

Franklin Small Cap Value VIP 2 Portfolio

Available in Thrivent Retirement Choice Variable Annuity

Benchmark
Russell 2000 Value TR USD

Morningstar Category
Small Value

Investment Information

The investment seeks long-term total return. The fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of small-capitalization (small-cap) companies. It generally invests in equity securities that the fund's investment manager believes are undervalued at the time of purchase and have the potential for capital appreciation. The fund invests predominantly in common stocks. It may invest up to 25% of its total assets in foreign securities.

Annual Net Operating Expenses as of 08-16-23

12b-1 Fee	0.25%
Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio	0.92%
Prospectus Net Expense Ratio	0.91%

Waiver Data	Type	Exp. Date	%
Management Fee	Contractual	—	0.010

Portfolio Manager(s)

Steven Raineri. Since 2012.
Christopher Meeker, CFA. Since 2015.
Nicholas Karzon, CFA. Since 2019.

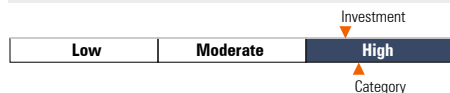
Operations and Management

Initial Class Inception Date	05-01-98
Advisor	Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC
Subadvisor	—

Risk Evaluation

3-Yr Risk Measures as of 03-31-24	Port Avg	Bmark	Cat Avg
Standard Deviation	19.87	21.49	19.82
Sharpe Ratio	0.13	0.07	0.23
Information Ratio	0.26	—	1.08
R-Squared	93.07	—	98.10
Beta	0.89	—	0.91
Alpha	1.28	—	3.24

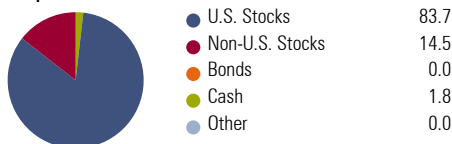
Volatility Analysis



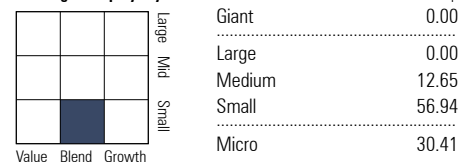
In the past, this investment has shown a wide range of price fluctuations relative to other investments. This investment may experience significant price increases in favorable markets or undergo large price declines in adverse markets. Some of this risk may be offset by owning other investments that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

Portfolio Analysis

Composition as of 02-29-24



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



Top 10 Holdings as of 02-29-24

Top 10 Holdings as of 02-29-24	% Assets
ACI Worldwide Inc	3.73
McGrath RentCorp	3.57
Crescent Point Energy Corp	3.12
The Hanover Insurance Group Inc	2.54
QinetiQ Group PLC	2.53
Regal Rexnord Corp	2.53
SouthState Corp	2.53
Glanbia PLC	2.36
UFP Industries Inc	2.34
Coherent Corp	2.32
Total Number of Stock Holdings	84
Total Number of Bond Holdings	0
Annual Turnover Ratio %	13
Total Fund Assets (\$mil)	1,104.41

Morningstar Sectors as of 02-29-24

Morningstar Sectors as of 02-29-24	% Fund
Cyclical	49.84
Basic Materials	10.97
Consumer Cyclical	13.53
Financial Services	22.16
Real Estate	3.18
Sensitive	42.97
Communication Services	0.00
Energy	3.64
Industrials	26.48
Technology	12.85
Defensive	7.20
Consumer Defensive	2.68
Healthcare	3.61
Utilities	0.91

Performance



Period	Investment	Benchmark	Category Average
YTD	4.90	2.90	4.66
1 Year	15.95	18.75	20.14
3 Year	3.70	2.22	5.90
5 Year	9.79	8.17	10.28
10 Year	7.39	6.87	7.23
Since Inception	9.23	8.90	8.90

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.**

Portfolios that invest in stocks of small companies involve additional risks. Smaller companies typically have a higher risk of failure, and are not as well established as larger blue-chip companies. Historically, smaller company stocks have experienced a greater degree of market volatility than the overall market average. 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

Small-value portfolios invest in small U.S. companies with valuations and growth rates below other small-cap peers. Stocks in the bottom 10% of the capitalization of the U.S. equity market are defined as small cap. Value is defined based on low valuations (low price ratios and high dividend yields) and slow growth (low growth rates for earnings, sales, book value, and cash flow).

Russell 2000 Value TR USD: The index measures the performance of small-cap value segment of the US equity universe. It includes those Russell 2000 companies with lower price-to-book ratios and lower forecasted growth values. It is market-capitalization weighted. Russell Investment Group is the source and owner of the trademarks, service marks and copyrights related to the Russell Indexes. Russell® is a trademark of Russell Investment Group.

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

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