

# NVIT Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund

(formerly, Amundi NVIT Multi Sector Bond Fund)



Summary Prospectus April 30, 2021

## Class I

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](http://nationwide.com/mutualfundsnvit), email a request to [web\\_help@nationwide.com](mailto: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 Amundi Multi Sector Bond Fund seeks to provide above average total return over a market cycle of three to five years.

## 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 I Shares
Management Fees	0.57%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	None
Other Expenses	0.26%
<b>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</b>	<b>0.83%</b>

## 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 I Shares	\$85	\$265	\$460	\$1,025

## 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 101.62% of the average value of its portfolio.

## Principal Investment Strategies

Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in different types of fixed-income securities, with few limitations as to credit quality, geography, maturity or sector. The Fund may invest in U.S. government securities and foreign government bonds, as well as U.S. and foreign corporate bonds and debentures, asset-backed securities, mortgage-backed securities and convertible bonds. The Fund also may invest in corporate loans. Securities in which the Fund invests may pay interest on either a fixed-rate or a variable-rate basis. The Fund may invest in securities issued by foreign issuers, including those that are located in emerging market countries, although the Fund does not invest more than 65% of its net assets, at the time of purchase, in emerging market securities. Emerging market countries include certain countries located in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and developing countries of Europe, primarily Eastern Europe. Many foreign securities are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The Fund may invest without limitation in fixed-income securities of any maturity, duration or credit quality. Accordingly, the Fund may invest a substantial portion of its portfolio in high-yield bonds (i.e., “junk bonds”) and other securities that are lower-rated. Some of these debt securities may be in default or at high risk of defaulting, and may have extremely poor prospects for being able to make principal and interest payments.

The Fund’s subadviser may use derivatives, such as futures and forward foreign currency contracts, either to increase returns, to hedge against international currency exposure, or to manage the Fund’s average portfolio duration. The subadviser also may buy or sell credit default swaps either to hedge against investment risks or to increase return.

The Fund’s subadviser does not manage the Fund specific to any index or benchmark, which provides it with flexibility to allocate to and rotate across any sector in the fixed-income universe. This strategy is designed to provide exposure to those areas of the fixed-income market that the subadviser anticipates will provide value, while attempting to minimize exposure to those areas it anticipates will not provide value. In managing the Fund, the subadviser considers fundamental market factors such as yield and credit quality differences among bonds, as well as demand and supply trends. The subadviser also makes investment decisions based on technical factors such as price momentum, market sentiment, and supply or demand imbalances. The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities.

## 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:

**Market risk** – the risk that one or more markets in which the 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.

**Selection risk** – selection risk is the risk that the securities selected by the Fund’s subadviser will underperform the markets, the relevant indexes or the securities selected by other funds with similar investment objectives and investment strategies.

**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 the 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 the Fund’s investments to decline significantly. Currently, interest rates are at or near historic lows. The interest earned on the 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 the Fund’s investments in fixed-income securities and may increase the risk that, if followed by rising interest rates, the 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.

The interest rate of fixed-rate securities is fixed at the time of purchase and does not fluctuate with general market conditions. Floating-rate securities have interest rates that vary with changes to a specific measure, such as the Treasury bill rate. Variable-rate securities have interest rates that change at preset times based on changes on the specific measure.

**Credit risk** – a bond issuer may default if it is unable to pay the interest or principal when due. If an issuer defaults, 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.

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

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

**Convertible securities risk** – the value of convertible securities may fall when interest rates rise and increase when interest rates fall. The prices of convertible securities with longer maturities tend to be more volatile than those with shorter maturities. Value also tends to change whenever the market value of the underlying common or preferred stock fluctuates. The Fund could lose money if the issuer of a convertible security is unable to meet its financial obligations.

