts where the given opportunity is more closely aligned with the applicable strategy and/or trading approach.

Whenever decisions are made to buy or sell investments by the Fund and one or more other accounts simultaneously, AQR or portfolio manager may aggregate the purchases and sales of the investments and will allocate the transactions in a manner that it believes to be equitable under the circumstances. To this end, AQR has adopted policies and procedures that are intended to ensure that investment opportunities are allocated equitably among accounts over time. As a result of the allocations, there may be instances where the Fund will not participate in a transaction that is allocated among other accounts or the Fund may not be allocated the full amount of the investments sought to be traded. These aggregation and allocation policies could have a detrimental effect on the price or amount of the investments available to the Fund from time to time. Subject to applicable laws and/or account restrictions, AQR may buy, sell or hold securities for other accounts while entering into a different or opposite investment decision for the Fund.

To the extent that the Fund holds interests in an issuer that are different (or more senior or junior) than, or potentially adverse to, those held by other accounts, AQR may be presented with investment decisions where the outcome would benefit one account and would not benefit or would harm the other account. This may include, but is not limited to, an account investing in a different security of an issuer's capital structure than another account, an account investing in the same security but on different terms than another account, an account obtaining exposure to an investment using different types of securities or instruments than another account, an account engaging in short selling of securities that another account holds long, an account voting securities in a different manner than another account, and/or an account acquiring or disposing of its interests at different times than another account. This could have a material adverse effect on, or in some instances could benefit, one or more of such accounts, including accounts that are affiliates of AQR, accounts in which AQR has an interest, or accounts which pay AQR higher fees or a performance fee. These transactions or investments by one or more accounts could dilute or otherwise disadvantage the values, prices, or investment strategies of such accounts. When AQR, on behalf of an account, manages or implements a portfolio decision ahead of, or contemporaneously with, portfolio decisions of another account, market impact, liquidity constraints, or other factors could result in such other account receiving less favorable pricing or trading results, paying higher transaction costs, or being otherwise disadvantaged. In addition, in connection with the foregoing, AQR, on behalf of an account, is permitted to pursue or enforce rights or actions, or refrain from pursuing or enforcing rights or actions, with respect to a particular issuer in which action could materially adversely affect such other account.

In addition, when the Fund and other accounts hold investments in the same issuer (including at the same place in the capital structure), the Fund may be prohibited by applicable law from participating in restructurings, work-outs or other activities related to its investment in the issuer. As a result, the Fund may not be permitted by law to make the same investment decisions as other accounts in the same or similar situations even if AQR believes it would be in the Fund's best economic interests to do so. The Fund may be prohibited by applicable law from investing in an issuer (or an affiliate) that other accounts are also investing in or currently invest in even if AQR believes it would be in the best economic interests of the

Fund to do so. Furthermore, entering into certain transactions that are not deemed prohibited by law when made may potentially lead to a condition that raises regulatory or legal concerns in the future. This may be the case, for example, with issuers that AQR considers to be at risk of default and restructuring or work-outs with debt holders, which may include the Fund and other accounts. In some cases, to avoid the potential of future prohibited transactions, AQR may avoid allocating an investment opportunity to the Fund that it would otherwise recommend, subject to AQR's then-current allocation policy and any applicable exemptions. In certain circumstances, AQR may be restricted from transacting in a security or instrument because of material non-public information received in connection with an investment opportunity that is offered to AQR, or an affiliate of AQR. In other circumstances, AQR will not participate in an investment opportunity to avoid receiving material non-public information that would restrict AQR from transacting in a security or instrument. These restrictions may adversely impact the Fund's performance.

AQR and the Fund's portfolio managers may also face a conflict of interest where some accounts pay higher fees to AQR than others, as they may have an incentive to favor accounts with the potential for greater fees. For instance, the entitlement to a performance fee in managing one or more accounts may create an incentive for AQR to take risks in managing assets that it would not otherwise take in the absence of such arrangements. Additionally, since performance fees reward AQR for performance in accounts which are subject to such fees, AQR may have an incentive to favor these accounts over those that have only fixed asset-based fees, with respect to areas such as trading opportunities, trade allocation, and allocation of new investment opportunities.

AQR has implemented specific policies and procedures (e.g., a code of ethics and trade allocation policies) that seek to address potential conflicts of interest that may arise in connection with the management of the Fund and other accounts and that are designed to ensure that all accounts, including the Fund, are treated fairly and equitably over time.

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC ("BlackRock")

BlackRock has built a professional working environment, firm-wide compliance culture and compliance procedures and systems designed to protect against potential incentives that may favor one account over another. BlackRock has adopted policies and procedures that address the allocation of investment opportunities, execution of portfolio transactions, personal trading by employees and other potential conflicts of interest that are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Nevertheless, BlackRock furnishes investment management and advisory services to numerous clients in addition to the Fund, and BlackRock may, consistent with applicable law, make investment recommendations to other clients or accounts (including accounts which are hedge funds or have performance or higher fees paid to BlackRock, or in which portfolio managers have a personal interest in the receipt of such fees), which may be the same as or different from those made to the Fund. In addition, BlackRock, its affiliates and significant shareholders and any officer, director, shareholder or employee may or may not have an interest in the securities whose purchase and sale BlackRock recommends to the Fund. BlackRock, or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders, or any officer, director, shareholder, employee or any member of their families may take different actions than those recommended to the Fund by BlackRock with respect to the same securities. Moreover, BlackRock may refrain from rendering any advice or services concerning securities of companies of which any of BlackRock's (or its affiliates' or significant shareholders') officers, directors or employees are directors or officers, or companies as to which BlackRock or any of its affiliates or significant shareholders or the officers, directors and employees of any of them has any substantial economic interest or possesses material non-public information. Certain portfolio managers also may manage accounts whose investment strategies may at times be opposed to the strategy utilized for a fund. It should also be noted that Mr. Mauro and Ms. Uyehara may be managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts or may be part of a team managing hedge fund and/or long only accounts, subject to incentive fees. Mr. Mauro and Ms. Uyehara may therefore be entitled to receive a portion of any incentive fees earned on such accounts.

As a fiduciary, BlackRock owes a duty of loyalty to its clients and must treat each client fairly. When BlackRock purchases or sells securities for more than one account, the trades must be allocated in a manner consistent with its fiduciary duties. BlackRock attempts to allocate investments in a fair and equitable manner among client accounts, with no account receiving preferential treatment. To this end, BlackRock has adopted policies that are intended to ensure reasonable efficiency in client transactions and provide BlackRock with sufficient flexibility to allocate investments in a manner that is consistent with the particular investment discipline and client base, as appropriate.

Columbia Management Investment Advisers, LLC (“CMIA”)

Like other investment professionals with multiple clients, a fund’s portfolio manager(s) may face certain potential conflicts of interest in connection with managing both the fund and other accounts at the same time. CMIA has adopted compliance policies and procedures that attempt to address certain of the potential conflicts that portfolio managers face in this regard. Certain of these conflicts of interest are summarized below.

The management of accounts with different advisory fee rates and/or fee structures, including accounts that pay advisory fees based on account performance (performance fee accounts), may raise potential conflicts of interest for a portfolio manager by creating an incentive to favor higher fee accounts.

Potential conflicts of interest also may arise when a portfolio manager has personal investments in other accounts that may create an incentive to favor those accounts. As a general matter and subject to CMIA’s Code of Ethics and certain limited exceptions, CMIA’s investment professionals do not have the opportunity to invest in client accounts, other than the funds advised by CMIA.

A portfolio manager who is responsible for managing multiple funds and/or accounts may devote unequal time and attention to the management of those funds and/or accounts. The effects of this potential conflict may be more pronounced where funds and/or accounts managed by a particular portfolio manager have different investment strategies.

A portfolio manager may be able to select or influence the selection of the broker/dealers that are used to execute securities transactions for the fund. A portfolio manager’s decision as to the selection of broker/dealers could produce disproportionate costs and benefits among the fund and the other accounts the portfolio manager manages.

A potential conflict of interest may arise when a portfolio manager buys or sells the same securities for a fund and other accounts. On occasions when a portfolio manager considers the purchase or sale of a security to be in the best interests of a fund as well as other accounts, CMIA’s trading desk may, to the extent consistent with applicable laws and regulations, aggregate the securities to be sold or bought in order to obtain the best execution and lower brokerage commissions, if any. Aggregation of trades may create the potential for unfairness to a fund or another account if a portfolio manager favors one account over another in allocating the securities bought or sold. CMIA and its investment advisory affiliates (“Participating Affiliates”) may coordinate their trading operations for certain types of securities and transactions pursuant to personnel-sharing agreements or similar intercompany arrangements. However, typically CMIA does not coordinate trading activities with a Participating Affiliate with respect to accounts of that Participating Affiliate unless such Participating Affiliate is also providing trading services for accounts managed by CMIA. Similarly, a Participating Affiliate typically does not coordinate trading activities with CMIA with respect to accounts of CMIA unless CMIA is also providing trading services for accounts managed by such Participating Affiliate. As a result, it is possible that CMIA and its Participating Affiliates may trade in the same instruments at the same time, in the same or opposite direction or in different sequence, which could negatively impact the prices paid by the fund on such instruments. Additionally, in circumstances where trading services are being provided on a coordinated basis for CMIA’s accounts and the accounts of one or more Participating Affiliates in accordance with applicable law, it is possible that the allocation opportunities available to the fund may be decreased, especially for less actively traded securities, or orders may take longer to execute, which may negatively impact fund performance.

