

Thrivent Limited Maturity Bond Portfolio

Available in Thrivent Retirement Choice Variable Annuity

Benchmark
Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3
Yr TR USD

Morningstar Category
Short-Term Bond

Investment Information

The investment seeks a high level of current income consistent with stability of principal. Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus the amount of any borrowing for investment purposes) in investment grade debt securities or preferred stock. It may also invest in high yield, high risk bonds, notes, debentures and other debt obligations or preferred stock commonly known as "junk bonds." The fund utilizes derivatives primarily in the form of U.S. Treasury futures contracts in order to manage its duration, or interest rate risk.

Annual Net Operating Expenses as of 04-30-24

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| 12b-1 Fee | — |
| Prospectus Gross Expense Ratio | 0.45% |
| Prospectus Net Expense Ratio | 0.45% |

| Waiver Data | Type | Exp. Date | % |
|-------------|------|-----------|---|
| — | — | — | — |

Portfolio Manager(s)

Cortney Swensen, CFA. Since 2020.
Jon-Paul (JP) Gagne. Since 2021.

Operations and Management

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Initial Class Inception Date | 11-30-01 |
| Advisor | Thrivent Financial For Lutherans |
| Subadvisor | — |

Risk Evaluation

| 3-Yr Risk Measures as of 06-30-24 | Port Avg | Bmark | Cat Avg |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|---------|
| Standard Deviation | 2.73 | 2.28 | 2.96 |
| Sharpe Ratio | -0.81 | -1.35 | -1.01 |
| Information Ratio | 0.72 | — | 0.03 |
| R-Squared | 81.13 | — | 87.71 |
| Beta | 1.08 | — | 1.23 |
| Alpha | 1.00 | — | 0.70 |

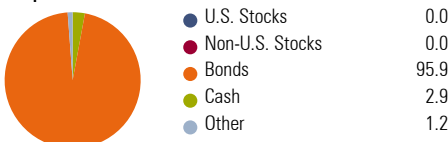
Volatility Analysis

| | | | |
|------------|-----|----------|------|
| Investment | Low | Moderate | High |
| Category | | | |

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

Composition as of 04-30-24



Top 10 Holdings as of 04-30-24

| United States Treasury Notes | 3.5% | 01-31-28 | 5.17 |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| United States Treasury Notes | 4% | 10-31-29 | 1.32 |
| GENESIS SALES FINANCE MASTER | 1.2% | 12-21-26 | 0.65 |
| AVANT CREDIT CARD MASTER TR | 1.37% | 04-15-27 | 0.59 |
| United States Treasury Not | 4.125% | 06-15-26 | 0.58 |
| ELMWOOD CLO 18 LTD | 6.96707% | 07-17-33 | 0.54 |
| Ppm Clo 2 Ltd / Ppm Clo | 6.83458% | 04-16-37 | 0.50 |
| Flatiron Collateralized | 7.03399% | 05-15-30 | 0.47 |
| ONEMAIN FINANCIAL ISSUANCE | 1.75% | 09-14-35 | 0.44 |
| A&D MORTGAGE TRUST 2023- | | | 0.43 |
| NQ | 6.733% | 07-25-68 | |
| Total Number of Stock Holdings | | | 0 |
| Total Number of Bond Holdings | | | 545 |
| Annual Turnover Ratio % | | | 52 |
| Total Fund Assets (\$mil) | | | 737.43 |

Morningstar Fixed Income Style Box™ as of 04-30-24

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|------|
| Not Available | Avg Eff Duration | 2.00 |
| | Avg Eff Maturity | 2.70 |

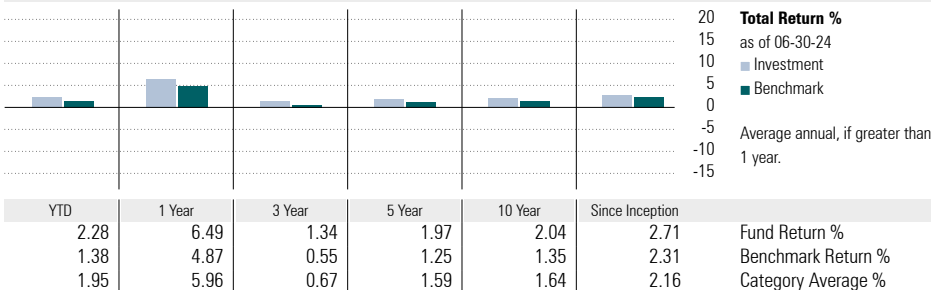
Morningstar F-I Sectors as of 04-30-24

| | % Fund | % Category |
|-----------------------|--------|------------|
| Government | 7.34 | 24.24 |
| Corporate | 63.36 | 32.96 |
| Securitized | 26.76 | 28.62 |
| Municipal | 0.00 | 0.69 |
| Cash/Cash Equivalents | 2.54 | 7.24 |
| Derivative | 0.00 | 6.25 |

Credit Analysis: % Bonds as of 04-30-24

| | | | |
|-----|----|-----------|----|
| AAA | 17 | BB | 5 |
| AA | 5 | B | 0 |
| A | 16 | Below B | 0 |
| BBB | 42 | Not Rated | 14 |

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.

The Portfolio's value is influenced by a number of factors impacting the overall market, in particular debt securities and specific issuers. The value of U.S. government securities may be affected by changes in the credit rating of the U.S. government and may not be fully guaranteed by the U.S. government. The value of mortgage-related and other asset-backed securities will be influenced by the factors affecting the housing market and the assets underlying such securities. In addition to typical risks associated with fixed income and asset-backed securities, collateralized debt obligations are subject to additional risks. Debt securities are subject to risks such as declining prices during periods of rising interest rates and credit risk, or the risk that an issuer not pay its debt. The use of futures contracts involves additional risks such as a loss in value in the underlying instrument, which could decrease the Portfolio's value. High yield securities are subject to increased credit risk as well as liquidity risk. When bond inventories are low in relation to the market size, there is the potential for decreased liquidity and increased price volatility. The Investment Manager's assessment of investments may prove incorrect, resulting in losses or poor performance. The Portfolio may engage in active and frequent trading of portfolio securities in implementing its principal investment strategies, which may result in higher transaction costs and higher taxes. 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

Short-term bond portfolios invest primarily in corporate and other investment-grade U.S. fixed-income issues and typically have durations of 1.0 to 3.5 years. These portfolios are attractive to fairly conservative investors, because they are less sensitive to interest rates than portfolios with longer durations. Morningstar calculates monthly breakpoints using the effective duration of the Morningstar Core Bond Index in determining duration assignment. Short-term is defined as 25% to 75% of the three-year average effective duration of the MCBI.

Bloomberg US Govt/Credit 1-3 Yr TR USD: The index measures the performance of non-securitized component of the U.S. Aggregate Index with maturities of 1-3 years, including Treasuries, government-related issues and corporates. It is a subset of the U.S. Aggregate Index.

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.