**Corporate loans risk** – commercial banks and other financial institutions or institutional investors make corporate loans to companies that need capital to grow or restructure. Borrowers generally pay interest on corporate loans at rates that change in response to changes in market interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), which is expected to be phased out, or the prime rates of U.S. banks. The market for corporate loans may be subject to irregular trading activity, wide bid/ask spreads (difference between the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for an asset and the lowest price that a seller is willing to accept for an asset) and extended trade settlement periods. Corporate loans have speculative characteristics and high risk, and often are referred to as "junk." Furthermore, investments in corporate loans may not be considered "securities" for certain federal securities laws, and therefore the Fund may not be able to rely on the antifraud protections of the federal securities laws.

**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, the 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.

**Collateralized mortgage obligations risk** – collateralized mortgage obligations exhibit similar risks to those of mortgage-backed securities but also present certain special risks. Collateralized mortgage obligations are created by dividing the principal and interest payments collected on a pool of mortgages into several revenue streams (tranches) with different priority rights to portions of the underlying mortgage payments. Collateralized mortgage obligation tranches may be specially structured in a manner that provides a variety of investment characteristics, such as yield, effective maturity and interest rate sensitivity. As market conditions change, however, particularly during periods of rapid or unanticipated changes in interest rates, the ability of a collateralized mortgage obligation tranche to provide the anticipated investment characteristics and performance may be significantly reduced. These changes may result in volatility in the market value, and in some instances reduced liquidity, of the collateralized mortgage obligation tranche.

**Derivatives risk** – derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, 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 magnify significantly 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. 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 Fund. Certain derivatives held by the Fund may be illiquid, including non-exchange traded or over-the-counter derivatives that are linked to illiquid instruments or illiquid markets, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position. Derivatives also may be more difficult to purchase, sell or value than other instruments.

**Currency exposure** – the Fund's investments in currency futures and forward foreign currency exchange contracts (collectively, "currency contracts") may involve a small investment relative to the amount of risk assumed. To the extent the Fund enters into these transactions, its success will depend on the subadviser's ability to predict market movements, and their use may have the opposite effect of that intended. Risks include potential loss due to the imposition of controls by a government on the exchange of foreign currencies, the loss of any premium paid to enter into the transaction, delivery failure, default by the other party, or inability to close out a position because the trading market becomes illiquid. Currency contracts may reduce the risk of loss from a change in the value of a currency, but they also limit any potential gains and do not protect against fluctuations in the value of the underlying security.

**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 the 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.

**Forwards** – using forwards can involve greater risks than if the Fund were to invest directly in the underlying securities or assets. Because forwards 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 forward contracts, and therefore they may be less liquid than exchange-traded instruments. If a forward counterparty fails to meet its obligations under the contract, the Fund may lose money.

**Credit default swaps** – credit default swaps are subject to credit risk on the underlying investment and to counterparty credit risk. If the counterparty fails to meet its obligations the Fund could sustain significant losses. Credit default swaps also are subject to the risk that the Fund will not properly assess the cost of the underlying investment. If the Fund is selling credit protection, it bears the risk that a credit event will occur, requiring the Fund to pay the counterparty the set value of the defaulted bonds. If the Fund is buying credit protection, there is the risk that no credit event will occur and the Fund will receive no benefit for the premium paid.

**Country or sector risk** – if the Fund emphasizes one or more countries or economic sectors, it may be more susceptible to the financial, market or economic events affecting the particular issuers in which it invests than funds that do not emphasize particular countries or sectors.

**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 the Fund's value or prevent the Fund from being able to take advantage of other investment opportunities. Liquidity risk also includes the risk that the 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, the 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.

**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.

**Emerging markets risk** – emerging markets are riskier than more developed markets because they tend to develop unevenly and may never fully develop. Investments in emerging markets may be considered speculative. Emerging markets are more likely to experience hyperinflation and currency devaluations, which adversely affect returns to U.S. investors. In addition, many emerging securities markets have far lower trading volumes and less liquidity than developed markets. Since these markets are smaller than developed markets, they may be more likely to suffer sharp and frequent price changes or long-term price depression because of adverse publicity, investor perceptions or the actions of a few large investors. Practices in relation to settlement of securities transactions in emerging markets involve higher risks than those in developed markets, in part because the Fund will need to use brokers and counterparties that are less well capitalized, and custody and registration of assets in some countries may be unreliable compared to developed markets. Companies in emerging market countries generally may be subject to less stringent financial reporting, accounting and auditing standards than companies in more developed countries. In addition, information about such companies may be less available and reliable. Many emerging markets also have histories of political instability and abrupt changes in policies, and the ability to bring and enforce actions may be limited. Certain emerging markets may also face other

significant internal or external risks, including the risk of war, nationalization of assets, unexpected market closures and ethnic, religious and racial conflicts.