“Cross trades,” in which a portfolio manager sells a particular security held by a fund to another account (potentially saving transaction costs for both accounts), could involve a potential conflict of interest if, for example, a portfolio manager is permitted to sell a security from one account to another account at a higher price than an independent third party would pay. CMIA has adopted compliance procedures that provide that any transactions between a fund and another account managed by CMIA are to be made at a current market price, consistent with applicable laws and regulations.

Another potential conflict of interest may arise based on the different investment objectives and strategies of a fund and other accounts managed by its portfolio manager(s). Depending on another account’s objectives and other factors, a portfolio manager may give advice to and make decisions for a fund that may differ from advice given, or the timing or nature of decisions made, with respect to another account. A portfolio manager’s investment decisions are the product of many factors in addition to basic suitability for the particular account involved. Thus, a portfolio manager may buy or sell a particular security for certain accounts, and not for a fund, even though it could have been bought or sold for the fund at the same time. A portfolio manager also may buy a particular security for one or more accounts when one or more other accounts are selling

the security (including short sales). There may be circumstances when a portfolio manager's purchases or sales of portfolio securities for one or more accounts may have an adverse effect on other accounts, including the fund.

A fund's portfolio manager(s) also may have other potential conflicts of interest in managing the fund, and the description above is not a complete description of every conflict that could exist in managing the fund and other accounts. Many of the potential conflicts of interest to which CMIA's portfolio managers are subject are essentially the same or similar to the potential conflicts of interest related to the investment management activities of CMIA and its affiliates.

DoubleLine Capital LP ("DoubleLine")

From time to time, potential and actual conflicts of interest may arise between a portfolio manager's management of the investments of the Fund, on the one hand, and the management of other accounts, on the other. Potential and actual conflicts of interest also may result because of DoubleLine's other business activities. Other accounts managed by a portfolio manager might have similar investment objectives or strategies as the Fund, be managed (benchmarked) against the same index the Fund tracks, or otherwise hold, purchase, or sell securities that are eligible to be held, purchased or sold by the Fund. The other accounts might also have different investment objectives or strategies than the Fund.

Knowledge and Timing of Fund Trades. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of the Fund. Because of their positions with the Fund, the portfolio managers know the size, timing and possible market impact of the Fund's trades. It is theoretically possible that a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts under management, and also theoretically possible that actions could be taken (or not taken) to the detriment of the Fund.

Investment Opportunities. A potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the portfolio manager's management of a number of accounts with varying investment guidelines. Often, an investment opportunity may be suitable for both the Fund and other accounts managed by the portfolio manager, but securities may not be available in sufficient quantities for both the Fund and the other accounts to participate fully. Similarly, there may be limited opportunity to sell an investment held by the Fund and another account. DoubleLine has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Under DoubleLine's allocation procedures, investment opportunities are allocated among various investment strategies based on individual account investment guidelines, DoubleLine's investment outlook, cash availability and a series of other factors. DoubleLine has also adopted additional internal practices to complement the general trade allocation policy that are designed to address potential conflicts of interest due to the side-by-side management of the Fund and certain pooled investment vehicles, including investment opportunity allocation issues.

Conflicts potentially limiting the Fund's investment opportunities may also arise when the Fund and other clients of DoubleLine invest in, or even conduct research relating to, different parts of an issuer's capital structure, such as when the Fund owns senior debt obligations of an issuer and other clients own junior tranches of the same issuer. In such circumstances, decisions over whether to trigger an event of default, over the terms of any workout, or how to exit an investment may result in conflicts of interest. In order to minimize such conflicts, a portfolio manager may avoid certain investment opportunities that would potentially give rise to conflicts with other clients of DoubleLine or result in DoubleLine receiving material non-public information, or DoubleLine may enact internal procedures designed to minimize such conflicts, which could have the effect of limiting the Fund's investment opportunities. Additionally, if DoubleLine acquires material non-public confidential information in connection with its business activities for other clients, a portfolio manager or other investment personnel may be restricted from purchasing securities or selling certain securities for the Fund or other clients. When making investment decisions where a conflict of interest may arise, DoubleLine will endeavor to act in a fair and equitable manner between the Fund and other clients; however, in certain instances the resolution of the conflict may result in DoubleLine acting on behalf of another client in a manner that may not be in the best interest, or may be opposed to the best interest, of the Fund.

Broad and Wide-Ranging Activities. The portfolio managers, DoubleLine and its affiliates engage in a broad spectrum of activities. In the ordinary course of their business activities, the portfolio managers, DoubleLine and its affiliates may engage in activities where the interests of certain divisions of DoubleLine and its affiliates or the interests of their clients may conflict with the interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Possible Future Activities. DoubleLine and its affiliates may expand the range of services that it provides over time. Except as provided herein, DoubleLine and its affiliates will not be restricted in the scope of its business or in the performance of any such services (whether now offered or undertaken in the future) even if such activities could give rise to conflicts of interest, and whether or not such conflicts are described herein. DoubleLine and its affiliates have, and will continue to develop, relationships with a significant number of companies, financial sponsors and their senior managers, including relationships with clients who may hold or may have held investments similar to those intended to be made by the Fund. These clients may themselves represent appropriate investment opportunities for the Fund or may compete with a Fund for investment opportunities.

Performance Fees and Personal Investments. A portfolio manager may advise certain accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based entirely or partially on performance or in respect of which the portfolio manager may have made a significant personal investment. Such circumstances may create a conflict of interest for the portfolio manager in that the portfolio manager may have an incentive to allocate the investment opportunities that he or she believes might be the most profitable to such other accounts instead of allocating them to the Fund. DoubleLine has adopted policies and procedures reasonably designed to allocate investment opportunities between the Fund and performance fee based accounts on a fair and equitable basis over time.

Federated Investment Management Company (“Federated”)

As a general matter, certain conflicts of interest may arise in connection with a portfolio manager’s management of a fund’s investments, on the one hand, and the investments of other funds/pooled investment vehicles or accounts (collectively, including the Fund, as applicable, “accounts”) for which the portfolio manager is responsible, on the other. For example, it is possible that the various products managed could have different investment strategies that, at times, might conflict with one another to the possible detriment of the Fund. Alternatively, to the extent that the same investment opportunities might be desirable for more than one account, possible conflicts could arise in determining how to allocate them. Other potential conflicts can include, for example, conflicts created by specific portfolio manager compensation arrangements (including, for example, the allocation or weighting given to the performance of the Fund or other accounts or activities for which the portfolio manager is responsible in calculating the portfolio manager’s compensation), and conflicts relating to selection of brokers or dealers to execute Fund portfolio trades and/or specific uses of commissions from Fund portfolio trades (for example, research or “soft dollars”). Federated has adopted policies and procedures and has structured the portfolio managers’ compensation in a manner reasonably designed to safeguard the Fund from being negatively affected as a result of any such potential conflicts.

Invesco Advisers, Inc. (“Invesco”)

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. More specifically, portfolio managers who manage multiple funds and/or other accounts may be presented with one or more of the following potential conflicts:

- The management of multiple funds and/or other accounts may result in a portfolio manager devoting unequal time and attention to the management of each fund and/or other account. Invesco seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers by having portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline. Most other accounts managed by a portfolio manager are managed using the same investment models that are used in connection with the management of the funds.
- If a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity which may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, a fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of filled purchase or sale orders across all eligible funds and other accounts. To deal with these situations, Invesco has adopted procedures for allocating portfolio transactions across multiple accounts.
- Invesco determines which broker to use to execute each order for securities transactions for the funds, consistent with its duty to seek best execution of the transaction. However, for certain other accounts (such as mutual funds for which Invesco or an affiliate acts as sub-adviser, other pooled investment vehicles that are not registered mutual funds, and other accounts managed for organizations and individuals), Invesco may be limited by the client with respect to the selection of brokers or may be instructed to direct trades through a particular broker. In these cases, trades for a fund in a particular security may be placed separately from, rather than aggregated with, such other accounts. Having separate transactions with respect to a security may temporarily affect the market price of the security or the execution of the transaction, or both, to the possible detriment of the fund or other account(s) involved.

- Finally, the appearance of a conflict of interest may arise where Invesco has an incentive, such as a performance-based management fee, which relates to the management of one fund or account but not all funds and accounts for which a portfolio manager has day-to-day management responsibilities.

Invesco has adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Jacobs Levy Equity Management, Inc. (“Jacobs Levy”)

Jacobs Levy and its investment personnel provide investment management services to multiple accounts, including the Fund’s account. The Portfolio Managers, Bruce Jacobs and Ken Levy, jointly manage all Jacobs Levy-managed accounts with the support of the firm’s other investment professionals. Providing investment management services to multiple accounts simultaneously may give rise to certain potential conflicts of interest because accounts may have investment objectives and/or strategies that are similar to or different from those of the Fund. Jacobs Levy may make investment decisions for certain accounts that are not necessarily consistent with the decisions made for other accounts. As such, performance among accounts (including the Fund’s account) may differ. Conflicts may also arise in the allocation of transactions among client accounts with different fee arrangements and accounts in which the firm or the Portfolio Managers may have an ownership or financial interest.

Jacobs Levy is entitled to be paid performance-based compensation by certain accounts it manages. Jacobs Levy’s revenue may be increased by its receipt of performance-based fees. In addition, certain client accounts may have higher asset-based fees or more favorable performance-based compensation arrangements than other accounts. Jacobs Levy and the Portfolio Managers, whose compensation is derived primarily through their equity share in Jacobs Levy, may have an incentive to favor client accounts that pay the firm performance-based compensation or higher fees.

