

Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust

Prospectus April 30, 2021

Fund and Class

NVIT iShares® Global Equity ETF Fund

Class II

Class Y

NVIT iShares® Fixed Income ETF Fund

Class II

Class Y

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these Funds' shares or determined whether this Prospectus is complete or accurate. To state otherwise is a crime.

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Nationwide®
is on your side

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FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND

Objective

The NVIT iShares® Global Equity ETF Fund (“Global Equity Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Sales charges and other expenses that may be imposed by variable insurance contracts are not included. If these charges were reflected, the expenses listed below would be higher. See the variable insurance contract prospectus, which may impose sales charges and other additional contract-level expenses.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class II Shares	Class Y Shares
Management Fees	0.11%	0.11%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	1.77%	1.52%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.09%	0.09%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	2.22%	1.72%
Amount of Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	(1.46)%	(1.46)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement	0.76%	0.26%

⁽¹⁾ Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) and Nationwide Fund Advisors (the “Adviser”) have entered into a written contract limiting annual fund operating expenses to 0.17% until at least April 30, 2022. Under the expense limitation agreement, the level to which operating expenses are limited applies to all share classes, excluding any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, Rule 12b-1 fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, short-sale dividend expenses, administrative services fees, other expenses which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expenses incurred by the 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. The expense limitation agreement may be changed or eliminated only with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Adviser may request and receive reimbursement from the Fund for advisory fees waived or other expenses reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to the expense limitation agreement at a date not to exceed three years from the date in which the corresponding waiver or reimbursement to the Fund was made. However, no reimbursement may be made unless: (i) the Fund’s assets exceed \$100 million and (ii) the total annual expense ratio is no higher than the amount of the expense limitation that was in place at the time the Adviser waived the fees or reimbursed the expenses and does not cause the expense ratio to exceed the current expense limitation. Reimbursement by the Fund of amounts previously waived or reimbursed by the Adviser is not permitted except as provided for in the expense limitation agreement.

Example

This Example is intended to help you to compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example, however, does not include charges that are imposed by variable insurance contracts. If these charges were reflected, the expenses listed below would be higher.

This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those time periods. It assumes a 5% return each year and no change in expenses, and any expense limitation or fee waivers that may apply for the periods indicated above under “Fees and Expenses.” Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class II Shares	\$78	\$553	\$1,056	\$2,440
Class Y Shares	27	399	796	1,908

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 17.62% of the average value of its portfolio.

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND (cont.)

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a “fund-of-funds” that aims to provide diversification across traditional equity asset classes—large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap stocks issued by both U.S. and foreign issuers—by investing in a portfolio of unaffiliated exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) sponsored by BlackRock Fund Advisors (or its affiliates) (“BFA”) and which utilize a passive index-based strategy to track the performance of equity indexes (each, an “Underlying Fund” or collectively, “Underlying Funds”). Some indexes are designed to provide broader market exposure, while other indexes are designed to provide exposure to specific investment factors. Each Underlying Fund invests directly in equity securities, as appropriate to its investment objective and strategies. The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities through its investments in ETFs. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements to generate additional income. Securities in which the Underlying Funds invest are tied economically to a number of countries throughout the world, including the United States. An investment will be deemed to be tied economically to a particular country, including the United States, if its issuer is organized in the particular country, has its principal place of business in such country, generates more than 50% of its revenues from business in that country, or lists its stock on an exchange located in that country. Many foreign stocks are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

BFA uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve each Underlying Fund’s investment objective. This means that the Underlying Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks (the “Underlying Index”) and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. BFA uses a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage each Underlying Fund, meaning that it invests in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to that of the applicable Underlying Index. An Underlying Fund also may invest in securities not included in the Underlying Index which BFA believes may help such Underlying Fund to track its Underlying Index. BFA believes that indexing may eliminate the chance that an Underlying Fund will substantially underperform its Underlying Index, but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. BFA’s indexing approach seeks to achieve lower costs by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed mutual funds.

In order to provide the Fund with diversified investment exposure to various types of equity securities, the Fund’s subadviser, which is an affiliate of BFA, selects Underlying Funds that themselves invest in different types of equity securities, such as common stocks of U.S. and international

companies (including mid-cap and small-cap companies). The subadviser generally sells shares of Underlying Funds in order to meet or change Underlying Fund allocations or in response to shareholder redemptions. The Fund is designed for investors who are comfortable with assuming the risks associated with investing in stocks, including international stocks.

The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income. The Underlying Funds also may, when consistent with their investment objectives, use certain futures, options and swap contracts (collectively, commonly known as “derivatives”), either for hedging purposes or to increase returns. Although the Fund seeks to provide diversification across traditional equity asset classes, the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a small number of issuers (i.e., one or more Underlying Funds). However, many of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests are diversified. The Underlying Funds will concentrate their investments in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the applicable Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective.

As with any fund, the value of the Fund’s investments—and therefore, the value of Fund shares—may fluctuate. These changes may occur because of:

Fund-of-funds risk – there are certain risks associated with a structure whereby the Fund invests primarily in other funds. These risks include that: (1) the Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests; (2) the Fund’s investment performance is directly tied to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. If one or more Underlying Funds fail to meet their investment objectives, the Fund’s performance could be negatively affected; (3) the Fund is subject to different levels and combinations of risk based on its actual allocation among the various asset classes and Underlying Funds. The potential impact of the risks related to an asset class depends on the size of the Fund’s investment allocation to it; (4) the subadviser’s evaluations and allocation among asset classes and Underlying Funds may be incorrect; (5) the subadviser may add or delete Underlying Funds, or alter the Fund’s asset allocation, at its discretion. Changes to the Fund’s Underlying Funds or allocation (or the lack thereof) could affect both the level of risk and the potential for gain or loss; and (6) in selecting the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, the Fund’s subadviser could be subject to a potential conflict of interest because the Fund’s subadviser is affiliated with the investment adviser to many of the Underlying Funds (the “Affiliated Adviser”). The Affiliated

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND (cont.)

Adviser receives advisory fees from such Underlying Funds, and therefore the Fund's subadviser has an incentive to invest the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that the Affiliated Adviser manages. The Subadviser also might have an interest in making an investment in an Underlying Fund managed by the Affiliated Adviser, or in maintaining an existing investment in such an Underlying Fund, in order to benefit that Underlying Fund (for example, by assisting the Underlying Fund in achieving or maintaining scale). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the subadviser has a fiduciary duty to the Fund and must act in the best interest of the Fund.

Exchange-traded funds risk – when the Fund invests in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. In addition, the Fund may be affected by losses of the ETFs and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the ETFs (such as the use of leverage by the ETFs). The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the ETFs in which it invests. Additionally, investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted for a number of reasons.

Management risk – the Fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by its investment adviser, or by the Fund's subadviser, or by an Underlying Fund's investment adviser, may not produce the desired results. This could cause the Fund to lose value or its performance to lag those of relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Market risk – the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. This may be due to numerous factors, including interest rates, the outlook for corporate profits, the health of the national and world economies, national and world social and political events, and the fluctuation of other stock markets around the world.

The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has resulted in substantial market volatility and global business disruption, affecting the global economy and the financial health of individual companies in significant and unforeseen ways. The duration and future impact of COVID-19 are currently unknown, which may exacerbate the other risks that apply to the Fund and could negatively affect Fund performance and the value of your investment in the Fund.

Index fund risk – an Underlying Fund that seeks to match the performance of an index does not use defensive strategies or attempt to reduce its exposure to poorly performing securities. Further, correlation between an Underlying Fund's performance and that of the index may be negatively affected by the Underlying Fund's expenses, changes in the composition of the index, and the timing of purchase and redemption of Underlying Fund shares.

Equity securities risk – stock markets are volatile. The price of an equity security fluctuates based on changes in a company's financial condition and overall market and economic conditions.

Sector risk – investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the overall stock market. Therefore, if the Fund emphasizes one or more industries or economic sectors, it may be more susceptible to financial, market or economic events affecting the particular issuers and industries participating in such sectors than funds that do not emphasize particular industries or sectors.

Foreign securities risk – foreign securities may be more volatile, harder to price and less liquid than U.S. securities. The prices of foreign securities may be further affected by other factors, such as changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the securities are traded.

Foreign currencies – foreign securities may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect the value of the 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.

Smaller company risk – smaller companies are usually less stable in price and less liquid than larger, more established companies. Smaller companies are more vulnerable than larger companies to adverse business and economic developments and may have more limited resources. Therefore, they generally involve greater risk.

Derivatives risk – derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, commodity, measure or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not perform as expected. Normally derivatives involve leverage, which means that their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing an Underlying Fund's losses and reducing the Underlying Fund's opportunities for gains. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, including a loss that may be greater than

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND (cont.)

the amount invested. They also present default risks if the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to fulfill its obligations to the Underlying Fund. Certain derivatives held by an Underlying Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position.

Futures – the prices of futures contracts typically are more volatile than those of stocks and bonds. Small movements in the values of the assets or measures of underlying futures contracts can cause disproportionately larger losses to an Underlying Fund. While futures may be more liquid than other types of derivatives, they may experience periods when they are less liquid than stocks, bonds or other investments.

Options – purchasing and selling options are highly specialized activities and entail greater-than-ordinary investment risks. When options are purchased over the counter, an Underlying Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option contract. An Underlying Fund's ability to close out positions in exchange-listed options depends on the existence of a liquid market. Options that expire unexercised have no value.

Swaps – using swaps can involve greater risks than if an Underlying Fund were to invest directly in the underlying securities or assets. Because swaps often involve leverage, their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing an Underlying Fund's losses and reducing an Underlying Fund's opportunities for gains. Currently there are few central exchanges or markets for swap contracts, and therefore they may be less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. If a swap counterparty fails to meet its obligations under the contract, an Underlying Fund may lose money.

Repurchase agreements risk – exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the securities to the Fund may default on its obligation to repurchase them.

Securities lending risk – is the risk that the borrower may fail to return the loaned securities in a timely manner or not at all. The value of your investment may be affected if there is a delay in recovering the loaned securities, if the Underlying Fund does not recover the loaned securities, or if the value of the collateral, in the form of cash or securities, held by the Underlying Fund for the loaned securities, declines.

Limited portfolio holdings risk – because the Fund may hold large positions in an Underlying Fund, an increase or decrease in the value of such securities may have a greater impact on the Fund's value and total return. Funds that

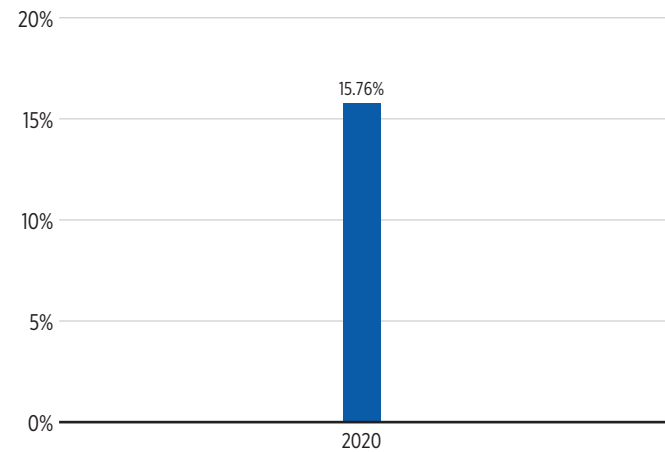
invest in a relatively small number of securities may be subject to greater volatility than a more diversified investment.

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the volatility or variability of the Fund's annual total returns over time and shows that Fund performance can change from year to year. The table shows the Fund's average annual total returns for certain time periods compared to the returns of a comparable broad-based securities index. Remember, however, that past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns shown in the bar chart and table do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance contracts. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Annual Total Returns – Class II Shares
(Years Ended December 31,)



Highest Quarter: 20.53% – 2Q 2020
Lowest Quarter: -23.29% – 1Q 2020

Average Annual Total Returns
(For the Periods Ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	Since Fund Inception	Fund Inception Date
Class II Shares	15.76%	18.10%	1/23/2019
Class Y Shares	16.32%	18.70%	1/23/2019
MSCI World Index - Net Return (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	15.90%	19.17%	

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser

Nationwide Fund Advisors

Subadviser

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Title	Length of Service with Fund
Greg Savage, CFA	Managing Director	Since 2019
Alan Mason	Managing Director	Since 2019

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions paid by the Fund to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of both. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable insurance contracts, such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. Consult the variable insurance contract prospectus for additional tax information.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

This Fund is only offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The Fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance companies (or their affiliates) for distribution and/or other services, and to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that distribute the variable insurance contracts. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance companies to include the Fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contracts, and by influencing the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries to distribute variable insurance contracts that include the Fund as an underlying investment option over other variable insurance contracts or to otherwise recommend the selection of the Fund as an underlying investment option by contract owners instead of other funds that also may be available investment options. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® FIXED INCOME ETF FUND

Objective

The NVIT iShares® Fixed Income ETF Fund (“Fixed Income Fund” or the “Fund”) seeks total return.

Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy, hold, and sell shares of the Fund. Sales charges and other expenses that may be imposed by variable insurance contracts are not included. If these charges were reflected, the expenses listed below would be higher. See the variable insurance contract prospectus, which may impose sales charges and other additional contract-level expenses.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

	Class II Shares	Class Y Shares
Management Fees	0.11%	0.11%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	None
Other Expenses	1.12%	0.87%
Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses	0.08%	0.08%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	1.56%	1.06%
Amount of Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement ⁽¹⁾	(0.81)%	(0.81)%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver/Expense Reimbursement	0.75%	0.25%

⁽¹⁾ Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the “Trust”) and Nationwide Fund Advisors (the “Adviser”) have entered into a written contract limiting annual fund operating expenses to 0.17% until at least April 30, 2022. Under the expense limitation agreement, the level to which operating expenses are limited applies to all share classes, excluding any taxes, interest, brokerage commissions, Rule 12b-1 fees, acquired fund fees and expenses, short-sale dividend expenses, administrative services fees, other expenses which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expenses incurred by the 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. The expense limitation agreement may be changed or eliminated only with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Trust. The Adviser may request and receive reimbursement from the Fund for advisory fees waived or other expenses reimbursed by the Adviser pursuant to the expense limitation agreement at a date not to exceed three years from the date in which the corresponding waiver or reimbursement to the Fund was made. However, no reimbursement may be made unless: (i) the Fund’s assets exceed \$100 million and (ii) the total annual expense ratio is no higher than the amount of the expense limitation that was in place at the time the Adviser waived the fees or reimbursed the expenses and does not cause the expense ratio to exceed the current expense limitation. Reimbursement by the Fund of amounts previously waived or reimbursed by the Adviser is not permitted except as provided for in the expense limitation agreement.

Example

This Example is intended to help you to compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example, however, does not include charges that are imposed by variable insurance contracts. If these charges were reflected, the expenses listed below would be higher.

This Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your shares at the end of those time periods. It assumes a 5% return each year and no change in expenses, and any expense limitation or fee waivers that may apply for the periods indicated above under “Fees and Expenses.” Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your costs would be:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class II Shares	\$77	\$413	\$773	\$1,788
Class Y Shares	26	256	506	1,221

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or “turns over” its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs. These costs, which are not reflected in Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund’s performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 52.97% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund is a “fund-of-funds” that aims to provide diversification across traditional fixed-income (debt) asset classes—U.S. and foreign corporate bonds, U.S. government bonds, sovereign bonds issued by foreign governments, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities—by investing in a portfolio of unaffiliated exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) sponsored by BlackRock Fund Advisors (or its affiliates) (“BFA”) and which utilize a passive index-based strategy to track the performance of fixed-income indexes (each, an “Underlying Fund” or collectively, “Underlying Funds”). Some indexes are designed to provide broader market exposure, while other indexes are designed to provide exposure to specific market sectors. Each Underlying Fund invests directly in bonds and other debt securities, as appropriate to its investment objective and strategies. The Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in fixed-income securities through its investments in ETFs. The Fund may enter into repurchase agreements to generate additional income. Securities in which the Underlying Funds invest may include those of any maturity or duration, and those that are either investment grade or below investment grade. Securities that are rated below investment grade often are known as “junk bonds” or “high-yield bonds,” and may be considered to be speculative. Many foreign bonds are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

BFA uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve each Underlying Fund’s investment objective. This means that the Underlying Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks (the “Underlying Index”) and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. BFA uses a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage each Underlying Fund, meaning that it invests in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to that of the applicable Underlying Index. An Underlying Fund also may invest in securities not included in the Underlying Index which BFA believes may help such Underlying Fund to track its Underlying Index. BFA believes that indexing may eliminate the chance that an Underlying Fund will substantially underperform its Underlying Index, but also may reduce some of the risks of active management, such as poor security selection. BFA’s indexing approach seeks to achieve lower costs by keeping portfolio turnover low in comparison to actively managed mutual funds.

In order to provide the Fund with diversified investment exposure to various types of fixed-income securities, the Fund’s subadviser, which is an affiliate of BFA, selects Underlying Funds that themselves invest in different types of fixed-income securities, such as bonds issued by the U.S. or foreign governments, bonds and other debt

securities issued by U.S. or foreign corporations, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The Fund’s average portfolio duration, average credit quality and the proportion of U.S. versus foreign securities may vary based on the subadviser’s forecast of interest rates, yield curve analysis and other market factors consistent with the Fund’s objective to seek total return. The subadviser generally sells shares of Underlying Funds in order to meet or change Underlying Fund allocations or in response to shareholder redemptions. The Fund is designed for investors who are comfortable with assuming the risks associated with investing in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

The Underlying Funds may lend their portfolio securities to generate additional income. The Underlying Funds also may, when consistent with their investment objectives, use certain futures, options and swap contracts (collectively, commonly known as “derivatives”), either for hedging purposes or to increase returns. Although the Fund seeks to provide diversification across traditional fixed-income asset classes, the Fund invests a significant portion of its assets in a small number of issuers (i.e., one or more Underlying Funds). However, many of the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests are diversified. The Underlying Funds will concentrate their investments in a particular industry, group of industries or market sector to approximately the same extent that the applicable Underlying Index is concentrated.

Principal Risks

The Fund cannot guarantee that it will achieve its investment objective.

As with any fund, the value of the Fund’s investments—and therefore, the value of Fund shares—may fluctuate. These changes may occur because of:

Fund-of-funds risk – there are certain risks associated with a structure whereby the Fund invests primarily in other funds. These risks include that: (1) the Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the fees and expenses of the Underlying Funds in which it invests; (2) the Fund’s investment performance is directly tied to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. If one or more Underlying Funds fail to meet their investment objectives, the Fund’s performance could be negatively affected; (3) the Fund is subject to different levels and combinations of risk based on its actual allocation among the various asset classes and Underlying Funds. The potential impact of the risks related to an asset class depends on the size of the Fund’s investment allocation to it; (4) the subadviser’s evaluations and allocation among asset classes and Underlying Funds may be incorrect; (5) the subadviser may add or delete Underlying Funds, or alter the Fund’s asset allocation, at its discretion. Changes to the Fund’s Underlying Funds or allocation (or the lack thereof) could affect both the level of risk and the potential for gain or loss;

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® FIXED INCOME ETF FUND (cont.)

and (6) in selecting the Underlying Funds in which the Fund invests, the Fund's subadviser could be subject to a potential conflict of interest because the Fund's subadviser is affiliated with the investment adviser to many of the Underlying Funds (the "Affiliated Adviser"). The Affiliated Adviser receives advisory fees from such Underlying Funds, and therefore the Fund's subadviser has an incentive to invest the Fund's assets in Underlying Funds that the Affiliated Adviser manages. The Subadviser also might have an interest in making an investment in an Underlying Fund managed by the Affiliated Adviser, or in maintaining an existing investment in such an Underlying Fund, in order to benefit that Underlying Fund (for example, by assisting the Underlying Fund in achieving or maintaining scale). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the subadviser has a fiduciary duty to the Fund and must act in the best interest of the Fund.

Exchange-traded funds risk – when the Fund invests in exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund's direct fees and expenses. In addition, the Fund may be affected by losses of the ETFs and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the ETFs (such as the use of leverage by the ETFs). The Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the ETFs in which it invests. Additionally, investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF's shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF's shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF's shares may be halted for a number of reasons.

Management risk – the Fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by its investment adviser, or by the Fund's subadviser, or by an Underlying Fund's investment adviser, may not produce the desired results. This could cause the Fund to lose value or its performance to lag those of relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Market risk – the risk that one or more markets in which the Fund or an Underlying Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. This may be due to numerous factors, including interest rates, the outlook for corporate profits, the health of the national and world economies, national and world social and political events, and the fluctuation of other stock markets around the world.

The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has resulted in substantial market volatility and global business disruption, affecting the global economy and the financial health of individual companies in significant and unforeseen ways. The duration and future impact of COVID-19 are currently unknown, which may exacerbate

the other risks that apply to the Fund and could negatively affect Fund performance and the value of your investment in the Fund.

Index fund risk – an Underlying Fund that seeks to match the performance of an index does not use defensive strategies or attempt to reduce its exposure to poorly performing securities. Further, correlation between an Underlying Fund's performance and that of the index may be negatively affected by the Underlying Fund's expenses, changes in the composition of the index, and the timing of purchase and redemption of Underlying Fund shares.

Credit risk – a bond issuer may default if it is unable to pay the interest or principal when due. If an issuer defaults, an Underlying Fund, and therefore the Fund, may lose money. This risk is particularly high for high-yield bonds and other securities rated below investment grade. Changes in a bond issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's creditworthiness may also affect the market price of a bond.

Interest rate risk – generally, when interest rates go up, the value of fixed-income securities goes down. Prices of longer-term securities generally change more in response to interest rate changes than prices of shorter-term securities. To the extent an Underlying Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed-income securities with longer-term maturities, rising interest rates are more likely to cause periods of increased volatility and redemptions, and may cause the value of an Underlying Fund's investments to decline significantly. Currently, interest rates are at or near historic lows. The interest earned on an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed-income securities may decline when prevailing interest rates fall. Declines in interest rates increase the likelihood that debt obligations will be pre-paid, which, in turn, increases these risks. Very low or negative interest rates may impact the yield of an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed-income securities and may increase the risk that, if followed by rising interest rates, an Underlying Fund's performance will be negatively impacted. The Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments in fixed-income securities may not keep pace with inflation. Recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

Prepayment and call risk – certain bonds will be paid off by the issuer more quickly than anticipated. If this happens, an Underlying Fund may be required to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields.

High-yield bonds risk – investing in high-yield bonds and other lower-rated bonds is considered speculative and may subject the Fund to substantial risk of loss due to issuer

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® FIXED INCOME ETF FUND (cont.)

default, decline in market value due to adverse economic and business developments, or sensitivity to changing interest rates.

Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities risks – these securities generally are subject to the same types of risk that apply to other fixed-income securities, such as interest rate risk, credit risk, and prepayment and call risk. Mortgage-backed securities also are subject to extension risk, which is the risk that when interest rates rise, certain mortgage-backed securities will be paid in full by the issuer more slowly than anticipated. This can cause the market value of the security to fall because the market may view its interest rate as low for a longer-term investment. Through its investments in mortgage-backed securities, an Underlying Fund may have some exposure to subprime loans, as well as to the mortgage and credit markets generally. Subprime loans, which are loans made to borrowers with weakened credit histories, generally have higher default rates than loans that meet government underwriting requirements. 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.

Sovereign debt risk – sovereign debt instruments are subject to the risk that a governmental entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its sovereign debt due, for example, to cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy or the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies.

Sector risk – investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the overall stock market. Therefore, if the Fund emphasizes one or more industries or economic sectors, it may be more susceptible to financial, market or economic events affecting the particular issuers and industries participating in such sectors than funds that do not emphasize particular industries or sectors.

Foreign securities risk – foreign securities may be more volatile, harder to price and less liquid than U.S. securities. The prices of foreign securities may be further affected by other factors, such as changes in the exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and the currencies in which the securities are traded.

Foreign currencies – foreign securities may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect the value of the 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.

Liquidity risk – when there is little or no active trading market for specific types of securities or instruments, it can become more difficult to sell the securities or instruments at or near their perceived value. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect an Underlying Fund's value or prevent an Underlying Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquidity risk also includes the risk that an Underlying Fund will experience significant net redemptions of its shares at a time when it cannot find willing buyers for its portfolio securities or instruments or can sell its portfolio securities or instruments only at a material loss. To meet redemption requests, an Underlying Fund may be forced to sell other securities or instruments that are more liquid, but at unfavorable times and conditions. Investments in foreign securities and high-yield bonds tend to have more exposure to liquidity risk than domestic securities and higher-rated bonds.

