

Fidelity® VIP Intl Capital Appreciation 2 Portfolio

Available in Thrivent Retirement Choice Variable Annuity

Benchmark
MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD

Morningstar Category
Foreign Large Growth

Investment Information

The investment seeks capital appreciation. The fund normally invests primarily in common stocks. It normally invests primarily in non-U.S. securities, including securities of issuers located in emerging markets. The fund allocates investments across different countries and regions. It uses fundamental analysis of factors such as each issuer's financial condition and industry position, as well as market and economic conditions, to select investments.

Annual Net Operating Expenses as of 04-29-23

12b-1 Fee	0.25%
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio	1.07%
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	1.07%

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
—	—	—	—

Portfolio Manager(s)

Sammy Simnegar. Since 2008.

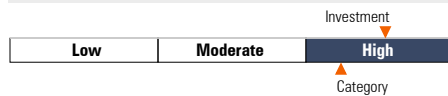
Operations and Management

Initial Class Inception Date	12-22-04
Advisor	Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC
Subadvisor	FMR Investment Management (U.K.) Limited Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited FIL Investment Advisors FIL Investment Advisors (UK) Ltd Fidelity Management & Research (HK) Ltd

Risk Evaluation

3-Yr Risk Measures as of 03-31-24	Port Avg	Bmark	Cat Avg
Standard Deviation	21.36	16.42	19.33
Sharpe Ratio	0.17	0.02	-0.08
Information Ratio	0.24	—	-0.39
R-Squared	78.55	—	90.86
Beta	1.15	—	1.12
Alpha	3.18	—	-1.91

Volatility Analysis

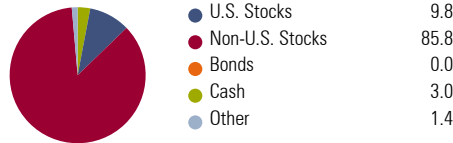


In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that follow different investment strategies.

Investing in international securities involves special additional risks. These risks include, but are not limited to, currency risk, political risk, and risk associated with varying accounting standards. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. These and other risks are described in the prospectus.

Portfolio Analysis

Composition as of 02-29-24



Morningstar Equity Style Box™ as of 02-29-24

Style	% Mkt Cap
Giant	66.74
Large	33.26
Medium	0.00
Small	0.00
Micro	0.00

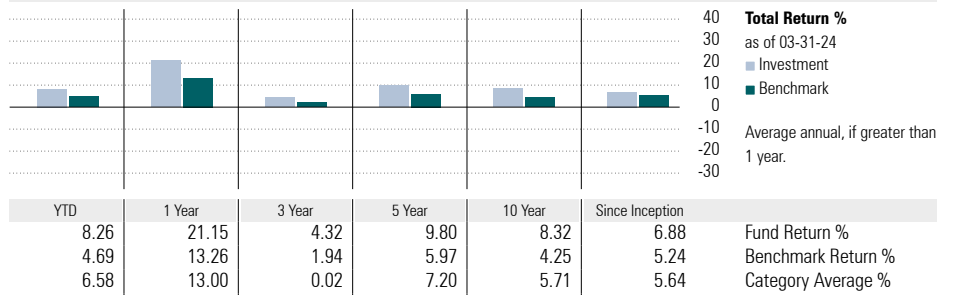
Top 10 Holdings as of 02-29-24

Holder	% Assets
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co Ltd	3.44
ASML Holding NV	3.26
Fidelity Cash Central Fund	2.89
Novo Nordisk A/S Class B	2.84
Lvmh Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	2.58
SAP SE	2.05
Tokyo Electron Ltd	2.04
Schneider Electric SE	1.99
Constellation Software Inc	1.86
L'Oreal SA	1.82
Total Number of Stock Holdings	59
Total Number of Bond Holdings	0
Annual Turnover Ratio %	72
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	688.88

Morningstar World Regions as of 02-29-24

Region	% Fund
Americas	24.20
North America	22.67
Latin America	1.53
Greater Europe	52.53
United Kingdom	12.12
Europe Developed	40.41
Europe Emerging	0.00
Africa/Middle East	0.00
Greater Asia	23.28
Japan	10.09
Australasia	0.00
Asia Developed	3.58
Asia Emerging	9.61

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. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance quoted. 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 the Variable Annuity Reference Center at thrivent.com.

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

Foreign large-growth portfolios focus on high-priced growth stocks, mainly outside of the United States. Most of these portfolios divide their assets among a dozen or more developed markets, including Japan, Britain, France, and Germany. These portfolios primarily invest in stocks that have market caps in the top 70% of each economically integrated market (such as Europe or Asia ex-Japan). Growth is defined based on fast growth (high growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow) and high valuations (high price ratios and low dividend yields). These portfolios typically will have less than 20% of assets invested in U.S. stocks.

MSCI ACWI Ex USA NR USD: The index measures the performance of the large and mid cap segments of the particular regions, excluding USA equity securities, including developed and emerging market. It is free float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted.

Performance

Annualized total returns are based on the change in unit values at the subaccount level for the time period mentioned. Values do not include surrender charges or the deduction of the current mortality and expense risk charge or any other contract charges. All values reflect the annual net operating expenses which are subject to change. Total returns are calculated from the date the subaccount was made available through the separate account used with this contract.

If the administrative charge or any optional living or death benefits had been included, the total returns figures shown would be lower. Subaccount total return calculations assume an initial investment of \$1,000. See the Retirement Choice Variable Annuity product prospectus, portfolios' prospectuses and summary prospectuses for more information.

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.