Jacobs Levy manages a number of proprietary accounts alongside client accounts. These proprietary accounts may invest in the same securities that Jacobs Levy recommends to or buys or sells for client accounts (including the Fund’s account). Jacobs Levy typically aggregates trades for proprietary and client accounts. These proprietary accounts may have investment objectives and/or strategies which are similar to or different from those of the Fund. Jacobs Levy may make investment decisions for proprietary accounts that are not necessarily consistent with the decisions made regarding client investments (including investments for the Fund). As such, the performance of these proprietary accounts may differ from the performance of client accounts (including the Fund’s account).

Jacobs Levy has adopted and implemented policies and procedures intended to address conflicts of interest relating to the management of multiple accounts. Jacobs Levy reviews statistical allocation reports periodically to determine whether accounts are treated, in its view, fairly. The performance of similarly managed accounts is also compared periodically to determine whether there are any unexplained significant discrepancies. In addition, Jacobs Levy has adopted procedures, which, in its view, are reasonably designed to create a fair and equitable allocation of investment opportunities over time among accounts.

Jacobs Levy provides model portfolios to one or more of its clients for which Jacobs Levy does not have investment discretion. Jacobs Levy may execute trades for other clients whose accounts utilize the same investment strategy as the model(s). Since Jacobs Levy does not have discretion to execute trades for its model portfolio client(s), it is possible that trading based on the model portfolio will occur at the same or different times for Jacobs Levy’s discretionary clients and for its model portfolio client(s), and therefore that trading conducted for one client will impact the value at which the relevant securities trade for another client.

Lazard Asset Management LLC (“Lazard”)

Although the potential for conflicts of interest exists when an investment adviser and portfolio managers manage other accounts that invest in securities in which the Fund may invest or that may pursue a strategy similar to the Fund’s investment strategies implemented by Lazard (collectively, “Similar Accounts”), Lazard has procedures in place that are designed to ensure that all accounts are treated fairly and that the Fund is not disadvantaged, including procedures regarding trade allocations and “conflicting trades” (e.g., long and short positions in the same or similar securities). In addition, the Fund is

subject to different regulations than certain of the Similar Accounts, and, consequently, may not be permitted to engage in all the investment techniques or transactions, or to engage in such techniques or transactions to the same degree, as the Similar Accounts.

Potential conflicts of interest may arise because of Lazard's management of the Fund and Similar Accounts, including the following:

- Similar Accounts may have investment objectives, strategies and risks that differ from those of the Fund. In addition, the Fund is an open-end investment company and "diversified" as defined in the Investment Company Act, subject to different regulations than certain of the Similar Accounts and, consequently, may not be permitted to invest in the same securities, exercise rights to exchange or convert securities or engage in all the investment techniques or transactions, or to invest, exercise or engage to the same degree, as the Similar Accounts. For these or other reasons, the portfolio managers may purchase different securities for the Fund and the corresponding Similar Accounts, and the performance of securities purchased for the Fund may vary from the performance of securities purchased for Similar Accounts, perhaps materially.
- Conflicts of interest may arise with both the aggregation and allocation of securities transactions and allocation of limited investment opportunities. Lazard may be perceived as causing accounts it manages to participate in an offering to increase Lazard's overall allocation of securities in that offering, or to increase Lazard's ability to participate in future offerings by the same underwriter or issuer. Allocations of bunched trades, particularly trade orders that were only partially filled due to limited availability, and allocation of investment opportunities generally, could raise a potential conflict of interest, as Lazard may have an incentive to allocate securities that are expected to increase in value to preferred accounts. Initial public offerings, in particular, are frequently of very limited availability. A potential conflict of interest may be perceived to arise if transactions in one account closely follow related transactions in a different account, such as when a purchase increases the value of securities previously purchased by the other account, or when a sale in one account lowers the sale price received in a sale by a second account.
- Portfolio managers may be perceived to have a conflict of interest because of the large number of Similar Accounts, in addition to the Fund, that they are managing on behalf of Lazard. Although Lazard does not track each individual portfolio manager's time dedicated to each account, Lazard periodically reviews each portfolio manager's overall responsibilities to ensure that he or she is able to allocate the necessary time and resources to effectively manage the Fund. As illustrated in the table above, most of the portfolio managers manage a significant number of Similar Accounts in addition to the Fund.
- Generally, Lazard and/or its portfolio managers have investments in Similar Accounts. This could be viewed as creating a potential conflict of interest, since certain of the portfolio managers do not invest in the Fund.
- The table found in the section above notes the portfolio managers who manage Similar Accounts with respect to which the advisory fee is based on the performance of the account, which could give the portfolio managers and Lazard an incentive to favor such Similar Accounts over the Fund.
- Portfolio managers may place transactions on behalf of Similar Accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made for the Fund, which could have the potential to adversely impact the Fund, depending on market conditions. In addition, if the Fund's investment in an issuer is at a different level of the issuer's capital structure than an investment in the issuer by Similar Accounts, in the event of credit deterioration of the issuer, there may be a conflict of interest between the Fund's and such Similar Accounts' investments in the issuer. If Lazard sells securities short, including on behalf of a Similar Account, it may be seen as harmful to the performance of the Fund to the extent it invests "long" in the same or similar securities whose market values fall as a result of short-selling activities.
- Investment decisions are made independently from those of the Similar Accounts. If, however, such Similar Accounts desire to invest in, or dispose of, the same securities as the Fund, available investments or opportunities for sales will be allocated equitably to each. In some cases, this procedure may adversely affect the size of the position obtained for or disposed of by the Fund or the price paid or received by the Fund.
- Under Lazard's trade allocation procedures applicable to domestic and foreign initial and secondary public offerings and Rule 144A transactions (collectively herein a "Limited Offering"), Lazard will generally allocate Limited Offering shares among client accounts, including the Fund, pro rata based upon the aggregate asset size (excluding leverage) of the account. Lazard may also allocate Limited Offering shares on a random basis, as selected electronically, or other basis. It is often difficult for the Adviser to obtain a sufficient number of Limited Offering shares to provide a full allocation to each account. Lazard's allocation procedures are designed to allocate Limited Offering securities in a fair and equitable manner.

Mellon Investments Corporation (“Mellon”)

It is the policy of Mellon Investments Corporation (the “Firm”) to make business decisions free from conflicting outside influences. The Firm’s objective is to recognize potential conflicts of interest and work to eliminate or control and disclose such conflicts as they are identified. The Firm’s business decisions are based on its duty to its clients, and not driven by any personal interest or gain. As an asset manager operating in a number of different jurisdictions with a diverse client base in a variety of strategies, conflicts of interest are inherent. Furthermore, as an indirect subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (“BNYM”), potential conflicts may also arise between the Firm and other BNYM companies.

The Firm will take steps to provide reasonable assurance that no client or group of clients is advantaged at the expense of any other client. As such, the Firm has adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code”) and compliance policy manual to address such conflicts. These potential and inherent conflicts include but are not limited to: the allocation of investment opportunities, side by side management, execution of portfolio transactions, brokerage conflicts, compensation conflicts, related party arrangements, personal interests, and other investment and operational conflicts of interest. Our compliance policies are designed to ensure that all client accounts are treated equitably over time. Additionally, the Firm has structured compensation of investment personnel to reasonably safeguard client accounts from being adversely impacted by any potential or related conflicts.

All material conflicts of interest are presented in greater detail within Part 2A of our Form ADV.

Nationwide Asset Management, LLC (“Nationwide Asset Management”)

Nationwide Asset Management is a separate, wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. Certain employees of the firm may also provide advisory services to affiliated portfolios outside of the Registered Investment Adviser, including Nationwide Life Insurance and Nationwide Mutual Insurance, side by side to its clients.

Nationwide Fund Distributors, LLC is an affiliated broker dealer that distributes funds for which Nationwide Asset Management performs sub-advisory services on behalf of Nationwide Funds Advisors to Nationwide Mutual Funds and the Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust.

Investment adviser representatives of Nationwide Asset Management may also be representatives of our affiliated broker-dealers Nationwide Investment Services Corporation and Nationwide Securities. Nationwide Asset Management does not place trades through affiliated broker-dealers.

Nationwide Asset Management has adopted a Code of Ethics and Gifts and Entertainment Policy for all supervised persons of the firm describing its high standard of business conduct, and fiduciary duty to its clients. The Code of Ethics includes provisions relating to the confidentiality of client information, a prohibition on insider trading, restrictions on the acceptance of significant gifts and the reporting of certain gifts and business entertainment items, and personal securities trading procedures, among other things. All supervised persons at Nationwide Asset Management must acknowledge the terms of the Code of Ethics annually, or as amended.

Nationwide Asset Management anticipates that, in appropriate circumstances, consistent with clients’ investment objectives, it will cause accounts over which it has management authority to effect, and will recommend to investment advisory clients or prospective clients, the purchase or sale of securities in which its access persons, its affiliates and/or clients, directly or indirectly, have a position of interest. Nationwide Asset Management’s personnel are required to follow its Code of Ethics. Subject to satisfying this policy and applicable laws, officers, directors and employees of Nationwide Asset Management and its affiliates may trade for their own accounts in securities which are recommended to and/or purchased for its clients. The Code of Ethics is designed to assure that the personal securities transactions, activities and interests of the employees of Nationwide Asset Management will not interfere with (i) making decisions in the best interest of advisory clients and (ii) implementing such decisions while, at the same time, allowing employees to invest for their own accounts. Under the Code certain classes of securities have been designated as exempt transactions, based upon a determination that these would materially not interfere with the best interest of Nationwide Asset Management’s clients. In addition, the Code requires pre-clearance of certain transactions against a restricted list. Nonetheless, because the Code of Ethics in some circumstances would permit employees to invest in the same securities as clients, there is a possibility that employees might benefit from market activity by a client in a security held by an employee. Employee trading is continually monitored under the Code of Ethics to reasonably prevent conflicts of interest between Nationwide Asset Management and its clients.