Derivatives risk – derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, commodity, measure or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not perform as expected. Normally derivatives involve leverage, which means that their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing an Underlying Fund's losses and reducing the Underlying Fund's opportunities for gains. Some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, including a loss that may be greater than the amount invested. They also present default risks if the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to fulfill its obligations to the Underlying Fund. Certain derivatives held by an Underlying Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position.

Futures – the prices of futures contracts typically are more volatile than those of stocks and bonds. Small movements in the values of the assets or measures of underlying futures contracts can cause disproportionately larger losses to an Underlying Fund. While futures may be more liquid than other types of derivatives, they may experience periods when they are less liquid than stocks, bonds or other investments.

Options – purchasing and selling options are highly specialized activities and entail greater-than-ordinary investment risks. When options are purchased over the counter, an Underlying Fund bears the risk that the counterparty that wrote the option will be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under the option

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES® FIXED INCOME ETF FUND (cont.)

contract. An Underlying Fund's ability to close out positions in exchange-listed options depends on the existence of a liquid market. Options that expire unexercised have no value.

Swaps – using swaps can involve greater risks than if an Underlying Fund were to invest directly in the underlying securities or assets. Because swaps often involve leverage, their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing an Underlying Fund's losses and reducing an Underlying Fund's opportunities for gains. Currently there are few central exchanges or markets for swap contracts, and therefore they may be less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. If a swap counterparty fails to meet its obligations under the contract, an Underlying Fund may lose money.

Repurchase agreements risk – exposes the Fund to the risk that the party that sells the securities to the Fund may default on its obligation to repurchase them.

Securities lending risk – is the risk that the borrower may fail to return the loaned securities in a timely manner or not at all. The value of your investment may be affected if there is a delay in recovering the loaned securities, if the Underlying Fund does not recover the loaned securities, or if the value of the collateral, in the form of cash or securities, held by the Underlying Fund for the loaned securities, declines.

Limited portfolio holdings risk – because the Fund may hold large positions in an Underlying Fund, an increase or decrease in the value of such securities may have a greater impact on the Fund's value and total return. Funds that invest in a relatively small number of securities may be subject to greater volatility than a more diversified investment.

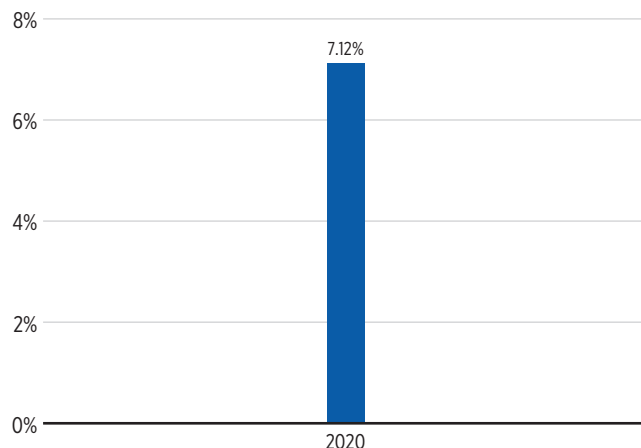
Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Fund. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The following bar chart and table provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund. The bar chart shows the volatility or variability of the Fund's annual total returns over time and shows that Fund performance can change from year to year. The table shows the Fund's average annual total returns for certain time periods compared to the returns of a comparable broad-based securities index. Remember, however, that past performance is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. The returns shown in the bar chart and table do not include charges that will be imposed by variable insurance

contracts. If these amounts were reflected, returns would be less than those shown.

Annual Total Returns – Class II Shares (Years Ended December 31,)



Highest Quarter: 3.02% – 2Q 2019

Lowest Quarter: 0.19% – 4Q 2019

Average Annual Total Returns (For the Periods Ended December 31, 2020)

	1 Year	Since Fund Inception	Fund Inception Date
Class II Shares	7.12%	8.08%	1/23/2019
Class Y Shares	7.75%	8.64%	1/23/2019
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	7.51%	8.18%	

Portfolio Management

Investment Adviser

Nationwide Fund Advisors

Subadviser

BlackRock Investment Management, LLC

Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Title	Length of Service with Fund
Greg Savage, CFA	Managing Director	Since 2019
Alan Mason	Managing Director	Since 2019

Tax Information

The dividends and distributions paid by the Fund to the insurance company separate accounts will consist of ordinary income, capital gains, or some combination of

FUND SUMMARY: NVIT iSHARES[®] FIXED INCOME ETF FUND (*cont.*)

both. Because shares of the Fund must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable insurance contracts, such dividends and distributions will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. Consult the variable insurance contract prospectus for additional tax information.

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries

This Fund is only offered as an underlying investment option for variable insurance contracts. The Fund and its related companies may make payments to the sponsoring insurance companies (or their affiliates) for distribution and/or other services, and to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that distribute the variable insurance contracts. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the insurance companies to include the Fund as an underlying investment option in the variable insurance contracts, and by influencing the broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries to distribute variable insurance contracts that include the Fund as an underlying investment option over other variable insurance contracts or to otherwise recommend the selection of the Fund as an underlying investment option by contract owners instead of other funds that also may be available investment options. The prospectus (or other offering document) for your variable insurance contract may contain additional information about these payments.

HOW THE FUNDS INVEST: NVIT iSHARES® FUNDS

Objectives

The NVIT iShares Global Equity ETF Fund (“Global Equity Fund”) seeks long-term capital appreciation.

The NVIT iShares Fixed Income ETF Fund (“Fixed Income Fund”) seeks total return.

These investment objectives may be changed without shareholder approval by the Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust’s Board of Trustees (the “Trust” and “Board of Trustees,” respectively) upon 60 days’ written notice to shareholders.

Purpose of the NVIT iShares Global Equity ETF Fund and NVIT iShares Fixed Income ETF Fund (each a “Fund” and together, the “Funds”)

The Global Equity Fund aims to provide diversification across traditional equity asset classes—large-cap, mid-cap and small-cap stocks issued by both U.S. and foreign issuers. The Fixed Income Fund aims to provide diversification across traditional fixed-income asset classes—corporate bonds, U.S. government bonds, sovereign bonds issued by foreign governments, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. Each Fund is designed to provide a different asset allocation option corresponding to the different categories of securities in which each Fund invests. Each Fund is a “fund-of-funds,” which means that each Fund seeks to achieve its particular level of risk/return by investing the majority of its assets in a professionally selected mix of unaffiliated iShares exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”) that seek to track equity or fixed-income indexes, as appropriate (each, an “Underlying Fund” or collectively, “Underlying Funds”). Each of the Underlying Funds in turn invests in equity or fixed-income securities, as appropriate to its respective objective and strategies.

In selecting a Fund, investors should consider their personal objectives, investment time horizons, risk tolerances and financial circumstances.

Principal Investment Strategies

For each Fund, BlackRock Investment Management, LLC (“BlackRock” or the “subadviser”) establishes an anticipated allocation among different types of equity or fixed-income securities, as appropriate for that Fund. The subadviser bases this decision on the expected return potential, the anticipated risks and the volatility of each category of securities. Further, the subadviser evaluates how various combinations of these securities categories can best pursue each Fund’s investment objective.

Once the allocation to different securities types is determined for each Fund, the subadviser selects the Underlying Funds it believes most appropriate to represent them. Where more than one Underlying Fund can be used for a securities category, the subadviser also evaluates

which Underlying Fund, or what combination of Underlying Funds, best represents the potential risks and benefits of that securities category. In selecting Underlying Funds, the subadviser considers a variety of factors in the context of current economic and market conditions, including each Underlying Fund’s investment strategies, risk profile and historical performance. The subadviser generally sells shares of Underlying Funds in order to meet or change allocations or in response to shareholder redemption activity.

NVIT iShares Global Equity ETF Fund

Through investments in the Underlying Funds, the Global Equity Fund pursues its objective by investing with a strategic allocation to major equity asset classes, such as common stocks of U.S. and international companies (including smaller companies) that the subadviser believes offer opportunities for capital growth. The Global Equity Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities by investing in ETFs. The Global Equity Fund’s subadviser invests the Fund’s assets in investments that are tied economically to a number of countries throughout the world, including the United States. An investment will be deemed to be tied economically to a particular country, including the United States, if its issuer is organized in the particular country, has its principal place of business in such country, generates more than 50% of its revenues from business in that country, or lists its stock on an exchange located in that country. Many foreign stocks are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Global Equity Fund is designed for investors who are comfortable with assuming risks associated with investing in stocks, including international stocks.

NVIT iShares Fixed Income ETF Fund

Through investments in the Underlying Funds, the Fixed Income Fund pursues its objective by investing a majority of its assets in fixed-income securities, such as U.S. and foreign corporate bonds, U.S. government bonds, foreign country sovereign bonds, mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities. The Fixed Income Fund invests, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets in fixed-income securities by investing in ETFs. Securities in which the Underlying Funds invest may include those of any maturity or duration, and those that are either investment grade or below investment grade. Securities that are rated below investment grade often are known as “junk bonds” or “high-yield bonds,” and may be considered to be speculative. Many foreign bonds are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. The Fixed Income Fund is designed for investors who are comfortable with assuming the risks associated with investing in bonds and other fixed-income securities.

The Underlying Funds

The Underlying Funds in which the Funds invest are advised by BlackRock Fund Advisors (“BFA”), an affiliate of the subadviser. The following description of BFA and the summaries of the Underlying Funds are based solely on information provided in the prospectus of each Underlying Fund, as filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and amended from time to time. The description of BFA and the summaries of the Underlying Funds are qualified in their entirety by reference to the prospectus and statement of additional information of each Underlying Fund. BFA may change the investment policies and/or programs of the Underlying Funds at any time without notice to shareholders of the Funds.

BFA uses a “passive” or indexing approach to try to achieve an Underlying Fund’s investment objective. This means that the Underlying Fund does not try to “beat” the index it tracks (the “Underlying Index”) and does not seek temporary defensive positions when markets decline or appear overvalued. BFA uses a representative sampling indexing strategy to manage the Underlying Funds, meaning that it invests in a representative sample of securities that collectively have an investment profile similar to that of the applicable Underlying Index. The securities selected are expected to have, in the aggregate, investment characteristics (based on various factors), fundamental characteristics (such as return, variability and yield) and liquidity measures similar to those of the applicable Underlying Index. An Underlying Fund may or may not hold all of the securities in the applicable Underlying Index. An Underlying Fund may invest the remainder of its assets in certain futures, options and swap contracts (which are derivatives), cash and cash equivalents, including shares of money market funds advised by BFA or its affiliates, as well as in securities not included in its Underlying Index, but which BFA believes will help the Underlying Fund track the Underlying Index. Each Underlying Fund may lend securities representing up to one-third of the value of such Underlying Fund’s total assets (including the value of any collateral received). Each Underlying Fund will concentrate its investments—hold 25% or more of its total assets—in a particular industry or group of industries to approximately the same extent that the applicable Underlying Index is concentrated. For purposes of this limitation, securities of the U.S. government (including its agencies and instrumentalities) and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities are not considered to be issued by members of any industry.

Set forth below are the Underlying Funds in which the Funds invest as of the date of this Prospectus. The subadviser reserves the right to add, delete or change the Underlying Funds at any time without notice to shareholders.