**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.

**Redemptions risk** – the Fund may be an investment option for other mutual funds that are managed as “funds-of-funds.” As a result, from time to time, the Fund may experience relatively large redemptions or investments. Large or continuous redemptions may increase the Fund’s transaction costs and could cause the Fund’s operating expenses to be allocated over a smaller asset base, leading to an increase in the Fund’s expense ratio. If funds-of-funds or other large shareholders redeem large amounts of shares rapidly or unexpectedly, the Fund may have to sell portfolio securities at times when it would not otherwise do so, which could negatively impact the Fund’s net asset value and liquidity.

**Portfolio turnover risk** – a higher portfolio turnover rate increases transaction costs and may adversely impact the Fund’s performance.

*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.*

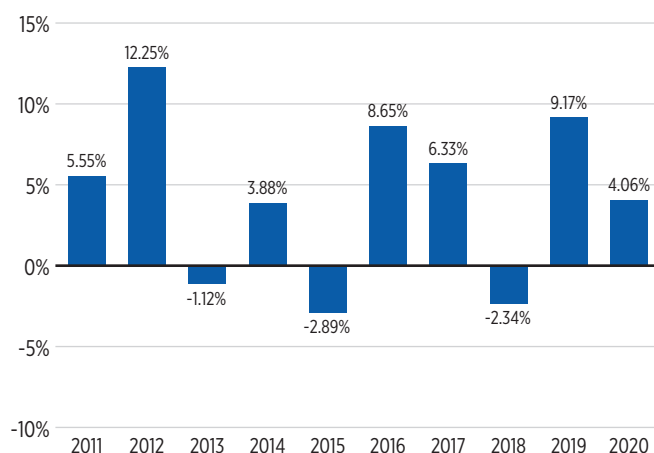
## Performance

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. The table also compares the Fund’s average annual return to a hypothetical Multi Sector Bond Blended Index, comprising 60% Citigroup U.S. Broad Investment-Grade Bond Index, 15% Citigroup U.S. High-Yield Market Index, 15% Citigroup World Government Bond Index (unhedged) and 10% JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index, that may more closely reflect the Fund’s specific strategies. 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.

The Fund’s performance prior to January 14, 2019 reflects returns pursuant to different principal investment strategies

and a different subadviser. If the Fund’s current strategies and subadviser had been in place for the prior period, the performance information shown would have been different.

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



**Highest Quarter:** 12.65% – 2Q 2020

**Lowest Quarter:** -16.08% – 1Q 2020

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

	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Class I Shares	4.06%	5.09%	4.24%
Bloomberg Barclays U.S. Aggregate Bond Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses)	7.51%	4.44%	3.84%
Multi Sector Bond Blended Index (reflects no deduction for fees or expenses) <sup>1</sup>	7.73%	5.42%	4.37%

<sup>1</sup> The Multi Sector Bond Blended Index is an unmanaged, hypothetical combination of Citigroup U.S. Broad Investment-Grade Bond Index (60%), Citigroup U.S. High-Yield Market Index (15%), Citigroup World Government Bond Index (Unhedged) (15%), and JPMorgan Emerging Markets Bond Index (10%).

## Portfolio Management

### Investment Adviser

Nationwide Fund Advisors

### Subadviser

Amundi Asset Management US, Inc.



## Portfolio Managers

Portfolio Manager	Title	Length of Service with Fund
Jonathan M. Duensing, CFA	Director of Investment Grades Corporates, Managing Director and Senior Portfolio Manager	Since 2019
Kenneth J. Monaghan	Managing Director, Co-Director of Global High Yield, Portfolio Manager	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.