Nationwide Asset Management may use the products or services provided by brokers to service all accounts managed by it and not just the accounts whose transactions were associated with the broker providing the product or service. However, Nationwide Asset Management expects that each client will benefit overall by this practice because each is receiving the benefit of research services that it might not otherwise receive. To the extent brokers supply research to the firm, it is relieved of expenses that it might otherwise bear.

There are situations where Nationwide Asset Management would deem it advisable to purchase or sell the same securities for two or more clients at the same time, or approximately the same time. In this case, Nationwide Asset Management may execute the orders to purchase or sell on an aggregated basis. When possible, client trades in the same security will be aggregated into a Single Executable Order when the firm determines that it is consistent with best execution and in the best interests of its clients.

Aggregated trades may be used to facilitate best execution by negotiating more favorable prices, obtaining more timely execution or reducing overall transaction costs.

When a decision is made to aggregate transactions on behalf of more than one account, such transactions will be allocated to all participating client accounts in a fair and equitable manner. Affiliated accounts may be included in aggregated trade orders.

Nationwide Asset Management does not engage in cross trades between client portfolios.

The firm does not have soft dollar arrangements with broker-dealers however it does receive research materials.

Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers (“NBIA”)

Actual or apparent conflicts of interest may arise when a Portfolio Manager for NBIA has day-to-day management responsibilities with respect to more than one fund or other account. The management of multiple funds and accounts (including proprietary accounts) may give rise to actual or potential conflicts of interest if the funds and accounts have different or similar objectives, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees, as the Portfolio Manager must allocate his or her time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. The Portfolio Manager may execute transactions for another fund or account that may adversely impact the value of securities or instruments held by a fund, and which may include transactions that are directly contrary to the positions taken by a fund. For example, a Portfolio Manager may engage in short sales of securities or instruments for another account that are the same type of securities or instruments in which a fund it manages also invests. In such a case, the Portfolio Manager could be seen as harming the performance of the fund for the benefit of the account engaging in short sales if the short sales cause the market value of the securities or instruments to fall. Additionally, if a Portfolio Manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, a fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity. There may also be regulatory limitations that prevent a fund from participating in a transaction that another account or fund managed by the same Portfolio Manager will invest. For example, the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, prohibits the mutual funds from participating in certain transactions with certain of its affiliates and from participating in “joint” transactions alongside certain of its affiliates. The prohibition on “joint” transactions may limit the ability of the funds to participate alongside its affiliates in privately negotiated transactions unless the transaction is otherwise permitted under existing regulatory guidance and may reduce the amount of privately negotiated transactions that the funds may participate in. Further, NBIA may take an investment position or action for a fund or account that may be different from, inconsistent with, or have different rights than (e.g., voting rights, dividend or repayment priorities or other features that may conflict with one another), an action or position taken for one or more other funds or accounts, including a fund, having similar or different objectives. A conflict may also be created by investing in different parts of an issuer’s capital structure (e.g., equity or debt, or different positions in the debt structure). Those positions and actions may adversely impact, or in some instances benefit, one or more affected accounts, including the funds. Potential conflicts may also arise because portfolio decisions and related actions regarding a position held for a fund or another account may not be in the best interests of a position held by another fund or account having similar or different objectives. If one account were to buy or sell portfolio securities or instruments shortly before another account bought or sold the same securities or instruments, it could affect the price paid or received by the second account. Securities selected for funds or accounts other than a fund may outperform the securities selected for the fund. Finally, a conflict of interest may arise if NBIA and a Portfolio Manager have a financial incentive to favor one account over another, such as a performance-based management fee that applies to one account but not all funds or accounts for which the Portfolio Manager is responsible. In the ordinary course of operations, certain businesses within the Neuberger Berman

Organization (“NB”) will seek access to material non-public information. For instance, NBIA portfolio managers may obtain and utilize material non-public information in purchasing loans and other debt instruments and certain privately placed or restricted equity instruments. From time to time, NBIA portfolio managers will be offered the opportunity on behalf of applicable clients to participate on a creditors or other similar committee in connection with restructuring or other “work-out” activity, which participation could provide access to material non-public information. NB maintains procedures that address the process by which material non-public information may be acquired intentionally by NB. When considering whether to acquire material non-public information, NB will attempt to balance the interests of all clients, taking into consideration relevant factors, including the extent of the prohibition on trading that would occur, the size of NB’s existing position in the issuer, if any, and the value of the information as it relates to the investment decision-making process. The acquisition of material non-public information would likely give rise to a conflict of interest since NB may be prohibited from rendering investment advice to clients regarding the securities or instruments of such issuer and thereby potentially limiting the universe of securities or instruments that NB, including a fund, may purchase or potentially limiting the ability of NB, including a fund, to sell such securities or instruments. Similarly, where NB declines access to (or otherwise does not receive or share within NB) material non-public information regarding an issuer, the portfolio managers could potentially base investment decisions with respect to assets of such issuer solely on public information, thereby limiting the amount of information available to the portfolio managers in connection with such investment decisions. In determining whether or not to elect to receive material non-public information, NB will endeavor to act fairly to its clients as a whole. NB reserves the right to decline access to material non-public information, including declining to join a creditors or similar committee.

NBIA has adopted certain compliance procedures which are designed to address these types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation in which a conflict arises.

Newton Investment Management Limited (“Newton”)

Overview

The terms ‘Newton’ and/or “the firm” refers to Newton Investment Management Limited which is authorized and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (‘FCA’) and is also registered in the United States with the Securities and Exchange Commission (‘SEC’) as an investment adviser.

Whilst Newton is a subsidiary of The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation (‘BNY Mellon’), Newton operates autonomously in terms of the investment management services it provides to clients.

The following activities and services are not undertaken by Newton and, accordingly, there are no identified conflicts of interest that arise or may arise from such services and activities:

- Investment research for external distribution;
- Investment advice for retail clients;
- Proprietary trading; or
- Corporate finance.

Regulation

As required by its regulators, Newton must establish, implement and maintain effective systems and controls to identify, record, manage and, where applicable, disclose conflicts of interest, which are appropriate to the size and organization of the firm and the nature, scale and complexity of its business.

This Policy sets out those circumstances that have been identified by Newton as constituting (or potentially giving rise to) a conflict of interest which may damage the interests of its clients, together with a high-level overview of the systems and controls adopted to manage such conflicts. While complete assurance cannot be made that Newton’s systems and controls will be fully effective in every circumstance, Newton believes that all appropriate steps have been taken to manage conflicts of interest and prevent them from adversely affecting the interests of its clients.

Other potential conflicts may exist in relation to certain aspects of Newton’s business which do not entail a risk of damage to the interests of Newton’s clients. Newton believes that such conflicts are appropriately managed through appropriate committees, processes and procedures, and accordingly they are not reflected in this Policy.

In accordance with the relevant regulatory rules, Newton must take all appropriate steps to identify conflicts of interest which arise or may arise in the course of Newton carrying out regulated activities or ancillary services. Such conflicts of interest may be between:

1. The firm (including its managers, employees, or any person directly or indirectly linked to them by control) and a client of the firm; or
2. One client of the firm and another client.

A conflict may arise where Newton:

Is likely to make a financial gain, or avoid a financial loss, at the expense of a client;

Has an interest in the outcome of a service provided to a client, which is distinct from the client's interest in that outcome;

Has a financial or other incentive to favor the interests of one client or group of clients over the interests of another client; or

Receives or will receive from a person other than the client an inducement (i.e. a fee or a gift or entertainment) in relation to a service provided to the client, in the form of monies, goods or services, other than the standard commission or fee for that service.

Identification, recording and management of potential conflicts of interest

The relevant regulators require firms to maintain and operate effective organizational and administrative arrangements, with a view to taking all appropriate steps to manage conflicts of interest and prevent them constituting or giving rise to a risk of damage to the interests of its clients. Where the arrangements made by Newton to manage conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that the risk of damage to the interests of a client will be prevented, Newton must clearly disclose the following to the client before carrying out business for the client:

- The general nature or sources of conflicts of interest, or both; and
- The steps taken to mitigate those risks.

Where it is not possible to avoid or manage a conflict of interest, Newton may have no choice but to decline to provide the service requested.

As such, Newton maintains and regularly updates a record of the examples of services or activities it carries out in which a conflict of interest entailing a risk of damage to the interests of one or more clients has arisen or may arise.

As part of Newton's governance framework, a number of organizational arrangements and systems and internal controls have been implemented which are designed to identify and manage potential conflicts of interest to prevent damage to the interests of its clients. The controls include, but are not limited to:

- Governance structure, e.g. Newton Board Risk Committee, Newton Risk & Compliance Committee and Treating Customers Fairly ('TCF') & Conflicts of Interest Committee;
- Senior management oversight, management information and reporting;
- Risk-based training plan, including TCF and conflicts of interest training;
- Employee Code of Conduct and terms and conditions of employment;
- Order Execution Policy;
- Order Aggregation and Allocation Procedure; and
- Business continuity planning.

In addition to the above 'first line of defense' controls, conflicts of interest may be assessed by the Compliance, Risk and Internal Audit functions.