GLOBAL EQUITY FUND

iShares Core S&P Total U.S. Stock Market ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the S&P Total Market Index™, which is comprised of the stocks included in the S&P 500® Index and the S&P Completion Index™. The Underlying Index consists of all U.S. common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ Global Select Market, the NASDAQ Select Market, the NASDAQ Capital Market and Investors Exchange (IEX), Cboe BZX, Cboe BYX, Cboe EDGA and Cboe EDGX, Inc. The S&P 500 Index measures the performance of the large-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market. The S&P Completion Index measures the performance of the U.S. mid-, small- and micro-capitalization sectors of the U.S. equity market excluding S&P 500 Index constituents. The securities in the Underlying Index are weighted based on the float-adjusted market value of their outstanding shares. Securities with higher total float-adjusted market value have a larger representation in the Underlying Index. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the healthcare and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core S&P 500 ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the S&P 500 Index, which measures the performance of the large-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The securities in the Underlying Index are weighted based on the float-adjusted market value of their outstanding shares. The Underlying Index consists of securities from a broad range of industries. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the information technology and healthcare industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI USA Multifactor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI USA Diversified Multiple-Factor Index. The Underlying Index is designed to select equity securities from the MSCI USA Index that have high exposure to four investment style factors: value, quality, momentum and low size, while maintaining a level of risk similar to that of its parent index, the MSCI USA Index. The Underlying Index is also constrained in its construction to limit turnover and extreme exposures to particular sectors, countries, component weights or other investment style factors. The Underlying Index includes large- and mid-capitalization companies and may change over time. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the healthcare and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

HOW THE FUNDS INVEST: NVIT iSHARES® FUNDS (cont.)

iShares MSCI USA Momentum Factor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI USA Momentum SR Variant Index, which consists of stocks exhibiting relatively higher momentum characteristics from the traditional market capitalization-weighted parent index, the MSCI USA Index, as determined by MSCI Inc. The MSCI USA Index includes U.S. large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as defined by MSCI Inc. The Underlying Index is designed to measure the performance of an equity momentum strategy by emphasizing stocks with high price momentum, while maintaining reasonably high trading liquidity, investment capacity and moderate index turnover, each as determined by MSCI Inc. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the healthcare and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI USA Value Factor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI USA Enhanced Value Index, which is based on a traditional market capitalization-weighted parent index, the MSCI USA Index. The MSCI USA Index includes U.S. large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as defined by MSCI Inc. The Underlying Index is designed to measure the performance of securities in the MSCI USA Index that exhibit higher value characteristics relative to their peers within the corresponding Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector. To construct the Underlying Index, MSCI Inc. calculates a “value score” for each security in the MSCI USA Index using three variables: price-to-book value, price-to-forward earnings and enterprise value-to-cash flow from operations. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the information technology industry or sector, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI USA Quality Factor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI USA Sector Neutral Quality Index, which is based on a traditional market capitalization-weighted parent index, the MSCI USA Index. The MSCI USA Index includes U.S. large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as defined by MSCI Inc. The Underlying Index seeks to measure the performance of securities in the MSCI USA Index that exhibit higher quality characteristics relative to their peers within the corresponding Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector. To construct the Underlying Index, MSCI Inc. determines the quality score of each security in the MSCI USA Index based on three fundamental variables: high return on equity, low earnings variability and low leverage. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the information technology industry or sector, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI USA Size Factor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of

the MSCI USA Low Size Index, which is based on a traditional market capitalization-weighted parent index, the MSCI USA Index. The MSCI USA Index includes U.S. large- and mid-capitalization stocks, as defined by MSCI Inc. The Underlying Index is constructed by applying a mathematical formula at each rebalancing that reweights the components of the market capitalization-weighted MSCI USA Index, such that the representation of smaller capitalization companies is increased relative to larger capitalization companies. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core S&P Mid-Cap ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the S&P MidCap 400® Index, which measures the performance of the mid-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. The Underlying Index consists of securities from a broad range of industries, but a significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials, industrials and information technology industries or sectors. The components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core S&P Small-Cap ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the S&P SmallCap 600 Index, which measures the performance of the small-capitalization sector of the U.S. equity market, as determined by S&P Dow Jones Indices LLC. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials, industrials and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI USA Small-Cap Multifactor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI USA Small Cap Diversified Multiple-Factor Index, which is designed to select equity securities from its parent index, the MSCI USA Small Cap Index, that have high exposure to four investment style factors: value, quality, momentum and low size, while maintaining a level of risk similar to that of the MSCI USA Small Cap Index. The Underlying Index is also constrained in its construction to limit turnover and extreme exposures to particular sectors, countries, component weights or other investment style factors. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the healthcare and information technology industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core MSCI International Developed Markets ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI World ex USA Investable Market Index, which is designed as an equity benchmark for

HOW THE FUNDS INVEST: NVIT iSHARES® FUNDS (cont.)

international stock performance in non-U.S. developed markets. The Underlying Index is free float adjusted, market cap weighted, and is designed to measure large-, mid- and small-capitalization equity market performance, and includes stocks from developed countries in North America, Europe, Australasia and the Far East. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials industry or sector, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core MSCI EAFE ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI EAFE IMI Index, which is designed as an equity benchmark for international stock performance. The Underlying Index is designed to measure large-, mid- and small-capitalization equity market performance and includes stocks from Europe, Australasia and the Far East. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the financials and industrials industries or sectors, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MSCI Intl Multifactor ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the MSCI World ex USA Diversified Multiple-Factor Index, which is designed to select equity securities from its parent index, the MSCI World ex USA Index, that have high exposure to four investment style factors: value, quality, momentum and low size, while maintaining a level of risk similar to that of the MSCI World ex USA Index. The Underlying Index is also constrained in its construction to limit turnover and extreme exposures to particular sectors, countries, component weights or other investment style factors. The Underlying Index consists of securities from large- and mid-capitalization companies. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by securities of companies in the healthcare industry or sector, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

FIXED INCOME FUND

iShares Core U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index, which measures the performance of the total U.S. investment-grade (as determined by Bloomberg Index Services Limited) bond market. The Underlying Index includes investment-grade U.S. Treasury bonds, government-related bonds, corporate bonds, mortgage-backed pass-through securities ("MBS"), commercial mortgage-backed securities ("CMBS") and asset-backed securities ("ABS") that are publicly offered for sale in the United States. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by MBS and treasury securities, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core Total USD Bond Market ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Index, which measures the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated taxable bonds that are rated either investment-grade or high-yield (as determined by Bloomberg Index Services Limited). The Underlying Index includes U.S. Treasury bonds, government-related bonds (i.e., U.S. and non-U.S. agencies, sovereign, quasi-sovereign, supranational and local authority debt), investment-grade and high-yield U.S. corporate bonds, MBS, CMBS, ABS, Eurodollar bonds, bonds registered with the SEC or exempt from registration at the time of issuance or offered pursuant to Rule 144A with or without registration rights and U.S. dollar-denominated emerging market bonds. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by U.S. agency MBS and U.S. Treasury bonds, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core 1-5 Year USD Bond ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal 1-5 Year Index, which measures the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated taxable bonds that are rated either investment-grade or high-yield (as determined by Bloomberg Index Services Limited) with remaining effective maturities between one and five years. The Underlying Index is a subset of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Index and includes U.S. Treasury bonds, government-related bonds (i.e., U.S. and non-U.S. agencies, sovereign, quasi-sovereign, supranational and local authority debt), investment-grade and high-yield U.S. corporate bonds, MBS, CMBS, ABS, Eurodollar bonds, bonds registered with the SEC or exempt from registration at the time of issuance or offered pursuant to Rule 144A with or without registration rights and U.S. dollar-denominated emerging market bonds. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by MBS U.S. Treasury securities, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares Core 10+ Year USD Bond ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal 10+ Year Index, which measures the performance of the U.S. dollar-denominated taxable bonds that are rated either investment-grade or high-yield (as determined by Bloomberg Index Services Limited) with remaining maturities greater than ten years. The Underlying Index is a subset of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Universal Index and includes U.S. Treasury bonds, government-related bonds (i.e., U.S. and non-U.S. agencies, sovereign, quasi-sovereign, supranational and local authority debt), investment-grade and high-yield U.S. corporate bonds, Eurodollar bonds (i.e., U.S. dollar-denominated bonds issued by foreign issuers outside the United States), bonds registered with the SEC or exempt from registration at the time of issuance or offered

HOW THE FUNDS INVEST: NVIT iSHARES® FUNDS (cont.)

pursuant to Rule 144A with or without registration rights and emerging market bonds. A significant portion of the Underlying Index is represented by U.S. Treasury securities, but the components of the Underlying Index are likely to change over time.

iShares MBS ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the Bloomberg Barclays U.S. MBS Index, which measures the performance of investment-grade (as determined by Bloomberg Index Services Limited) MBS issued or guaranteed by U.S. government agencies. The Underlying Index includes fixed-rate MBS issued by the Government National Mortgage Association, Federal National Mortgage Association, and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation that have 30-, 20-, 15-year maturities. All securities in the Underlying Index must have a remaining weighted average maturity of at least one year and be denominated in U.S. dollars and be non-convertible. Almost all of the bonds represented in the Underlying Index are U.S. agency MBS.

iShares U.S. Treasury Bond ETF seeks to track the investment results (before fees and expenses of the fund) of the ICE U.S. Treasury Core Bond Index, which measures the performance of public obligations of the U.S. Treasury. The Underlying Index includes publicly-issued U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity greater than one year and less than or equal to thirty years and have \$300 million or more of outstanding face value, excluding amounts held by the Federal Reserve System ("Fed") Open Market Account or bought at issuance by the Fed. As of December 31, 2020, the dollar-weighted average maturity of the Underlying Index was 8.32 years. In addition, the securities in the Underlying Index must be fixed-rate and denominated in U.S. dollars.

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Because the Funds are investing indirectly in the Underlying Funds, the Funds' shareholders will pay a proportionate share of the applicable expenses of the Underlying Funds (including applicable management, administration and custodian fees), as well as the Funds' direct expenses. The Underlying Funds will not charge any front-end sales loads, contingent deferred sales charges or Rule 12b-1 fees.

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS

As with all mutual funds, investing in Nationwide Funds involves certain risks. There is no guarantee that each Fund will meet its investment objective or that each Fund will perform as it has in the past.

The following information relates to the principal risks of investing in the Funds, as identified in the “Fund Summary” and “How the Funds Invest” sections for each Fund. A Fund or an Underlying Fund may invest in or use other types of investments or strategies not shown below that do not represent principal strategies or raise principal risks. More information about these non-principal investments, strategies and risks is available in the Funds’ Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”).

Risks Associated with a Fund-of-Funds Structure

Fund-of-funds risk – there are certain risks associated with a structure whereby a Fund invests primarily in other funds. These risks include the following:

- **Underlying Fund Expenses:** because each Fund owns shares of the Underlying Funds, shareholders of a Fund will indirectly pay a proportional share of the fees and expenses, including applicable management, administration and custodian fees, of the Underlying Funds in which the Funds invest.
- **Performance:** each Fund’s investment performance is directly tied to the performance of the Underlying Funds in which it invests. If one or more of the Underlying Funds fails to meet its investment objective, a Fund’s performance could be negatively affected. There can be no assurance that any Fund or Underlying Fund will achieve its investment objective.
- **Asset Allocation:** each Fund is subject to different levels and combinations of risk based on its actual allocation among the various asset classes and Underlying Funds. Each Fund will be affected to varying degrees by stock and bond market risks, among others. The potential impact of the risks related to an asset class depends on the size of the Fund’s investment allocation to it.
- **Strategy:** there is the risk that the subadviser’s evaluations and allocation among asset classes and Underlying Funds may be incorrect. Further, the subadviser may add or delete Underlying Funds, or alter a Fund’s asset allocation at its discretion. A material change in the Underlying Funds selected or in asset allocation (or the lack thereof) could affect both the level of risk and the potential for gain or loss.
- **Conflict of Interest:** the Funds’ subadviser has the authority to select and replace Underlying Funds. In doing so, the subadviser could be subject to a potential conflict of interest because the Funds’ subadviser is affiliated with the investment adviser to all of the Underlying Funds, and so the subadviser may have incentives to invest the Funds’ assets in such Underlying Funds (the “Affiliated Adviser”). The Affiliated Adviser

receives advisory fees from such Underlying Funds, and therefore the Fund’s subadviser has an incentive to invest the Fund’s assets in Underlying Funds that the Affiliated Adviser manages. The Subadviser also might have an interest in making an investment in an Underlying Fund managed by the Affiliated Adviser, or in maintaining an existing investment in such an Underlying Fund, in order to benefit that Underlying Fund (for example, by assisting the Underlying Fund in achieving or maintaining scale). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the subadviser has a fiduciary duty to each of the Funds and must act in the best interest of each Fund.

Exchange-traded funds risk – when a Fund invests in exchange-traded funds (“ETFs”), you will indirectly bear fees and expenses charged by the ETFs in addition to the Fund’s direct fees and expenses. In addition, the Fund may be affected by losses of the ETFs and the level of risk arising from the investment practices of the ETFs (such as the use of leverage by the ETFs). A Fund has no control over the investments and related risks taken by the ETFs in which it invests. Additionally, investments in ETFs are also subject to the following risks: (i) the market price of an ETF’s shares may trade above or below their net asset value; (ii) an active trading market for an ETF’s shares may not develop or be maintained; or (iii) trading of an ETF’s shares may be halted for a number of reasons.

