

PIMCO VIT Real Return Portfolio

Available in Thrivent Retirement Choice Variable Annuity

Benchmark
Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD

Morningstar Category
Inflation-Protected Bond

Investment Information

The investment seeks maximum real return, consistent with preservation of real capital and prudent investment management. The portfolio seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing under normal circumstances at least 80% of its net assets in inflation-indexed bonds of varying maturities issued by the U.S. and non-U.S. governments, their agencies or instrumentalities and corporations, which may be represented by forwards or derivatives such as options, futures contracts or swap agreements. Assets not invested in inflation-indexed bonds may be invested in other types of Fixed Income Instruments.

Annual Net Operating Expenses as of 04-28-23

Mortality and Expense(M&E)	1.25%
12b-1 Fee	0.25%
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio	0.87%
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.87%

Waiver Data

Waiver	Type	Exp. Date	%
—	—	—	—

Portfolio Manager(s)
Stephen Rodosky. Since 2019.
Daniel He. Since 2019.

Operations and Management

Fund Inception Date 07-01-20
Initial Class Inception Date 09-30-99
Advisor Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC
Subadvisor —

Risk Evaluation

3-Yr Risk Measures as of 06-30-23

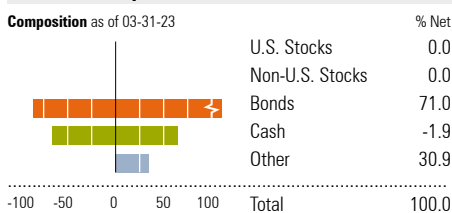
	Port Avg	Bmark	Cat Avg
Standard Deviation	7.09	6.94	6.88
Sharpe Ratio	-0.39	-0.21	-0.43
Information Ratio	-2.39	—	-2.45
R-Squared	99.43	—	99.21
Beta	1.02	—	0.99
Alpha	-1.30	—	-1.56

Volatility Analysis



In the past, this investment has shown a relatively small range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. Based on this measure, currently more than two-thirds of all investments have shown higher levels of risk. Consequently, this investment may appeal to investors looking for a conservative investment strategy.

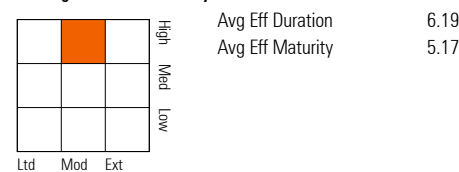
Portfolio Analysis



Top 10 Holdings as of 03-31-23

Security	Maturity	% Assets	
Euro Schatz Future	June 23	06-09-23	24.77
10 Year Treasury Note Future	June	06-22-23	11.76
10 Year Japanese Government Bond		06-14-23	9.96
5 Year Treasury Note Future	June	07-01-23	7.51
United States Treasury Notes	0.5%	01-15-28	4.71
Ultra 10 Year US Treasury Note F		06-22-23	4.37
United States Treasury Not	0.625%	07-15-32	4.10
US Treasury Bond Future	June 23	06-22-23	4.07
United States Treasury Not	0.875%	01-15-29	3.89
United States Treasury Bon	3.875%	04-15-29	3.69
Total Number of Stock Holdings			0
Total Number of Bond Holdings			432
Annual Turnover Ratio %			97
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)			1,526.40

Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box™



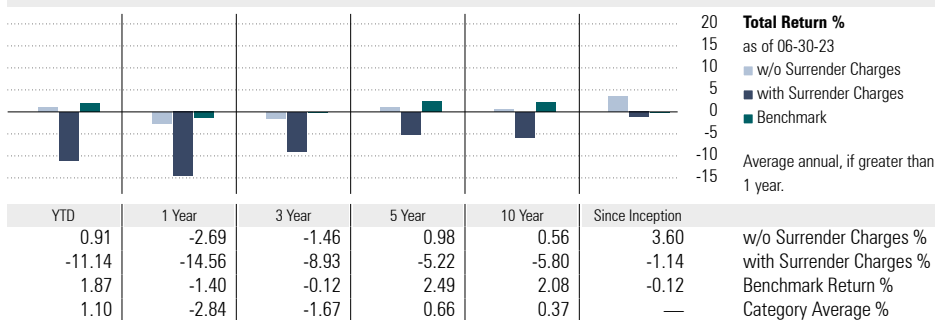
Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 03-31-23