All employees are required to report to the Newton TCF & Conflicts of Interest Committee any actual or potential conflict of interest. Further, Newton maintains a list of all conflicts which constitute or may give rise to a conflict of interest entailing a risk of damage to the interests of its clients. Alongside this, the controls to manage such conflicts are also documented.

Currently, Newton does not believe it has any conflicts of interest that must be disclosed owing to ineffective organizational and administrative arrangements. The conflicts of interest described on the following pages are types of actual and potential conflicts of interest identified by Newton, together with the systems and controls in place to manage these. Further information regarding these potential conflicts, and the procedures adopted by Newton to manage conflicts, are available upon request.

Inducements – Minor non-monetary benefits

In the provision of investment services to clients, Newton may from time to time provide, accept or retain certain minor non-monetary benefits ('Benefits') to or from third parties. Should this occur, it may give rise to potential conflicts of interest where such Benefits could impair Newton's obligation to act in the best interests of its clients. For example, Newton could receive Benefits which might lead it to favor certain counterparties or service providers and which could prevent it from focusing on the costs charged to clients or the quality of the associated service it receives. This could be detrimental to clients' interests.

As part of Newton's regulatory responsibilities and with regard to fiduciary obligations it owes to clients, it is Newton's policy to avoid providing, accepting or retaining any fee, commission or monetary benefit to or from third parties. To further minimize the risk of conflicts, Newton has adopted various policies including an inducements policy which incorporates provisions on gifts and entertainment and which is designed to ensure any Benefits are proportionate and reasonable. However, where Benefits are provided, accepted or retained, Newton's policies are designed to ensure that such Benefits meet regulatory obligations, and that they would enhance the service provided to clients and not impair Newton's ability to act in the best interests of its clients. In the unlikely event that Newton receives any monetary benefit from a third party, Newton would rebate or otherwise transfer such monetary benefit received from a third party to those affected clients.

Personal trading

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Newton's employees may undertake personal account dealing, including personal investments in securities or funds which they manage as part of their portfolio management duties. This may cause a conflict between Newton's employees and its clients, as this may encourage 'front running' or the use of inside or confidential information for personal gain to the detriment of Newton's clients.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

To manage this conflict, Newton has adopted a strict personal trading policy, including a minimum 60-day holding period, pre-clearance requirements for most security types (including proprietary Newton funds) and comprehensive reporting requirements in order to manage the conflict and related risks.

Policies and procedures exist to prevent all employees from insider trading, trading upon material non-public information, and disclosing confidential information. Further, employees are required to periodically attest compliance with, and understanding of, Newton's personal trading policy.

Gifts, entertainment and inducements

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Newton's employees may give or receive gifts and/or entertainment to and/or from third parties which may influence their behaviors or induce them to act in an inappropriate or unethical manner to the detriment of clients. This could prevent Newton from focusing on the appropriateness of costs charged to clients and the quality of services offered, potentially leading Newton to favor a third party over its clients.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

To manage the risks associated with gifts and entertainment, Newton has adopted various policies including anti-bribery and corruption, gifts and entertainment policies. Newton employees are also required to undertake anti-bribery and corruption training periodically.

Under these policies, Newton seeks to ensure that its employees do not offer or give, solicit or accept gifts or entertainment which are likely to conflict with the duties owed to its clients. All gifts and entertainment to third parties must be a minor non-monetary benefit and enhance the quality of service to clients. Gifts and entertainment must be declared and recorded, and, in some cases, must be pre-approved. In certain circumstances, gifts and entertainment will not be permitted. The compliance and internal audit functions conduct periodic assurance reviews to assess the control framework in place at Newton to manage the risks associated with the giving and receipt of gifts and entertainment.

Outside offices

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Newton's employees may hold outside offices such as directorships, advisory board memberships, trusteeships or otherwise serve in alternative roles in an oversight capacity for other public or private companies or charities. These outside offices may create conflicts with the best interests of clients.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

Newton has controls in place so that where outside offices are held by employees, or an employee intends to hold such a position, reporting and, in many cases, pre-approval is required. In certain circumstances, such positions will not be approved. Where approval is granted, Newton's TCF and Conflicts of Interest Committee may recommend the implementation of additional controls to effectively manage the potential conflict. In addition, directors of Newton are required to declare any conflicts of interest in accordance with their directors' duties.

Research Payments

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Newton purchases external research from third-party providers. In purchasing this external research, the research could be underpriced in order to induce Newton to consume other financial services from the service provider, for example execution services.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

Payments can only be made to approved research providers. The Head of Research and the Counterparty Relationship Manager determine which external research providers are approved for each calendar year.

Any external research consumption is tracked by Newton. The external research is reviewed by the Head of Research, the Counterparty Relationship Manager and the wider investment team to ensure that the external research is valuable and Newton is paying an appropriate market price.

The Head of Research and the Counterparty Relationship Manager are able to adjust the aggregate payments to ensure that provisional payments are a reasonable reflection of the value of research consumed.

Trade allocation

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

In some circumstances Newton may place an order which is not fully filled. This may encourage a portfolio manager to allocate the executed portion of the order to certain clients to the detriment of others.

From time to time, securities sold on behalf of one client may be suitable for purchase by another client. If Newton determines that the transaction is in the best interest of each client, Newton may execute the transaction via a trading counterparty (a ‘cross trade’). Cross trades may cause conflicts as there may be an incentive for Newton to favor one client over another.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

At Newton the centralized dealing team is responsible for the allocation of orders, in the dealing room for clients, as per Newton’s Order Aggregation and Allocation procedure. At Newton portfolio managers are not involved in the allocation of client orders post trade.

Cross trades are subject to internal policies and procedures and require approval from various senior business members. Further, cross trades will only be undertaken by Newton as permitted under applicable law or client restrictions and when in the best interests of both the purchaser and seller. To further manage conflicts, Newton does not receive fees or commissions when making these trades. The trades are also executed in the market to ensure fair and equitable treatment.

Provision of investment management services

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

- A risk inherent in Newton’s business is the conflict arising from the structure of Newton’s Group, i.e. BNY Mellon and its affiliates. Such conflicts could include:
- Dealing on behalf of a client in the securities issued by any entity within the BNY Mellon Group.
- Where BNY Mellon or an affiliate executes a trade or acts as a custodian on behalf of Newton’s client.
- Effecting transactions in units or shares in funds where Newton provides discretionary management services, or in any company which Newton (or BNY Mellon or any affiliate) is providing a service to, e.g. as the manager, operator, advisor, custodian or trustee.
- Dealing on behalf of Newton’s client with BNY Mellon or an affiliate, including but not limited to:
 - Investing part or all of a client’s portfolio with or through an affiliate, which may lead to increasing revenues for Newton or an affiliate.
 - Arranging foreign-exchange transactions on a client’s behalf through an affiliate who acts as custodian for Newton’s client, e.g. to convert dividend payments to the base currency of the client’s portfolio.
- Dealing with an affiliate could take place either on the basis of a recurring instruction or on an ad-hoc basis, and could take place as a result of:
 - The client instructing Newton to do so.
 - The client requesting Newton to instruct the Custodian to do so.

Newton instructing the Custodian to do so, as a result of exercising its investment discretion on behalf of a client.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

Where Newton deals with an affiliate, it must ensure that the client is not materially disadvantaged. To manage this conflict, the Compliance and Operational Risk function, as well as other areas of the business, perform actions, controls and checks to manage and reduce the risk of the conflict occurring. These include policies relating to dealing with affiliates and monitoring of trade execution. Where Newton selects the broker to effect purchases or sales of securities for client accounts, Newton may use either an affiliated or unaffiliated broker (unless otherwise restricted by an agreement, law or regulation).

Newton has counterparty selection processes in place that require the selection of counterparties to be consistent with its duties of best execution, subject to any client and regulatory prescriptions or limitations.

Side-by-side management

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Newton may act as an investment manager or advisor to other clients who may have similar investment objectives or investment strategies ('side-by-side management'). Side-by-side management may mean that Newton encounters conflicts of interest with clients, or that a conflict exists between two or more clients. Conflicts could potentially arise if a portfolio manager has an incentive to favor one client or fund over another, e.g. if there is an opportunity to earn greater fees on accounts with performance-based fees (by the adoption of unsuitable levels of risk) or better execution or brokerage commissions.

Newton may concurrently provide discretionary investment management services alongside advisory services, using the same investment strategy. The provision of such advisory services means that Newton is not responsible for trade execution and therefore the clients invested via these non-discretionary relationships would not follow Newton's own internal trade-allocation process. There may be potential for market impact which could have an effect on both sets of clients.

Employees are permitted to invest, either directly or indirectly through an intermediary vehicle, in Newton-managed funds. Where Newton manages such funds, there may be a possibility that these are managed more favorably than other funds, e.g. according to whether Newton employees invest in such respective funds.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

Newton has in place a number of controls to manage this risk, including having a centralized dealing team, and independent monitoring of portfolio risk, performance and exposure and governance oversight of the commonality of portfolios with similar investment strategies. Compliance monitoring conducts periodic assurance reviews to assess the control framework in place at Newton to manage the risks associated with side-by-side management.

Trades are executed by Newton for discretionary accounts and by third parties for advisory services, and, where there is potential for market impact, i.e. large trades, a trading strategy between Newton and the executing third party may be implemented.

Newton's remuneration policies do not create any incentive for preferential treatment between advisory and discretionary managed clients.

The commonality of portfolios with similar investment strategies is monitored and measured on a post-trade basis by the Investment Risk Oversight Group.

Newton's Order Allocation and Aggregation procedure sets out how orders are allocated across client portfolios.