Limited portfolio holdings risk – because a Fund may hold large positions in a small number of Underlying Funds, an increase or decrease in the value of such securities may have a greater impact on a Fund’s value and total return. Funds that invest in a relatively small number of securities may be subject to greater volatility than a more diversified investment.

Management risk – each Fund is subject to the risk that the methods and analyses employed by the Fund’s subadviser, or by an Underlying Fund’s investment adviser, may not produce the desired results. This could cause a Fund to lose value or its performance to lag those of relevant benchmarks or other funds with similar objectives.

Market risk – market risk is the risk that one or more markets in which a Fund invests will go down in value, including the possibility that the markets will go down sharply and unpredictably. In particular, market risk, including political, regulatory, market, economic and social developments, and developments that impact specific economic sectors, industries or segments of the market, can affect the value of a Fund’s investments. In addition, turbulence in financial markets and reduced liquidity in the markets may negatively affect many issuers, which could adversely affect a Fund. These risks may be magnified if certain social, political, economic and other conditions and events (such as natural disasters, epidemics and pandemics, terrorism, conflicts and social unrest) adversely interrupt the global economy. In addition, any spread of an infectious

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

illness, public health threat or similar issue could reduce consumer demand or economic output, result in market closures, travel restrictions or quarantines, and generally have a significant impact on the economies of the affected country and other countries with which it does business, which in turn could adversely affect a Fund's investments in that country and other affected countries. In these and other circumstances, such events or developments might affect companies world-wide and therefore can affect the value of a Fund's investments.

The global pandemic outbreak of an infectious respiratory illness caused by a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19 has resulted in substantial market volatility and global business disruption, affecting the global economy and the financial health of individual companies in significant and unforeseen ways. COVID-19 has resulted in, among other things, travel restrictions, closed international borders, enhanced health screenings at ports of entry and elsewhere, disruption of and delays in healthcare service preparation and delivery, prolonged quarantines, significant disruptions to business operations, market closures, cancellations and restrictions, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand, and significant volatility and declines in global financial markets, as well as general concern and uncertainty. Instability in the United States, European and other credit markets has made it more difficult for borrowers to obtain financing or refinancing on attractive terms or at all. In particular, because of the current conditions in the credit markets, borrowers may be subject to increased interest expenses for borrowed money and tightening underwriting standards. In addition, stock prices as well as yield could be negatively impacted to the extent that issuers of equity securities cancel or announce the suspension of dividends or share buybacks. The COVID-19 pandemic could continue to inhibit global, national and local economic activity, and constrain access to capital and other sources of funding. Various recent government interventions have been aimed at curtailing the distress to financial markets caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. There can be no guarantee that these or other economic stimulus plans (within the United States or other affected countries throughout the world) will be sufficient or will have their intended effect. In addition, an unexpected or quick reversal of such policies could increase market volatility, which could adversely affect a Fund's investments. The duration and future impact of COVID-19 are currently unknown, which may exacerbate the other risks that apply to a Fund and could negatively affect Fund performance and the value of your investment in a Fund.

Risks Associated with U.S. and International Stocks

Equity securities risk – the possibility that an Underlying Fund could lose value if the individual equity securities in which the Underlying Fund has invested and/or the overall

stock markets in which the stocks trade decline in price. Stocks and stock markets may experience short-term volatility (price fluctuation) as well as extended periods of decline or little growth. Individual stocks are affected by many factors, including:

- corporate earnings;
- production;
- management and
- sales and market trends, including investor demand for a particular type of stock, such as growth or value stocks, small- or large-capitalization stocks, or stocks within a particular industry.

Smaller company risk – in general, stocks of smaller and medium-sized companies (including micro- and mid-cap companies) trade in lower volumes, may be less liquid, and are subject to greater or more unpredictable price changes than stocks of larger companies or the market overall. Smaller companies may have limited product lines or markets, be less financially secure than larger companies or depend on a smaller number of key personnel. If adverse developments occur, such as due to management changes or product failures, the Fund's investment in a smaller company may lose substantial value. Investing in smaller and medium-sized companies (including micro- and mid-cap companies) requires a longer-term investment view and may not be appropriate for all investors.

Risks Associated with Fixed-Income Securities (Bonds)

Interest rate risk – prices of fixed-income securities generally increase when interest rates decline and decrease when interest rates increase. Prices of longer-term securities generally change more in response to interest rate changes than prices of shorter term securities. To the extent an Underlying Fund invests a substantial portion of its assets in fixed-income securities with longer-term maturities, rising interest rates are more likely to cause periods of increased volatility and redemptions and may cause the value of an Underlying Fund's investments to decline significantly. Currently, interest rates are at or near historic lows. The interest earned on an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed-income securities may decline when prevailing interest rates fall. Declines in interest rates increase the likelihood that debt obligations will be pre-paid, which, in turn, increases these risks. Very low or negative interest rates may impact the yield of an Underlying Fund's investments in fixed-income securities and may increase the risk that, if followed by rising interest rates, a Fund's performance will be negatively impacted. A Fund is subject to the risk that the income generated by its investments in fixed-income securities may not keep pace with inflation. Recent and potential future changes in government policy may affect interest rates.

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

Inflation – prices of existing fixed-rate debt securities could decline due to inflation or the threat of inflation. Inflationary expectations are generally associated with higher prevailing interest rates, which normally lower the prices of existing fixed-rate debt securities. Because inflation reduces the purchasing power of income produced by existing fixed-rate securities, the prices at which these securities trade also will be reduced to compensate for the fact that the income they produce is worth less.

Credit risk – the risk that the issuer of a debt security may default if it is unable to make required interest payments and/or principal repayments when they are due. If an issuer defaults, an Underlying Fund, and therefore the Fund, may lose money. The degree of credit risk depends on both the financial condition of the issuer and the terms of the obligation. Changes in an issuer's credit rating or the market's perception of an issuer's credit risk can adversely affect the prices of the securities the Fund or an Underlying Fund owns. A corporate event such as a restructuring, merger, leveraged buyout, takeover, or similar action may cause a decline in market value of an issuer's securities or credit quality of its bonds due to factors including an unfavorable market response or a resulting increase in the company's debt. Added debt may reduce significantly the credit quality and market value of a company's bonds, and may thereby affect the value of its equity securities as well. High-yield bonds, which are rated below investment grade, are generally more exposed to credit risk than investment grade securities.

Credit ratings – "investment grade" securities are those rated in one of the top four rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's, or unrated securities judged by the Underlying Fund's adviser to be of comparable quality. Obligations rated in the fourth-highest rating category by any rating agency are considered medium-grade securities. Medium-grade securities, although considered investment grade, have speculative characteristics and may be subject to greater fluctuations in value than higher-rated securities. In addition, the issuers of medium-grade securities may be more vulnerable to adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances than issuers of higher-rated securities. High-yield bonds (i.e., "junk bonds") are those that are rated below the fourth highest rating category, and therefore are not considered to be investment grade. Ratings of securities purchased by the Fund or an Underlying Fund generally are determined at the time of their purchase. Any subsequent rating downgrade of a debt obligation will be monitored generally by the Underlying Fund's adviser to consider what action, if any, it should take consistent with its investment objective. There is no requirement that any such securities must be sold if downgraded.

Credit ratings evaluate the expectation that scheduled interest and principal payments will be made in a timely manner. They do not reflect any judgment of market risk. Credit ratings do not provide assurance against default or loss of money. For example, rating agencies might not always change their credit rating of an issuer in a timely manner to reflect events that could affect the issuer's ability to make scheduled payments on its obligations. If a security has not received a rating, the Fund or an Underlying Fund must rely entirely on the credit assessment of the Underlying Fund's adviser.

U.S. government and U.S. government agency securities – neither the U.S. government nor its agencies guarantee the market value of their securities, and interest rate changes, prepayments and other factors may affect the value of government securities. Some of the securities purchased by the Fund or an Underlying Fund are issued by the U.S. government, such as Treasury notes, bills and bonds, and Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA) pass-through certificates, and are backed by the "full faith and credit" of the U.S. government (the U.S. government has the power to tax its citizens to pay these debts) and may be subject to less credit risk. Securities issued by U.S. government agencies, authorities or instrumentalities, such as the Federal Home Loan Banks, Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA") and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMC"), are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. government. Although FNMA, FHLMC and the Federal Home Loan Banks are chartered by Acts of Congress, their securities are backed only by the credit of the respective instrumentality. Investors should remember that although certain government securities are guaranteed, market price and yield of the securities or net asset value and performance of the Fund is not guaranteed.

Prepayment and call risk – the risk that as interest rates decline debt issuers may repay or refinance their loans or obligations earlier than anticipated. For example, the issuers of mortgage- and asset-backed securities may repay principal in advance. This forces an Underlying Fund to reinvest the proceeds from the principal prepayments at lower interest rates, which reduces an Underlying Fund's income.

In addition, changes in prepayment levels can increase the volatility of prices and yields on mortgage- and asset-backed securities. If an Underlying Fund pays a premium (a price higher than the principal amount of the bond) for a mortgage- or asset-backed security and that security is prepaid, an Underlying Fund may not recover the premium, resulting in a capital loss.

Asset-backed securities risk – like traditional fixed-income securities, the value of asset-backed securities typically increases when interest rates fall and decreases when interest rates rise. Certain asset-backed securities may also be subject to the risk of prepayment. In a period of declining

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

interest rates, borrowers may pay what they owe on the underlying assets more quickly than anticipated. Prepayment reduces the yield to maturity and the average life of the asset-backed securities. In addition, when a Fund reinvests the proceeds of a prepayment, it may receive a lower interest rate. In a period of rising interest rates, prepayments may occur at a slower rate than expected. As a result, the average maturity of a Fund's portfolio may increase. The value of longer-term securities generally changes more in response to changes in interest rates than shorter-term 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. Unlike mortgage-backed securities, asset-backed securities may not have the benefit of or be able to enforce any security interest in the related asset.

Mortgage-backed securities risk – these fixed-income securities represent the right to receive a portion of principal and/or interest payments made on a pool of residential or commercial mortgage loans. When interest rates fall, borrowers may refinance or otherwise repay principal on their loans earlier than scheduled. When this happens, certain types of mortgage-backed securities will be paid off more quickly than originally anticipated and the Fund will have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields. This risk is known as “prepayment risk.” Prepayment might also occur due to foreclosures on the underlying mortgage loans. When interest rates rise, certain types of mortgage-backed securities will be paid off more slowly than originally anticipated and the value of these securities will fall if the market perceives the securities’ interest rates to be too low for a longer-term investment. This risk is known as “extension risk.” Because of prepayment risk and extension risk, mortgage-backed securities react differently to changes in interest rates than other fixed-income securities. Small movements in interest rates (both increases and decreases) may quickly and significantly reduce the value of certain mortgage-backed securities. Through its investments in mortgage-backed securities, including those issued by private lenders, the 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 to their loans. For these reasons, the loans underlying these securities generally have 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.

Extension risk – the risk that principal repayments will not occur as quickly as anticipated, causing the expected maturity of a security to increase. Rapidly rising interest rates may cause prepayments to occur more slowly than expected, thereby lengthening the duration of the securities held by an Underlying Fund and making their prices more sensitive to rate changes and more volatile if the market perceives the securities’ interest rates to be too low for a longer-term investment.

High-yield bonds risk – to the extent an Underlying Fund invests in high-yield bonds (often referred to as, “junk bonds”) and other lower-rated bonds, the Underlying Fund will be subject to substantial risk of loss. Investments in these securities are considered speculative. Issuers of these securities are generally considered to be less financially secure and less able to repay interest and principal than issuers of investment grade securities. Prices of high-yield bonds tend to be very volatile. These securities are less liquid than investment grade debt securities and may be difficult to price or sell, particularly in times of negative sentiment toward high-yield bonds. An Underlying Fund's investments in lower-rated securities may involve the following specific risks:

- greater risk of loss due to default because of the increased likelihood that adverse economic or company-specific events will make the issuer unable to pay interest and/or principal when due;
- wider price fluctuations due to changing interest rates and/or adverse economic and business developments and
- greater risk of loss due to declining credit quality.

Sovereign debt risk – the governmental entity that controls the repayment of government debt may not be willing or able to repay the principal and/or pay the interest when it becomes due, due to factors such as political considerations, the relative size of the governmental entity's debt position in relation to the economy, cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, the failure to put in place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund or other multilateral agencies, and/or other national economic factors. Governments may default on their debt securities, which may require holders of such securities to participate in debt rescheduling. Further, there is no legal or bankruptcy process by which defaulted government debt may be collected in whole or in part.

