

NVIT iSHARES® GLOBAL EQUITY ETF FUND



Summary Prospectus April 30, 2021

Class II / Class Y

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains information about the Fund and its risks. This Summary Prospectus is intended for use in connection with variable insurance contracts, and is not intended for use by other investors. The Fund's Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information, each dated April 30, 2021 (as may be supplemented or revised), are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus. For free paper or electronic copies of the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund, go to nationwide.com/mutualfundsnvit, email a request to web_help@nationwide.com or call 800-848-0920, or ask any variable insurance contract provider who offers shares of the Fund as an underlying investment option in its products.

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.

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 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 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.

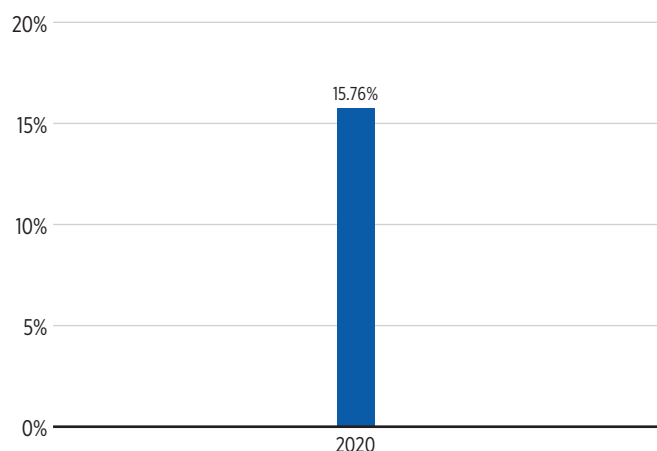
Limited portfolio holdings risk – because the Fund may hold large positions in an Underlying Fund, an increase or decrease in the value of such securities may have a greater impact on the Fund's value and total return. Funds that invest in a relatively small number of securities may be subject to greater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

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