Portfolio managers are not remunerated solely based on investment performance or revenues generated from portfolios they manage.

All employees are required to follow Newton's strict personal trading policies which include pre-approval to invest in and divest from proprietary funds being funds managed by Newton, BNY Mellon or any of its affiliates.

Proxy voting

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Where Newton acts as a proxy for its clients, a conflict could arise between Newton (including BNY Mellon funds or affiliate funds), the investee company and/or a client when exercising voting rights.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

When instructing proxy votes, a ‘house view’ is created by the Responsible Investment team, together with the stock sponsor (if deemed necessary), and this view is executed across all proxy voting opportunities. However, in circumstances where a potential conflict is recognized, the voting recommendation of a third-party voting service provider will be instructed. This includes any decisions on funds managed by any part of the BNY Mellon group and any proxy voting decisions related to holdings in client portfolios managed by Newton on a separate-account basis.

Operational errors

Actual or potential conflicts identified by Newton with a risk of damage to clients

Where an error occurs, e.g. too much stock is purchased for a client account, there is the potential for Newton’s interests to conflict with those of the relevant client, i.e. Newton may stand to avoid a loss or make a gain from the error at the client’s expense.

Systems and controls for managing conflicts of interest

It is Newton’s policy that, when correcting any error, the client is at least put in the position it would have been had the error not occurred with no benefit to Newton.

Thompson, Siegel & Walmsley LLC (“TSW”)

Policy

All TSW associates have a duty to act for the benefit of the Firm’s clients and to act on the clients’ behalf before taking action in the interest of TSW or any of its associates.

Background

As a SEC registered adviser, TSW and its associates are subject to various requirements under the Advisers Act and rules adopted thereunder. These requirements include various anti-fraud provisions which make it unlawful for advisers to engage in any activities which may be fraudulent, deceptive or manipulative.

TSW has a fiduciary responsibility to its advisory clients and as such as a duty of loyalty to always act in utmost good faith, place its clients’ interests first and foremost and to make full and fair disclosure of all material facts and, information as to any potential and/or actual conflicts of interests.

Responsibility

TSW’s CCO has the responsibility for implementing and monitoring TSW’s Conflicts of Interest Policy for content and accuracy.

Procedure

TSW has identified several potential conflicts of interest and adopted various procedures and internal controls to review, monitor and ensure the Firm’s Conflict of Interest Policy is observed, implemented properly and amended or updated, as appropriate. TSW has identified the following potential conflicts and the specific Policy, ADV disclosure, or reference in the Associates Manual which addresses the conflict:

- Trade allocation/rotation favoring proprietary accounts and/or TSW’s clients with higher fee schedules. TSW’s proprietary accounts and client accounts with higher fee schedules will participate in bunch trades when appropriate, on an equal basis, with TSW clients. This is disclosed in TSW’s disclosure document. TSW’s policies are designed to ensure equitable treatment of all clients’ orders and details may be found in:
 - Side-by-Side Management Policy
 - Trading Policy – Trade Rotation & Allocations

- Form ADV, Part 2A - Item 6 – Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management and Item 12 – Brokerage Practices – Bunched Trades/Block Trades and Partial Fill Process
- IPO allocation favoring proprietary accounts or TSW clients with higher fee schedules or performance-based fees. TSW's allocation policies are designed to ensure equitable treatment of all clients' orders participating in IPOs. TSW's four factor process generally requires at least three years of financial history prior to being considered for purchase which makes it less likely that a security would be available under an IPO.
 - Side-by-Side Management Policy
 - Trading Policy and Procedure-Initial Public Offerings (IPOs)
 - Form ADV, Part 2A - Item 6 – Performance Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management and Item 12 – Brokerage Practices – Bunched Trades / Block Trades and Partial Fill Process
- Trading with an affiliate could be a conflict of interest. TSW has developed an Affiliates Policy that addresses this issue and precludes TSW from trading with its affiliates. The Director of Trading and the Trade Management Oversight Committee has responsibility for overseeing all Firm trading activity to ensure TSW does not trade with its affiliates.
 - Affiliates Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations - Broker-Dealer
- TSW may have a conflict from specific proxy voting issues. TSW's Proxy Voting Policy addresses potential conflicts of interest by reviewing the relationship of TSW with the issuer of each security to determine if TSW or any of its associates has any financial, business or personal relationship with the issuer, where a conflict might exist. If TSW determines that a material conflict exists, TSW will instruct ISS to vote using ISS's standard policy guidelines which are derived independently from TSW.
 - Proxy Voting Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 17 - Voting Client Securities
- Soft Dollar transactions benefit TSW's research effort by allocating trades to commission sharing arrangement ("CSA") brokers. TSW's Soft Dollar Policy is designed to ensure that all research and brokerage services are qualified under the eligibility guidelines of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All new research or brokerage services and any amendments to existing services are documented in writing. TSW's Trade Management Oversight Committee has the responsibility to review overall trading, including transaction costs and the allocation to CSAs, to ensure TSW doesn't misallocate more trades to CSAs for unnecessary or inappropriate services.
 - Soft Dollar Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 12 – Brokerage Practices – Soft Dollars
- The ability of alternative products to short securities held in other TSW long-only accounts could result in conflicting strategies that could find TSW's clients at odds with one another. TSW's Trading Policy addresses this conflict by allowing the WPS strategy to short securities held in a primary strategy with a minimum market capitalization of \$10 billion. Rules are written and tested in the trading system, Charles River ("CRD") to monitor this requirement.
 - Side-by-Side Management Policy
 - Trading Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management and Item 12 – Brokerage Practices
- Favoring investment strategies/accounts in which TSW has additional financial interest other than standard fees (LLC and performance-based fee accounts). TSW's Trading Policies, including allocation procedures, are designed to ensure strategies where TSW has additional financial interest to be treated fairly but will not be in a position to take advantage of that financial interest. Various restrictions are placed in CRD and tests are performed to ensure no accounts in which TSW has a potentially more favorable financial interest take advantage of that position.
 - Side-by-Side Management Policy
 - Trading Policy – Other Trading Considerations
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-by-Side Management
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 10 – Other Financial Industry Activities and Affiliations
- TSW associates' personal trading and the potential use of inside information can create conflicts but are subject to the TSW Code of Ethics and Personal Securities Transactions & Records Policy. TSW associates are required to pre-clear personal transactions as required by the Code of Ethics and transactions are monitored to ensure no associate takes advantage of any TSW client trades.
 - Personal Securities Transactions & Records Policy
 - Code of Ethics

- Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 11 – Code of Ethics
- Portfolio Manager Compensation could present a portfolio manager an opportunity to advantage one client or a strategy over another if his/her compensation was so incentivized. TSW's compensation strategy is not incentivized in that way. TSW's compensation strategy addresses this potential conflict by providing competitive base salaries commensurate with an individual's responsibility and providing incentive bonus awards that may significantly exceed base salary. Annually, the TSW Compensation Committee is responsible for determining the discretionary bonus, utilizing an analytical and qualitative assessment process. Factors used to determine compensation are: commitment to TSW's core values, long-term performance, the product's strategic position in the overall success of TSW, and support of marketing/client service commitments. Key associates may be awarded cash bonuses, and deferred TSW equity grants. All qualified employees participate in the TSW Employees' Retirement Plan.
- Side-by-side management, where a portfolio manager is responsible for managing multiple strategies/accounts, could present instances where a portfolio manager may devote unequal time and attention to each account or strategy. TSW acknowledges that some of its portfolio managers have input to multiple strategies and clients. TSW feels it has addressed this specific potential conflict by adopting Side-By-Side Management and Trading Policies.
 - Side-by-Side Management Policy
 - Trading Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 6 – Performance-Based Fees and Side-By-Side Management and Item 12 – Brokerage Practices
- While acceptable to the SEC, paying for client referrals can result in a conflict of interest. The SEC's Cash Solicitation Rule (Rule 206(4)-3) details the rules under which an investment adviser may compensate persons who solicit advisory clients. TSW has incorporated those rules and necessary disclosure into its Solicitor Arrangement Policy to prevent any conflict of interest.
 - Solicitor Arrangements Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 14 – Client Referrals and Other Compensation
- TSW's related persons are managing members of WPS Capital Fund LLC; TS&W International Large Cap Equity Fund; TS&W International Small Cap Equity Fund; and TS&W Smid Cap Equity Fund (collectively, the "LLCs"), and as such, TSW is deemed to have custody of the assets of the LLCs, which presents an opportunity for a conflict of interest. In order to prevent any conflict in the LLCs, TSW has a third-party administrator provide monthly reports and annually requires the LLCs to be audited by a Public Company Account Oversight Board ("PCAOB") approved auditor, who distributes the audited financial statements to investors.
 - Custody Policy
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Item 15 - Custody
- The receipt of gifts and entertainment from clients or other business associates could influence a TSW associate to improperly favor such clients or other business associates in violation of the associate's fiduciary duties. TSW associates are subject to its Code of Ethics which requires all associates to identify any gifts given or received in their quarterly compliance reporting. TSW associates are limited to receipt of gifts given or received valued at \$100 and entertainment given or received valued at \$250, unless approved as an exception from the CCO or Board member that is not otherwise prohibited under applicable rules.
 - Code of Ethics
 - Form ADV, Part 2A – Code of Ethics

While TSW has recognized the conflicts summarized above, it realizes that it cannot identify all possible conflicts that exist or may arise in its business. Regardless of the ability to identify all conflicts, it has been emphasized to all TSW associates through its policies and procedures and Code of Ethics to always act in utmost good faith, place its clients' interests first and foremost and to make full and fair disclosure of all material facts and information as to any potential and/or actual conflicts of interests. Form CRS contains additional, summary disclosures regarding the TSW's conflicts of interest.