Risks Associated with International Stocks and Bonds

Foreign securities risk – foreign securities may be more volatile, harder to price and less liquid than U.S. securities. Foreign investments involve some of the following risks:

- political and economic instability;
- the impact of currency exchange rate fluctuations;

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

- sanctions imposed by other foreign governments, including the United States;
- reduced information about issuers;
- higher transaction costs;
- less stringent regulatory and accounting standards and
- delayed settlement.

Additional risks include the possibility that a foreign jurisdiction might impose or increase withholding taxes on income payable with respect to foreign securities; the possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of the issuer or foreign deposits (in which a Fund could lose its entire investment in a certain market); and the possible adoption of foreign governmental restrictions such as exchange controls.

Regional – 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, a Fund will generally 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 a Fund's assets are invested, the Fund or Underlying Fund may experience substantial illiquidity or losses.

Foreign currencies – foreign securities may be denominated or quoted in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect the value of a Fund's or an Underlying 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.

Foreign custody – an Underlying Fund that invests in foreign securities may hold such 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, and there may be limited or no regulatory oversight of their operations. The laws of certain countries may put limits on an Underlying Fund's ability to recover its assets if a foreign bank, depository or issuer of a security, or any of their agents, goes bankrupt. In addition, it is often more expensive for an Underlying 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 an Underlying Fund can earn on its investments and typically results in a higher operating expense ratio for an Underlying Fund holding assets outside the United States.

Depository receipts – investments in foreign securities may be in the form of depository receipts, such as American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), European Depositary Receipts (EDRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs), which typically are issued by local financial institutions and evidence ownership of the underlying securities. Depository receipts are generally subject to the same risks as the foreign securities that they evidence or into which they may be converted.

Depository receipts may or may not be jointly sponsored by the underlying issuer. The issuers of unsponsored depository receipts are not obligated to disclose information that is, in the United States, considered material. Therefore, there may be less information available regarding these issuers and there may not be a correlation between such information and the market value of the depository receipts. Certain depository receipts are not listed on an exchange and therefore may be considered to be illiquid securities.

Foreign government debt securities – a government entity may delay or refuse to pay interest or repay principal on its debt for reasons including cash flow problems, insufficient foreign currency reserves, political considerations, relative size of its debt position to its economy or failure to put into place economic reforms required by the International Monetary Fund. If a government entity defaults, it generally will ask for more time to pay or request further loans. There is no bankruptcy proceeding by which all or part of the debt securities that a government entity has not repaid may be collected.

Additional Principal Risks that May Affect the Funds

Index fund risk – Underlying Funds that seek to match the performance of an index may not fully replicate their respective indexes and may perform differently from the securities in the index. To minimize this possibility, index funds attempt to be fully invested at all times and generally do not hold a significant portion of their assets in cash. Since index funds generally do not attempt to hedge against market declines, they may fall in value more than other mutual funds in the event of a general market decline. In addition, unlike an index fund, an index has no operating or other expenses. As a result, even though index funds attempt to track their indexes as closely as possible, they will tend to underperform the indexes to some degree over time.

Liquidity risk – the risk that a security cannot be sold, or cannot be sold quickly, at an acceptable price. An inability to sell a portfolio position can adversely affect an Underlying Fund's value or prevent an Underlying Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquidity risk may also refer to the risk that an Underlying Fund will be unable to pay redemption proceeds

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

within the allowable time period because of unusual market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other reasons. To meet redemption requests, an Underlying Fund may be forced to sell liquid securities at unfavorable times and conditions. Underlying Funds that invest in fixed-income securities (such as high-yield bonds) and foreign securities will be especially subject to the risk that during certain periods, the liquidity of particular issuers will shrink or disappear suddenly and without warning as a result of adverse economic, market or political events, or adverse investor perceptions, whether or not accurate.

Derivatives risk – a derivative is a contract, security or investment the value of which is based on the performance of an underlying financial asset, index or other measure. For example, the value of a futures contract changes based on the value of the underlying security or index. Derivatives often involve leverage, which means that their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying assets or reference measures, disproportionately increasing the Fund's losses and reducing the Fund's opportunities for gains when the financial asset or measure to which the derivative is linked changes in unexpected ways. Some risks of investing in derivatives include:

- the other party to the derivatives contract may fail to fulfill its obligations;
- their use may reduce liquidity and make the Underlying Fund harder to value, especially in declining markets and
- when used for hedging purposes, changes in the value of derivatives may not match or fully offset changes in the value of the hedged portfolio securities, thereby failing to achieve the original purpose for using the derivatives.

The use of derivative strategies may also have a tax impact on the Underlying Funds. The timing and character of income, gains or losses from these strategies could impair the ability of an Underlying Fund's adviser to utilize derivatives when it wishes to do so.

Leverage – leverage may be created when an investment exposes an Underlying Fund to a risk of loss that exceeds the amount invested. Certain derivatives provide the potential for investment gain or loss that may be several times greater than the change in the value of an underlying security, asset, interest rate, index or currency, resulting in the potential for a loss that may be substantially greater than the amount invested. Some leveraged investments have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Because leverage can magnify the effects of changes in the value of a Fund and make the Fund's share price more volatile, a shareholder's investment in the Fund may be more volatile, resulting in larger gains or losses in response to the fluctuating prices of the Fund's investments. Further, the use of leverage may require a Fund to maintain assets as "cover," maintain segregated asset accounts, or make margin payments, which might impair a 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.

Futures contracts – the volatility of futures contract prices has been historically greater than the volatility of stocks and bonds. Because futures contracts generally involve leverage, their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing the Underlying Fund's losses and reducing the Underlying Fund's opportunities for gains. While futures contracts may be more liquid than other types of derivatives, the liquidity of the futures market depends on participants entering into offsetting transactions rather than making or taking delivery. To the extent participants decide to make or take delivery, liquidity in the futures market could be reduced. In addition, futures exchanges often impose a maximum permissible price movement on each futures contract for each trading session. The Fund may be disadvantaged if it or the Underlying Fund is prohibited from executing a trade outside the daily permissible price movement.

Options on futures contracts – gives the purchaser the right, in exchange for a premium, to assume a position in a futures contract at a specified exercise price during the term of the option. The success of an Underlying Fund's investment in such options depends upon many factors, which may change rapidly over time. There may also be an imperfect or no correlation between the changes in market value of the securities held by an Underlying Fund and the prices of the options. In addition, an Underlying Fund may enter into an over-the-counter option, which exposes the Underlying Fund to the risk of the counterparty default. Upon exercise of the option, the parties will be subject to all of the risks associated with futures contracts, as described above.

Swaps – using swaps can involve greater risks than if the Fund were to invest directly in the underlying securities or assets. Because swaps often involve leverage, their use can significantly magnify the effect of price movements of the underlying securities or reference measures, disproportionately increasing the Fund's losses and reducing the Fund's opportunities for gains. Currently there are few central exchanges or markets for swap contracts, and therefore they may be less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. If a swap counterparty fails to meet its obligations under the contract, the Fund may lose money.

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

RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE FUNDS (cont.)

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.

Nationwide Fund Advisors, although registered as a commodity pool operator under the Commodity Exchange Act ("CEA"), has claimed exclusion from the definition of the term "commodity pool operator" under the CEA with respect to the Funds and, therefore, is not subject to registration or regulation as a commodity pool operator under the CEA in its management of the Funds.

Repurchase agreements risk – a Fund may make a short-term loan to a qualified bank or broker-dealer. The Fund buys securities that the seller has agreed to buy back at a specified time and at a set price that includes interest. There is a risk that the seller will be unable to buy back the securities at the time required and a Fund could experience delays in recovering amounts owed to it.

Securities lending risk – the Underlying Funds may lend securities, which involves the risk that the borrower may fail to return the securities in a timely manner or at all. Consequently, an Underlying Fund may lose money and there could be a delay in recovering the loaned securities. An Underlying Fund could also lose money if it does not recover the loaned securities and/or the value of the collateral falls, including the value of investments made with cash collateral.

Sector risk – an Underlying Fund's investments in particular industries or sectors may be more volatile than the overall stock market. Consequently, if a Fund emphasizes one or more industries or economic sectors, it may be more susceptible to the financial, market, political or economic events affecting the particular issuers and industries participating in such sectors than funds that do not emphasize particular industries or sectors.

Loss of money is a risk of investing in the Funds. An investment in a Fund is not a deposit of a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

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Temporary investments – each Fund generally will be fully invested in accordance with its objective and strategies. However, pending investment of cash balances, in anticipation of possible redemptions, or if a Fund's management believes that business, economic, political or financial conditions warrant, each Fund may invest without limit in high-quality fixed-income securities, cash or money market cash equivalents. The use of temporary investments therefore is not a principal strategy, as it prevents each Fund from fully pursuing its investment objective, and the Fund may miss potential market upswings.

A Fund may invest in or use other types of investments or strategies not shown here that do not represent principal strategies or raise principal risks. More information about these non-principal investments, strategies and risks is available in the Funds' SAI.

Selective Disclosure of Portfolio Holdings

Each Fund posts onto the internet site for the Trust (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. A description of the Funds' policies and procedures regarding the release of portfolio holdings information is available in the Funds' SAI.

FUND MANAGEMENT

Investment Adviser

Nationwide Fund Advisors (“NFA” or “Adviser”), located at One Nationwide Plaza, Columbus, OH 43215, manages the investment of the Funds’ assets and supervises the daily business affairs of each Fund. Subject to the oversight of the Board of Trustees, NFA also selects the subadvisers for the Funds, determines the allocation of Fund assets among one or more subadvisers and evaluates and monitors the performance of the subadvisers. Organized in 1999 as an investment adviser, NFA is a wholly owned subsidiary of Nationwide Financial Services, Inc.

Subadvisers

Subject to the oversight of NFA and the Board of Trustees, a subadviser will manage all or a portion of a Fund’s assets in accordance with a Fund’s investment objective and strategies. With regard to the portion of a Fund’s assets allocated to it, the subadviser makes investment decisions for the Fund and, in connection with such investment decisions, places purchase and sell orders for securities. NFA pays the subadviser from the management fee it receives from each Fund.

BLACKROCK INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT, LLC

(“BlackRock”), located at 1 University Square Dr., Princeton, NJ 08540, is the subadviser to the Funds. BlackRock is a registered investment adviser and a commodity pool operator and was organized in 1999. BlackRock is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of BlackRock, Inc.

Management Fees

Each Fund pays NFA a management fee based on the Fund’s average daily net assets. The total management fee paid by each Fund for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, expressed as a percentage of each Fund’s average daily net assets and taking into account any applicable fee waivers or reimbursements, was as follows:

Fund	Actual Management Fee Paid
NVIT iShares Global Equity ETF Fund	0.00%
NVIT iShares Fixed Income ETF Fund	0.00%

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board of Trustees’ approval of the investment advisory and subadvisory agreements for the Funds is in the Funds’ Annual Report to shareholders, which covers the period ending December 31, 2020.

Portfolio Management

Each Fund is managed by a team comprising Greg Savage, CFA, and Alan Mason. Messrs. Savage and Mason jointly and primarily are responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund and the selection of each Fund’s investments.

Mr. Savage is Head of Index Asset Allocation team within BlackRock’s ETF & Index Investment team within BlackRock’s Index Equity team. His service with the firm dates back to 1999, including his years with Barclays Global Investors (“BGI”), which merged with BlackRock in 2009.

Mr. Mason is Head of BlackRock’s Americas Portfolio Management for the ETF & Index Investment team. His service with the firm dates back to 1991, including his years with BGI, which merged with BlackRock in 2009.

Additional Information about the Portfolio Managers

The SAI provides additional information about each portfolio manager’s compensation, other accounts managed by each portfolio manager and each portfolio manager’s ownership of securities in the Funds managed by the portfolio manager, if any.

Manager-of-Managers Structure

The Adviser and the Trust have received an exemptive order from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for a manager-of-managers 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.

Pursuant to the exemptive order, the Adviser monitors and evaluates any subadvisers, which includes the following:

- performing initial due diligence on prospective Fund subadvisers;
- monitoring subadviser performance, including ongoing analysis and periodic consultations;
- communicating performance expectations and evaluations to the subadvisers;
- making recommendations to the Board of Trustees regarding renewal, modification or termination of a subadviser’s contract and
- selecting Fund subadvisers.