Sector	% Fund	% Category
Government	62.43	69.28
Corporate	0.48	1.93
Securitized	8.28	9.72
Municipal	0.00	0.13
Cash/Cash Equivalents	23.17	10.30
Derivative	5.64	8.64

Credit Analysis: % Bonds as of 03-31-23

Rating	%	Category	%
AAA	92	BB	0
AA	5	B	0
A	1	Below B	1
BBB	1	Not Rated	0

Performance



Annualized total returns are based on the change in unit values at the portfolio level for the time period mentioned. **All data represents past performance and does not guarantee future results. The past performance shown is based on the change in unit values of the Portfolios, and effects of compounding. The performance returns are based solely on the increase or decrease in the value of these units. Both the investment return and the principal value of an investment fluctuate so that units, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than the original investment. Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal. The prospectus and summary prospectuses of the variable annuity contract and underlying investment options contain more information on the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses, which investors should read carefully and consider before investing. For performance results current to the most recent month-end, please contact your financial professional or visit thrivent.com.**

Bonds are subject to interest rate risk. As the prevailing level of bond interest rates rise, the value of bonds already held in a portfolio declines. Portfolios that hold bonds are subject to declines and increases in value due to general changes in interest rates. These and other risks are described in the prospectus.

Glossary of Terms

(Not all terms appropriate for this specific portfolio.)

Alpha is a measure of the difference between a portfolio's actual returns and its expected performance, given its level of risk as measured by beta.

Annual Net Operating Expenses includes the fees and expenses associated with the underlying portfolio.

Beta is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to market movements.

Credit Analysis For corporate-bond and municipal bond funds, the credit analysis depicts the quality of the U.S. and non-U.S. issuers of the underlying bonds in the fund's portfolio. Credit quality can influence the returns of portfolios that invest heavily in bonds. The Credit Analysis graph shows the percentage of fund assets that are invested in each of the major credit ratings, as determined by Standard & Poor's or Moody's. At the top of the ratings are AAA bonds. Bonds within a BBB rating are the lowest bonds that are still considered to be of investment grade. Bonds that are rated at or lower than BB (often called junk bonds or high-yield bonds) are considered to be quite speculative and are more risky than higher-rated credits. Any bonds that appear in the NR/NA category are either not rated by Standard & Poor's or Moody's or did not have a rating available. These ratings are subject to change. These ratings apply only to the credit worthiness of the issuers of the underlying securities and do not apply to any fund or its shares.

Duration is a measure of a portfolio's sensitivity to changes in interest rates; the longer the portfolio's duration, the more sensitive it is.

Expense Ratio is the percentage of portfolio assets used to pay for operating expenses and management fees, including 12b-1 fees, administrative fees and all other asset-based costs incurred by the portfolio.

Geometric average cap is the geometric mean of the market capitalization for all the stocks the portfolio owned.

Inception date is when the investment option became part of the separate account.

Income ratio is calculated by dividing the portfolio's net investment income by its NAV (net average value). The portfolio's year-end income ratio reveals the percentage of current income earned per share.

Information ratio is a risk-adjusted performance measure. The information ratio is a special version of the Sharpe ratio in that the benchmark doesn't have to be the risk-free rate.

Market capitalization is a measure of the size of the companies held in the portfolio, calculated by multiplying a company's total outstanding shares by the stock price. Market cap ranges change as stock market valuations shift over time. In general, market cap ranges of approximately \$1-\$5 billion represent small cap stocks, \$5-\$15 billion represent mid cap stocks and greater than \$15 billion represent large cap stocks.