WCM Investment Management, LLC ("WCM")

The management of multiple funds and accounts may give rise to potential conflicts of interest if the funds and other accounts have different objectives, benchmarks, time horizons, and fees as the portfolio manager must allocate his time and investment ideas across multiple funds and accounts. The firm seeks to manage such competing interests for the time and attention of portfolio managers by having portfolio managers focus on a particular investment discipline. Most other accounts managed by a portfolio manager are managed using the same investment strategies that are used in connection with the management of the Fund. Accordingly, portfolio holdings, position sizes, and industry and sector exposures tend to be similar across similar portfolios, which may minimize the potential for conflicts of interest. The separate management of the

trade execution and valuation functions from the portfolio management process also helps to reduce potential conflicts of interest. However, securities selected for funds or accounts other than the Fund may outperform the securities selected for the Fund. Moreover, if a portfolio manager identifies a limited investment opportunity that may be suitable for more than one fund or other account, the Fund may not be able to take full advantage of that opportunity due to an allocation of that opportunity across all eligible funds and other accounts. The firm seeks to manage such potential conflicts by using procedures intended to provide a fair allocation of buy and sell opportunities among funds and other accounts.

The management of personal accounts by a portfolio manager may give rise to potential conflicts of interest. While WCM has adopted a code of ethics which we believe contains provisions reasonably necessary to prevent a wide range of prohibited activities by portfolio managers and others with respect to their personal trading activities, there can be no assurance that the code of ethics addresses all individual conduct that could result in conflicts of interest.

In addition, WCM has adopted certain compliance procedures that are designed to address these, and other, types of conflicts. However, there is no guarantee that such procedures will detect each and every situation where a conflict arises.

Wellington Management Company LLP (“Wellington Management”)

Individual investment professionals at Wellington Management manage multiple accounts for multiple clients. These accounts may include mutual funds, separate accounts (assets managed on behalf of institutions, such as pension funds, insurance companies, foundations, or separately managed account programs sponsored by financial intermediaries), bank common trust accounts, and hedge funds. The Fund’s managers listed in the prospectus who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Funds (“Portfolio Managers”) generally manage accounts in several different investment styles. These accounts may have investment objectives, strategies, time horizons, tax considerations and risk profiles that differ from those of the Funds. The Portfolio Managers make investment decisions for each account, including the Fund, based on the investment objectives, policies, practices, benchmarks, cash flows, tax and other relevant investment considerations applicable to that account. Consequently, the Portfolio Managers may purchase or sell securities, including IPOs, for one account and not another account, and the performance of securities purchased for one account may vary from the performance of securities purchased for other accounts. Alternatively, these accounts may be managed in a similar fashion to the Fund and thus the accounts may have similar, and in some cases nearly identical, objectives, strategies and/or holdings to that of the Fund.

The Portfolio Managers or other investment professionals at Wellington Management may place transactions on behalf of other accounts that are directly or indirectly contrary to investment decisions made on behalf of the Fund, or make investment decisions that are similar to those made for the relevant Fund, both of which have the potential to adversely impact the Fund depending on market conditions. For example, an investment professional may purchase a security in one account while appropriately selling that same security in another account. Similarly, the Portfolio Managers may purchase the same security for the Fund and one or more other accounts at or about the same time. In those instances the other accounts will have access to their respective holdings prior to the public disclosure of the Fund’s holdings. In addition, some of these accounts have fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher, in some cases significantly higher, than the fees Wellington Management receives for managing the Fund. Because incentive payments paid by Wellington Management to the Portfolio Managers are tied to revenues earned by Wellington Management and, where noted, to the performance achieved by the manager in each account, the incentives associated with any given account may be significantly higher or lower than those associated with other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. Finally, the Portfolio Managers may hold shares or investments in the other pooled investment vehicles and/or other accounts identified above.

Wellington Management’s goal is to meet its fiduciary obligation to treat all clients fairly and provide high quality investment services to all of its clients. Wellington Management has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, which it believes address the conflicts associated with managing multiple accounts for multiple clients. In addition, Wellington Management monitors a variety of areas, including compliance with primary account guidelines, the allocation of IPOs, and compliance with the firm’s Code of Ethics, and places additional investment restrictions on investment professionals who manage hedge funds and certain other accounts. Furthermore, senior investment and business personnel at Wellington Management periodically review the performance of Wellington Management’s investment professionals. Although Wellington Management does not track the time an investment professional spends on a single account, Wellington Management does periodically assess whether an investment professional has adequate time and resources to effectively manage the investment professional’s various client mandates.

Wells Capital Management, Inc. (“WellsCap”)

WellsCap’s Portfolio Managers often provide investment management for separate accounts advised in the same or similar investment style as that provided to mutual funds. While management of multiple accounts could potentially lead to conflicts of interest over various issues such as trade allocation, fee disparities and research acquisition, WellsCap has implemented policies and procedures for the express purpose of ensuring that clients are treated fairly and that potential conflicts of interest are minimized.

The Portfolio Managers face inherent conflicts of interest in their day-to-day management of the Funds and other accounts because the Funds may have different investment objectives, strategies and risk profiles than the other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers. For instance, to the extent that the Portfolio Managers manage accounts with different investment strategies than the Funds, they may from time to time be inclined to purchase securities, including initial public offerings, for one account but not for a Fund. Additionally, some of the accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers may have different fee structures, including performance fees, which are or have the potential to be higher or lower, in some cases significantly higher or lower, than the fees paid by the Funds. The differences in fee structures may provide an incentive to the Portfolio Managers to allocate more favorable trades to the higher-paying accounts.

To minimize the effects of these inherent conflicts of interest, WellsCap has adopted and implemented policies and procedures, including brokerage and trade allocation policies and procedures, that they believe address the potential conflicts associated with managing portfolios for multiple clients and are designed to ensure that all clients are treated fairly and equitably. Accordingly, security block purchases are allocated to all accounts with similar objectives in a fair and equitable manner. Furthermore, WellsCap has adopted a Code of Ethics under Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act and Rule 204A-1 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the “Advisers Act”) to address potential conflicts associated with managing the Funds and any personal accounts the Portfolio Managers may maintain.