FUND MANAGEMENT *(cont.)*

The Adviser does not expect to recommend subadviser changes frequently. The Adviser periodically provides written reports to the Board of Trustees regarding its evaluation and monitoring of each subadviser. Although the Adviser monitors each subadviser's performance, there is no certainty that any subadviser or a Fund will obtain favorable results at any given time.

Choosing a Share Class

Shares of series of the Trust (the “Funds”) are currently sold to separate accounts of insurance companies, including Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Jefferson National Life Insurance Company and their affiliated life insurance companies (collectively, “Nationwide”) to fund benefits payable under variable insurance contracts. The Trust currently issues Class I, Class II, Class IV, Class V, Class VIII, Class D, Class P, Class X, Class Y and Class Z shares. Each Fund offers only certain share classes; therefore, many share classes are not available for certain Funds.

Insurance companies, including Nationwide, that provide additional services entitling them to receive 12b-1 fees may sell Class D, Class P, Class II, Class VIII and Class Z shares. Class D shares are offered solely to insurance companies that are not affiliated with Nationwide. Class Y shares are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies that seek neither 12b-1 fees nor administrative services fees. Class IV shares are sold generally to separate accounts of Nationwide previously offering shares of the Market Street Fund portfolios (prior to April 28, 2003). Class V shares are currently sold to certain separate accounts of Nationwide to fund benefits payable under corporate owned life insurance (“COLI”) contracts. Shares of the Funds are not sold to individual investors.

The separate accounts purchase shares of a Fund in accordance with variable account allocation instructions received from owners of the variable insurance contracts. A Fund then uses the proceeds to buy securities for its portfolio.

Who Can Buy Shares of the Funds

Shares of the Funds are currently sold to separate accounts of Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Jefferson National Life Insurance Company and their affiliated life insurance companies (collectively, “Nationwide”) to fund benefits payable under variable life insurance policies and variable annuity contracts (collectively, “variable insurance contracts”) under the Funds’ “Mixed and Shared” Exemptive Order (“Order”). Permitting both variable life insurance separate accounts and variable annuity separate accounts to invest in the same Funds is known as “mixed funding.” Shares may also be sold to separate accounts of other unaffiliated insurance companies in the future under the Order which permits both affiliated and unaffiliated insurance companies to use the Funds as underlying investment vehicles for their separate accounts. This is known as “shared funding.”

Insurance companies, including Nationwide, that provide additional services entitling them to receive 12b-1 fees may sell Class II shares of the Funds. Class Y shares are sold to separate accounts of insurance companies that seek neither 12b-1 fees nor administrative services fees. Shares of the Funds are not sold to individual investors.

The separate accounts purchase shares of a Fund in accordance with variable account allocation instructions received from owners of the variable insurance contracts. A Fund then uses the proceeds to buy securities for its portfolio.

Because variable insurance contracts may have different provisions with respect to the timing and method of purchases and exchanges, variable insurance contract owners should contact their insurance company directly for details concerning these transactions.

Please check with Nationwide to determine if a Fund is available under your variable insurance contract. In addition, a particular class of a Fund may not be available under your specific variable insurance contract. The prospectus of the separate account for the variable insurance contract shows the classes available to you, and should be read in conjunction with this Prospectus.

The Funds currently do not foresee any disadvantages to the owners of variable insurance contracts arising out of the fact that the Funds may offer their shares to both variable annuity and variable life insurance policy separate accounts, and to the separate accounts of various other insurance companies to fund benefits of their variable insurance contracts. Nevertheless, the Board of Trustees will monitor any material irreconcilable conflicts which may arise (such as those arising from tax or other differences), and determine what action, if any, should be taken in response to such conflicts. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more insurance companies’ separate accounts might be required to withdraw their investments in one or more of the Funds. This might force a Fund to sell its securities at disadvantageous prices.

The distributor for the Funds is Nationwide Fund Distributors LLC (“NFD” or the “Distributor”).

Purchase Price

The purchase price of each share of a Fund is its net asset value (“NAV”) next determined after the order is received by the Fund or its agents. No sales charge is imposed on the purchase of a Fund’s shares; however, your variable insurance contract may impose a sales charge. Generally, net assets are based on the market value of the securities and other assets owned by a Fund, less its liabilities. The NAV for a class is determined by dividing the total market value of the securities and other assets of a Fund allocable to such class, less the liabilities allocable to that class, by the total number of that class’s outstanding shares.

NAV is determined at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (usually 4 p.m. Eastern Time) (“Exchange”) on each day the Exchange is open for trading. Each Fund may reject any order to buy shares and may suspend the sale of shares at any time.

The Funds do not calculate NAV on the following days:

INVESTING WITH NATIONWIDE FUNDS (cont.)

- New Year's Day
- Martin Luther King Jr. Day
- Presidents' Day
- Good Friday
- Memorial Day
- Independence Day
- Labor Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Day
- Other days when the Exchange is closed.

To the extent that a Fund's investments are traded in markets that are open when the Exchange is closed, the value of a Fund's investments may change on days when shares cannot be purchased or redeemed.

Fair Value Pricing

The Board of Trustees has adopted Valuation Procedures governing the method by which individual portfolio securities held by the Funds are valued in order to determine each Fund's NAV. The Valuation Procedures provide that each Fund's assets are valued primarily on the basis of market-based quotations. Equity securities (including shares of exchange-traded funds) 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. Securities traded on NASDAQ are generally 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 evaluation price provided by an independent pricing service.

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 the Adviser or a designee, are generally valued at fair value by the Trustees or persons acting at their direction pursuant to procedures approved by the Board of Trustees. In addition, fair value determinations are required for securities whose value is affected by a significant event (as defined below) 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.

A "significant event" is defined by the Valuation Procedures as an event that materially affects the value of a security that occurs after the close of the principal market on which such security trades but before the calculation of a Fund's NAV. Significant events that could affect individual portfolio securities may include corporate actions such as reorganizations, mergers and buy-outs, corporate announcements on earnings, significant litigation, regulatory news such as government approvals and news relating to natural disasters affecting an issuer's operations. Significant events that could affect a large number of

securities in a particular market may include significant market fluctuations, market disruptions or market closings, governmental actions or other developments, or natural disasters or armed conflicts that affect a country or region.

By fair valuing a security, each Fund attempts to establish a price that it might reasonably expect to receive upon the current sale of that security. The fair value of one or more of the securities in a Fund's portfolio which is used to determine a Fund's NAV could be different from the actual value at which those securities could be sold in the market. Thus, fair valuation may have an unintended dilutive or accretive effect on the value of shareholders' investments in a Fund.

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 a Fund's foreign investments since the last closing prices of the foreign investments were calculated on their primary foreign 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. The fair values assigned to a Fund's foreign investments may not be the quoted or published prices of the investments on their primary markets or exchanges.

The Valuation Procedures are intended to help ensure that the prices at which a Fund's shares are purchased and redeemed are fair, and do not result in dilution of shareholder interests or other harm to shareholders. In the event a Fund fair values its securities, the Fund's NAV may be higher or lower than would have been the case if the Fund had not fair valued its securities.

In-Kind Purchases

Each Fund may accept payment for shares in the form of securities that are permissible investments for such Fund.

Selling Shares

Shares may be sold (redeemed) at any time, subject to certain restrictions described below. The redemption price is the NAV per share next determined after the order is received by the Fund or its agent. Of course, the value of the shares redeemed may be more or less than their original purchase price depending upon the market value of a Fund's investments at the time of the redemption.

Because variable insurance contracts may have different provisions with respect to the timing and method of

INVESTING WITH NATIONWIDE FUNDS (cont.)

redemptions, variable insurance contract owners should contact their insurance company directly for details concerning these transactions.

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 the Fund directly to an account holder as a redemption in-kind. If an account holder receives securities in a redemption in-kind, the account holder may incur brokerage costs, taxes or other expenses in converting the securities to cash (although tax implications for investments in variable insurance contracts are typically deferred during the accumulation phase). Securities received from in-kind redemptions are subject to market risk until they are sold. For more about the Funds' ability to make a redemption in-kind, as well as how redemptions in-kind are effected, see the SAI.

Restrictions on Sales

Shares of a Fund may not be redeemed or a Fund may delay paying the proceeds from a redemption when the Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings) or if trading is restricted or an emergency exists (as determined by the SEC).

Subject to the provisions of the variable insurance contracts, a Fund may delay forwarding the proceeds of your redemption for up to 7 days after receipt of such redemption request. Such proceeds may be delayed 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.

Excessive or Short-Term Trading

Each Fund seeks to discourage excessive or short-term trading (often described as "market timing"). Excessive trading (either frequent exchanges between Funds or redemptions and repurchases of Funds within a short time period) may:

- disrupt portfolio management strategies;
- increase brokerage and other transaction costs and
- negatively impact Fund performance for all variable insurance contract owners indirectly investing in a Fund.

A Fund may be more or less affected by short-term trading in Fund shares, depending on various factors such as the size of the Fund, the amount of assets the Fund typically maintains in cash or cash equivalents, the dollar amount,

number and frequency of trades in Fund shares and other factors. Funds that invest in foreign securities may be at greater risk for excessive trading. Investors may attempt to take advantage of anticipated price movements in securities held by the Funds based on events occurring after the close of a foreign market that may not be reflected in the Fund's NAV (referred to as "arbitrage market timing"). Arbitrage market timing may also be attempted in funds that hold significant investments in small-cap securities, high-yield (junk) bonds and other types of investments that may not be frequently traded. There is the possibility that arbitrage market timing, under certain circumstances, may dilute the value of Fund shares if redeeming shareholders receive proceeds (and buying shareholders receive shares) based on NAVs that do not reflect appropriate fair value prices.

The Board of Trustees has adopted the following policies with respect to excessive short-term trading in all classes of the Funds.

Monitoring of Trading Activity

It is difficult for the Funds to monitor short-term trading because the insurance company separate accounts that invest in the Funds typically aggregate the trades of all of their respective contract holders into a single purchase, redemption or exchange transaction. Additionally, most insurance companies combine all of their contract holders' investments into a single omnibus account in each Fund. Therefore, the Funds typically cannot identify, and thus cannot successfully prevent, short-term trading by an individual contract holder within that aggregated trade or omnibus account but must rely instead on the insurance company to monitor its individual contract holder trades to identify individual short-term traders.

Subject to the limitations described above, each Fund does, however, monitor significant cash flows into and out of the Fund and, when unusual cash flows are identified, will request that the applicable insurance company investigate the activity, inform the Fund whether or not short-term trading by an individual contract holder is occurring and take steps to prevent future short-term trades by such contract holder.

With respect to the Nationwide variable insurance contracts which offer the Funds, Nationwide monitors redemption and repurchase activity, and as a general matter, Nationwide currently limits the number and frequency of trades as set forth in the Nationwide separate account prospectus. Other insurance companies may employ different policies or provide different levels of cooperation in monitoring trading activity and complying with Fund requests.

INVESTING WITH NATIONWIDE FUNDS (cont.)

Restrictions on Transactions

As described above, each insurance company has its own policies and restrictions on short-term trading. Additionally, the terms and restrictions on short-term trading may vary from one variable insurance contract to another even among those contracts issued by the same insurance company. Therefore, contract holders should consult their own variable insurance contract for the specific short-term trading periods and restrictions.

Whenever a Fund is able to identify short-term trades and/or traders, such Fund has broad authority to take discretionary action against market timers and against particular trades. As described above, however, the Fund typically requires the assistance of the insurance company to identify such short-term trades and traders. In the event the Fund cannot identify and prevent such trades, these may result in increased costs to all Fund shareholders as described below. When identified, a Fund has sole discretion to:

- restrict or reject purchases or exchanges that it or its agents believe constitute excessive trading and
- reject purchases or exchanges that violate a Fund's excessive trading policies or its exchange limits.

Distribution and Services Plans

Because distribution and services fees are paid out of a Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, these fees will increase the cost of your investment over time and may cost you more than paying other types of charges.

Distribution Plan

In addition to expenses that may be imposed by variable insurance contracts, the Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan under Rule 12b-1 of the 1940 Act, which permits the Funds to compensate the Distributor for expenses associated with distributing and selling Class II shares of a Fund and providing shareholder services. Under the Distribution Plan, a Fund pays the Distributor from its Class II shares a fee that is accrued daily and paid monthly ("Rule 12b-1 fees"). The amount of this fee shall not exceed an annual amount of 0.25% of the average daily net assets of a Fund's Class II shares. The Distribution Plan may be terminated at any time as to any share class of a Fund, without payment of any penalty, by a vote of a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that share class.