• **Weighted average market capitalization** is the average size of the companies held in the portfolio, based on the

market value of each company's stock, weighted by the position size.

• **Median market capitalization** is the median size of the companies held in the portfolio. The median market cap is the midpoint; half of the companies held in the portfolio are larger and half are smaller than the median.

Maturity is the average effective maturity, which is a weighted average of all the maturities of the bonds in a portfolio, computed by weighting each maturity date by the market value of the security.

Morningstar Style Box™ reveals a portfolio's investment style. For equity funds the vertical axis shows the market capitalization of the long stocks owned and the horizontal axis shows investment style (value, blend, or growth). For fixed-income funds, the vertical axis shows the credit quality of the long bonds owned and the horizontal axis shows interest rate sensitivity as measured by a bond's effective duration.

Mortality and Expense (M&E) is the percentage of the portfolio's assets that the insurance company deducts to cover costs associated with mortality and expense risk.

Price/Book (P/B) ratio is the weighted average of the price/book ratios of all the stocks in a portfolio. The P/B ratio is calculated by dividing the market price of its stock by the company's per-share book value.

Price/Cash (P/C) ratio represents the weighted average of the price/cash-flow ratios of the stocks in a portfolio. It shows the ability of a business to generate cash and acts as a gauge of liquidity and solvency.

Price/Earnings (P/E) ratio is a stock's current price divided by the company's trailing 12-month earnings per share.

R-squared reflects the percentage of a portfolio's movements that can be explained by movements in its benchmark.

Return on Equity (ROE) is a measure of corporate profitability that shows how much net income the companies in the portfolio have generated as a percentage of shareholder equity.

Risk potential is categorized into five levels: Conservative, Moderately Conservative, Moderate, Moderately Aggressive, and Aggressive, ranking from lower risk potential to higher risk potential. Portfolios on the lower risk portion of the scale (Conservative, Moderately Conservative) are expected to have a lower degree of volatility and price fluctuations, while those on the higher risk portion of the scale (Aggressive, Moderately Aggressive) are expected to have a higher degree of volatility and price fluctuations.

Sharpe ratio uses standard deviation and excess return to determine reward per unit of risk.

Standard deviation is a statistical measure of the volatility of the portfolio's returns.

Turnover ratio of a portfolio is a decent proxy for how frequently a manager trades his or her portfolio.

Morningstar Category

Inflation-protected bond portfolios invest primarily in debt securities that adjust their principal values in line with the rate of inflation. These bonds can be issued by any organization, but the U.S. Treasury is currently the largest issuer for these types of securities.

Bloomberg US Treasury US TIPS TR USD: The index measures the performance of rules-based, market value-weighted inflation-protected securities issued by the U.S. Treasury. It is a subset of the Global Inflation-Linked Index (Series-L).

Performance

Returns with Surrender Charges reflect the surrender charges that would have been applied had the contract been surrendered within seven years of the last premium. Each premium has its own surrender charge schedule. These charges are 7% in the first and second year, and decrease by 1% each subsequent year until they are zero in year eight. Up to 10% of your accumulated value or earnings, whichever is greater, may be withdrawn each contract year without a surrender charge. Returns without Surrender Charges do not include surrender charges. All values reflect the deduction of the current and maximum mortality and expense risk (M&E) charge of 1.25% (actual M&E charges are approximated) and annual net operating expenses of 0.23% to 1.27%, depending on the Portfolio. The expenses for certain Portfolios are taken after fee waiver arrangements are applied. Without these reimbursements, the fees would be higher. These may be discontinued at any time. Annual operating expenses are subject to change. Total returns are calculated from the inception date of the portfolio.

Important Information

Thrivent is the marketing name for Thrivent Financial for Lutherans. Insurance products issued by Thrivent. Not available in all states. The principal underwriter and distributor of variable insurance products is Thrivent Investment Management Inc., member FINRA and SIPC and a subsidiary of Thrivent. Thrivent.com/disclosures.