APPENDIX D
5% SHAREHOLDERS

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT ALLIANZGI INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,394,614.56	37.22%
NVIT ALLIANZGI INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,550,002.95	27.96%
NVIT ALLIANZGI INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,828,399.68	20.05%
NVIT ALLIANZGI INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	11,555,241.60	92.80%
NVIT ALLIANZGI INTERNATIONAL GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	825,682.38	6.63%
NVIT AMUNDI MULTI SECTOR BOND FUND (FORMERLY, AMUNDI NVIT MULTI SECTOR BOND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	23,701,249.04	79.96%
NVIT AMUNDI MULTI SECTOR BOND FUND (FORMERLY, AMUNDI NVIT MULTI SECTOR BOND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,817,066.25	9.50%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,396,188.02	28.20%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,017,509.52	21.00%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,503,852.30	13.09%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,011,236.53	10.51%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,702,336.57	8.90%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,133,683.50	5.92%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,725,324.31	98.20%
NVIT AQR LARGE CAP DEFENSIVE STYLE FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,768,207.71	97.37%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	957,470.25	36.54%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	701,184.65	26.76%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	267,718.85	10.22%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	240,096.68	9.16%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	212,961.95	8.13%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	142,719.61	5.45%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	19,182,041.67	97.79%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	763,696.13	84.67%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	75,902.71	8.42%
NVIT BLACKROCK EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND (FORMERLY, BLACKROCK NVIT EQUITY DIVIDEND FUND) CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	52,981.32	5.87%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	22,078,344.04	72.15%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,216,351.71	13.78%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,163,031.82	10.34%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	42,539,799.31	23.77%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	33,391,165.10	18.66%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	20,360,756.33	11.38%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	20,192,605.12	11.28%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	20,029,612.86	11.19%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	17,917,855.45	10.01%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	11,195,172.39	6.26%
NVIT BOND INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH & INCOME FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	10,082,154.96	5.63%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,790,572.33	82.63%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,678,993.74	44.97%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	454,765.59	12.18%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	361,310.70	9.68%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	331,682.41	8.88%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE CO	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	195,331.92	5.23%
NVIT COLUMBIA OVERSEAS VALUE FUND CLASS Z	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	18,462,991.37	97.78%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	723,471.93	38.07%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	318,784.78	16.78%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	267,511.74	14.08%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	261,510.45	13.76%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	138,987.80	7.31%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	9,560,493.61	93.92%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	544,998.76	5.35%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL BALANCED	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	23,163,003.46	21.86%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	22,790,040.61	21.51%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CAPITAL APPRECIATION	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	19,169,998.82	18.10%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	12,142,117.65	11.46%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	10,372,939.51	9.79%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	8,733,950.08	8.24%
NVIT CORE BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH & INCOME FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	6,524,667.93	6.16%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	531,821.90	56.70%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	193,922.88	20.67%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	143,204.13	15.27%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,434,150.30	85.44%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	722,431.09	9.59%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	26,950,586.99	21.84%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL BALANCED	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	26,606,909.56	21.56%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CAPITAL APPRECIATION	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	21,762,352.67	17.64%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	14,354,654.53	11.63%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	12,708,250.84	10.30%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	9,915,606.31	8.04%
NVIT CORE PLUS BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH & INCOME FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	7,491,787.21	6.07%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	534.76	100.00%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,207,253.40	66.67%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	421,373.03	23.27%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	95,536.07	5.28%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	LOUISVILLE	KY	40223	3,460,653.66	19.82%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,214,262.74	18.41%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	2,800,013.16	16.03%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CAPITAL APPRECIATION	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	2,162,929.95	12.39%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,721,680.60	9.86%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,711,782.46	9.80%
NVIT DOUBLELINE TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND (FORMERLY, DOUBLELINE NVIT TOTAL RETURN TACTICAL FUND) CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,313,957.58	7.52%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS D	AMERICAN SKANDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CORP	NEWARK	NJ	7102	1,728,818.77	73.54%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS D	PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ARIZONA	NEWARK	NJ	7102	363,384.59	15.46%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,110,460.35	25.26%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	959,452.44	21.83%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	872,898.10	19.86%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	545,858.18	12.42%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	239,264.54	5.44%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,672,868.06	93.44%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	7,617,500.02	26.97%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	4,498,841.31	15.93%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	4,189,735.50	14.83%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,897,527.09	13.80%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,608,496.39	12.78%
NVIT EMERGING MARKETS FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,642,118.52	5.81%
NVIT FEDERATED HIGH INCOME BOND FUND (FORMERLY, FEDERATED NVIT HIGH INCOME BOND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	8,359,000.95	45.88%
NVIT FEDERATED HIGH INCOME BOND FUND (FORMERLY, FEDERATED NVIT HIGH INCOME BOND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,604,209.25	19.78%
NVIT FEDERATED HIGH INCOME BOND FUND (FORMERLY, FEDERATED NVIT HIGH INCOME BOND FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,307,977.64	18.16%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	16,742,962.91	43.27%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	11,107,497.36	28.71%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,007,597.39	15.53%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	599,204.35	83.96%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	91,482.03	12.82%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	956,306.60	88.19%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	61,781.22	5.70%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	54,421.54	5.02%
NVIT GOVERNMENT BOND FUND CLASS Y	NATIONWIDE FINANCIAL SERVICES INC	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	524.46	100.00%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	659,049,358.89	68.87%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	159,812,341.02	16.70%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	148,298,039.18	95.63%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	24,391,347.61	71.64%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	0	3,821,735.16	11.23%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,554,799.40	7.50%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,394,795.43	7.03%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS V	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	277,541,828.21	43.48%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS V	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	237,874,507.55	37.26%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS V	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	91,342,706.75	14.31%
NVIT GOVERNMENT MONEY MARKET FUND CLASS Y	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	LOUISVILLE	KY	40223	157,663,094.93	97.41%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,378,982.58	30.40%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,174,496.68	25.89%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,171,927.77	25.84%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	300,234.10	6.62%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,565,470.82	89.51%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	308,696.16	7.75%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,330,726.13	41.97%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,692,765.16	31.11%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,143,593.02	20.84%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	632,573.95	32.45%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	345,387.52	17.72%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS II	TRANSAMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY EM PRIVATE PLACEMENT	CEDAR RAPIDS	IA	52499	309,921.64	15.90%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	288,305.67	14.79%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	240,910.82	12.36%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS VIII	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	11,289,428.29	95.85%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	38,891,057.74	24.67%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	24,369,000.26	15.46%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	21,669,996.29	13.75%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	20,659,898.74	13.11%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	18,432,139.02	11.69%
NVIT INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	8,080,062.46	5.13%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,277,004.94	28.50%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,935,964.37	24.23%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,116,741.72	13.98%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	760,809.36	9.52%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	617,475.49	7.73%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	500,883.96	6.27%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	14,472,575.46	93.61%
NVIT JACOBS LEVY LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	921,759.72	5.96%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	21,996,293.09	29.96%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	20,731,078.56	28.24%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	10,760,143.60	14.66%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	8,016,890.66	10.92%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,271,881.01	5.82%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	16,438,772.18	83.17%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. CORE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,179,624.72	11.03%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,064,646.05	47.48%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,264,308.75	21.23%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,053,576.93	19.25%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,550,332.44	94.93%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,324,500.78	40.14%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	880,839.41	26.70%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	280,701.75	8.51%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	275,844.27	8.36%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS X	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	221,496.73	6.71%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS Z	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	10,465,721.83	92.03%
NVIT MELLON DYNAMIC U.S. EQUITY INCOME FUND CLASS Z	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	676,342.25	5.95%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	13,398,684.66	43.20%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,229,334.54	16.86%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,075,628.20	13.14%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,180,411.89	10.25%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,791,170.79	9.00%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	GREAT WEST LIFE & ANNUITY INS CO	GREENWOOD VLG	CO	80111	544,339.84	49.34%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY	GREENWOOD VILLAGE	CO	80111	166,104.23	15.06%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	GREAT WEST LIFE & ANNUITY INS CO	GREENWOOD VLG	CO	80111	135,226.61	12.26%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	98,928.98	8.97%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	GREAT-WEST LIFE & ANNUITY	GREENWOOD VILLAGE	CO	80111	61,033.92	5.53%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	6,992,688.94	22.20%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	5,560,201.97	17.66%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	5,081,875.10	16.14%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,886,517.18	12.34%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,311,447.02	10.52%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	2,233,416.84	7.09%
NVIT MID CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,582,066.64	5.02%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE CO	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	932,468.28	44.60%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE AND ANNUITY INS CO	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	680,895.82	32.57%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	LOUISVILLE	KY	40223	227,468.62	10.88%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	134,501.74	6.43%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	26,068,259.17	65.28%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,334,586.10	13.36%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,498,053.66	6.26%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER MID CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,321,195.00	5.81%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,736,251.26	36.29%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,296,797.24	27.11%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	400,393.78	8.37%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	360,555.57	7.54%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	327,166.90	6.84%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,030,751.25	86.04%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	436,065.09	12.38%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,696,485.28	44.27%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,214,979.13	27.87%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,459,293.53	16.26%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,646,303.31	89.02%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	432,931.79	8.29%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,969,451.13	86.74%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	149,552.19	6.59%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL CAP VALUE FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	142,339.48	6.27%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,684,097.80	28.08%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,212,350.14	24.48%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,494,230.53	19.01%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	891,355.84	6.79%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	698,838.82	5.33%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,662,108.48	89.44%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	210,290.22	7.07%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	0	936,054.68	80.30%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	140,247.63	12.03%
NVIT MULTI-MANAGER SMALL COMPANY FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	76,948.66	6.60%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,158,527.62	41.23%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,246,415.61	28.43%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,542,876.87	10.33%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,392,671.71	9.32%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,216,579.65	8.14%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,612,918.17	90.60%
NVIT NEUBERGER BERMAN MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND (FORMERLY, NEUBERGER BERMAN NVIT MULTI CAP OPPORTUNITIES FUND) CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	327,045.84	8.20%
NVIT NEWTON SUSTAINABLE U.S. EQUITY FUND CLASS I	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	LOUISVILLE	KY	40223	245,925.38	42.24%
NVIT NEWTON SUSTAINABLE U.S. EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	162,312.98	27.88%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT NEWTON SUSTAINABLE U.S. EQUITY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	136,658.68	23.47%
NVIT NEWTON SUSTAINABLE U.S. EQUITY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	7,122,809.09	93.47%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,320,306.33	31.30%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,942,035.13	24.48%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,061,929.86	20.12%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,107,651.19	10.44%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	10,349,091.16	90.80%
NVIT REAL ESTATE FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	904,710.57	7.94%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	13,357,138.90	70.28%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,039,415.75	21.25%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	54,640,052.65	97.10%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	8,052,310.43	84.40%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	928,192.59	9.73%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS IV	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	491,276.22	5.15%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	29,523,140.56	24.61%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	20,325,012.47	16.94%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	16,210,982.24	13.51%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	15,430,200.06	12.86%
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	13,981,552.46	11.66%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT S&P 500 INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	6,067,691.79	5.06%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	15,503,129.41	84.11%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE CO	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	2,572,497.53	13.96%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	16,094,767.69	86.06%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,551,593.48	8.30%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL BALANCED	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	25,408,160.96	19.24%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	19,424,207.76	14.71%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	18,750,440.25	14.20%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	12,136,271.43	9.19%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL CAPITAL APPRECIATION	KNG OF PRUSSA	OH	19406	10,514,715.05	7.96%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	9,987,372.53	7.56%
NVIT SHORT TERM BOND FUND CLASS Y	NVIT CARDINAL MANAGED GROWTH & INCOME FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	7,154,891.46	5.42%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	16,589,972.52	70.82%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,664,893.54	19.91%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,373,674.58	5.86%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	JEFFERSON NATIONAL LIFE INS CO	LOUISVILLE	KY	40223	8,739,089.71	32.81%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	4,026,255.86	15.12%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INV DEST CAP APPRECIATION FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	3,179,399.29	11.94%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS BALANCED FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	2,638,259.97	9.91%

Fund Name/Class	Shareholder Name	City	State	Zip	Number of Shares	% of Ownership
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	2,412,666.08	9.06%
NVIT SMALL CAP INDEX FUND CLASS Y	NVIT INVESTOR DESTINATIONS MANAGED GROWTH FUND	COLUMBUS	OH	43215	1,906,181.71	7.16%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	18,066,635.13	42.86%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	6,882,786.82	16.33%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	5,998,561.37	14.23%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	4,808,468.74	11.41%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS I	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	3,363,094.12	7.98%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	11,813,437.22	84.05%
NVIT WELLS FARGO DISCOVERY FUND CLASS II	NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY	COLUMBUS	OH	43218	1,510,844.05	10.75%