Administrative Services Plan

Class II shares of the Funds are subject to fees pursuant to an Administrative Services Plan (the "Plan") adopted by the Trust. These fees are paid by a Fund to insurance companies or their affiliates (including those that are affiliated with Nationwide) who provide administrative support services to variable insurance contract holders on behalf of the Funds

and are based on the average daily net assets of the applicable share class. Under the Plan, a Fund may pay an insurance company or its affiliates a maximum annual fee of 0.25% for Class II shares; however, many insurance companies do not charge the maximum permitted fee or even a portion thereof. Class Y shares do not pay an administrative services fee.

For the current fiscal year, administrative services fees for the Funds, expressed as a percentage of the share class's average daily net assets, are estimated to be as follows:

NVIT iShares Global Equity ETF Fund Class II shares: 0.25%.

NVIT iShares Fixed Income ETF Fund Class II shares: 0.25%.

Revenue Sharing

NFA and/or its affiliates (collectively, "Nationwide Funds Group" or "NFG") often make payments for marketing, promotional or related services provided by:

- insurance companies that offer subaccounts in the Funds as underlying investment options in variable annuity contracts or
- broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that sell variable insurance contracts that include such investment options.

These payments are often referred to as "revenue sharing payments." The existence or level of such payments may be based on factors that include, without limitation, differing levels or types of services provided by the insurance company, broker-dealer or other financial intermediary, the expected level of assets or sales of shares, the placing of some or all of the Funds on a recommended or preferred list, access to an intermediary's personnel and other factors. Revenue sharing payments are paid from NFG's own legitimate profits and other of its own resources (not from the Funds') and may be in addition to any Rule 12b-1 payments or administrative services payments that are paid. Because revenue sharing payments are paid by NFG, and not from the Funds' assets, the amount of any revenue sharing payments is determined by NFG.

In addition to the revenue sharing payments described above, NFG may offer other incentives to sell variable insurance contract separate accounts in the form of sponsorship of educational or other client seminars relating to current products and issues, assistance in training or educating an intermediary's personnel, and/or entertainment or meals. These payments may also include, at the direction of a retirement plan's named fiduciary, amounts to a retirement plan intermediary to offset certain plan expenses or otherwise for the benefit of plan participants and beneficiaries.

The recipients of such incentives may include:

- affiliates of NFA;

INVESTING WITH NATIONWIDE FUNDS *(cont.)*

- broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries that sell such variable insurance contracts and
- insurance companies, such as Nationwide, that include shares of the Funds as underlying subaccount options.

Payments may be based on current or past sales of separate accounts investing in shares of the Funds, current or historical assets, or a flat fee for specific services provided. In some circumstances, such payments may create an incentive for an insurance company or intermediary or their employees or associated persons to:

- recommend a particular variable insurance contract or specific subaccounts representing shares of a Fund instead of recommending options offered by competing insurance companies or
- sell shares of a Fund instead of shares of funds offered by competing fund families.

Notwithstanding the revenue sharing payments described above, NFA and all subadvisers to the Trust are prohibited from considering a broker-dealer's sale of any of the Trust's shares, or the inclusion of the Trust's shares in an insurance contract provided by an insurance affiliate of the broker-dealer, in selecting such broker-dealer for the execution of Fund portfolio transactions.

Fund portfolio transactions nevertheless may be effected with broker-dealers who coincidentally may have assisted customers in the purchase of variable insurance contracts that feature subaccounts in the Funds' shares issued by Nationwide Life Insurance Company, Nationwide Life & Annuity Insurance Company, Jefferson National Life Insurance Company or Jefferson National Life Insurance Company of New York, affiliates of NFA, although neither such assistance nor the volume of shares sold of the Trust or any affiliated investment company is a qualifying or disqualifying factor in NFA's or a subadviser's selection of such broker-dealer for portfolio transaction execution.

The insurance company that provides your variable insurance contract may also make similar revenue sharing payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries in order to promote the sale of such insurance contracts. Contact your insurance provider and/or financial intermediary for details about revenue sharing payments it may pay or receive.

DISTRIBUTIONS AND TAXES

Dividends and Distributions

Each Fund intends to elect and qualify each year as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a regulated investment company, a Fund generally pays no federal income tax on the income and gains it distributes to the insurance company separate accounts. Each Fund expects to declare and distribute all of its net investment income, if any, as dividends quarterly. Each Fund will distribute net realized capital gains, if any, at least annually. A Fund may distribute such income dividends and capital gains more frequently, if necessary, in order to reduce or eliminate federal excise or income taxes on the Fund. The amount of any distribution will vary, and there is no guarantee a Fund will pay either an income dividend or a capital gains distribution. Each Fund automatically reinvests any capital gains and income dividends in additional shares of the Fund unless the insurance company has requested in writing to receive such dividends and distributions in cash.

Tax Status

Shares of the Funds must be purchased through separate accounts used to fund variable insurance contracts. As a result, it is anticipated that any income dividends or capital gains distributed by a Fund will be exempt from current taxation by contract holders if left to accumulate within a separate account. Withdrawals from such contracts may be subject to ordinary income tax and, if made before age 59½, a 10% penalty tax. Investors should ask their own tax advisors for more information on their tax situation, including possible state or local taxes. For more information on taxes, please refer to the accompanying prospectus of the annuity or life insurance program through which shares of the Funds are offered.

Please refer to the SAI for more information regarding the tax treatment of the Funds.

This discussion of “Distributions and Taxes” is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. Contract owners should consult their own tax professional about their tax situation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The Trust enters into contractual arrangements with various parties (collectively, “service providers”), including, among others, the Funds’ investment adviser, subadviser(s), shareholder service providers, custodian(s), securities lending agent, fund administration and accounting agents, transfer agent and distributor, who provide services to the Funds. Shareholders and contract holders are not parties to, or intended (or “third-party”) beneficiaries of, any of those contractual arrangements, and those contractual arrangements are not intended to create in any individual shareholder or group of shareholders or contract holders any right to enforce them against the service providers or to seek any remedy under them against the service providers, either directly or on behalf of the Trust.

This Prospectus provides information concerning the Trust and the Funds that you should consider in determining whether to purchase shares of the Funds. Neither this Prospectus, nor the related SAI, is intended, or should be read, to be or to give rise to an agreement or contract between the Trust or the Funds and any shareholder or contract holder or to give rise to any rights to any shareholder, contract holder or other person other than any rights under federal or state law that may not be waived.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The financial highlights tables are intended to help you understand the Funds' financial performance for the past five years ended December 31 or, if a Fund or a class has not been in operation for five years, for the life of that Fund or class. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the tables represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in a Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). THE TOTAL RETURNS DO NOT INCLUDE CHARGES THAT ARE IMPOSED BY VARIABLE INSURANCE CONTRACTS. IF THESE CHARGES WERE REFLECTED, RETURNS WOULD BE LOWER THAN THOSE SHOWN. Information has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Funds' financial statements, is included in the Trust's annual reports, which are available upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS: NVIT ISHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND

Selected data for each share of capital outstanding throughout the periods indicated

	Operations				Distributions				Ratios/Supplemental Data					
	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income ^(a)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments	Total from Operations	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return ^{(b)(c)}	Net Assets at End of Period	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of Expenses (Prior to Reimbursements) to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)(f)}	Portfolio Turnover ^{(b)(g)}
Class II Shares Year Ended December 31, 2020 Period Ended December 31, 2019 ^(h)	\$11.81 \$10.00	0.26 0.28	1.60 1.64	1.86 1.92	(0.16) (0.05)	— (0.06)	(0.16) (0.11)	\$13.51 \$11.81	15.76% 19.23%	\$11,743,116 \$ 3,125,956	0.67% 0.67%	2.19% 2.65%	2.12% 7.62%	17.62% 20.44%
Class Y Shares Year Ended December 31, 2020 Period Ended December 31, 2019 ^(h)	\$11.23 \$10.00	0.29 0.27	1.54 1.71	1.83 1.98	(0.21) (0.69)	— (0.06)	(0.21) (0.75)	\$12.85 \$11.23	16.32% 19.82%	\$ 2,130,553 \$ 627,895	0.17% 0.17%	2.64% 2.64%	1.69% 8.76%	17.62% 20.44%

Amounts designated as “—” are zero or have been rounded to zero.

(a) Per share calculations were performed using average shares method.

(b) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(c) The total returns do not include charges that are imposed by variable insurance contracts. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year, with the exception of offering costs, as applicable.

(e) Expense ratios are based on the direct expenses of the Fund and do not include the effect of the underlying funds' expenses. For additional information on the underlying funds, please refer to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

(f) During the period, certain fees may have been waived and/or reimbursed. If such waivers/reimbursements had not occurred, the ratios would have been as indicated.

(g) Portfolio turnover is calculated on the basis of the Fund as a whole without distinguishing among the classes of shares.

(h) For the period from January 24, 2019 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2019, Total return is calculated based on inception date of January 23, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

Selected data for each share of capital outstanding throughout the periods indicated

	Operations			Distributions				Ratios/Supplemental Data						
	Net Asset Value, Beginning of Period	Net Investment Income ^(a)	Net Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) from Investments	Total from Operations	Net Investment Income	Net Realized Gains	Total Distributions	Net Asset Value, End of Period	Total Return ^{(b)(c)}	Net Assets at End of Period	Ratio of Expenses to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of Net Investment Income to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)}	Ratio of Expenses (Prior to Reimbursements) to Average Net Assets ^{(d)(e)(f)}	Portfolio Turnover ^{(g)(h)}
Class II Shares Year Ended December 31, 2020 Period Ended December 31, 2019 ^(h)	\$10.69 \$10.00	0.20 0.28	0.56 0.57	0.76 0.85	(0.13) (0.10)	(0.02) (0.06)	(0.15) (0.16)	\$11.30 \$10.69	7.12% 8.51%	\$19,164,626 \$ 3,900,108	0.67% 0.67%	1.79% 2.80%	1.47% 5.82%	52.97% 34.43%
Class Y Shares Year Ended December 31, 2020 Period Ended December 31, 2019 ^(h)	\$10.53 \$10.00	0.26 0.33	0.56 0.57	0.82 0.90	(0.19) (0.31)	(0.02) (0.06)	(0.21) (0.37)	\$11.14 \$10.53	7.75% 8.97%	\$ 2,375,622 \$ 1,396,505	0.17% 0.17%	2.32% 3.33%	1.05% 6.12%	52.97% 34.43%

(a) Per share calculations were performed using average shares method.

(b) Not annualized for periods less than one year.

(c) The total returns do not include charges that are imposed by variable insurance contracts. If these charges were reflected, returns would be lower than those shown.

(d) Annualized for periods less than one year, with the exception of offering costs, as applicable.

(e) Expense ratios are based on the direct expenses of the Fund and do not include the effect of the underlying funds' expenses. For additional information on the underlying funds, please refer to the Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information.

(f) During the period, certain fees may have been waived and/or reimbursed. If such waivers/reimbursements had not occurred, the ratios would have been as indicated.

(g) Portfolio turnover is calculated on the basis of the Fund as a whole without distinguishing among the classes of shares.

(h) For the period from January 24, 2019 (commencement of operations) through December 31, 2019. Total return is calculated based on inception date of January 23, 2019 through December 31, 2019.

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Information from Nationwide Funds

Please read this Prospectus before you invest, and keep it with your records. This Prospectus is intended for use in connection with variable insurance contracts. The following documents – which may be obtained free of charge – contain additional information about the Funds' investments:

- Statement of Additional Information (incorporated by reference into this Prospectus)
- Annual Reports (which contain discussions of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected each Fund's performance during its last fiscal year)
- Semiannual Reports

To obtain a document free of charge, to request other information about the Funds, or to make inquiries to the Funds, call 800-848-6331, visit nationwide.com/mutualfundsnvit or contact your variable insurance provider.

Information from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC")

You can obtain copies of Fund documents from the SEC (the SEC charges a fee to copy any documents except when accessing Fund documents directly on the SEC's EDGAR database):

- on the SEC's EDGAR database via the internet at www.sec.gov; or
- by electronic request to publicinfo@sec.gov

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