



Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio

Proxy Voting Policies, Procedures and Results

A description of the proxy voting policies and procedures used to determine how to vote proxies on behalf of the funds is available without charge, upon request, by visiting the Schwab Fund's website at www.schwabassetmanagement.com/schwabfunds_prospectus, the SEC's website at www.sec.gov, or by contacting Schwab Funds at 1-877-824-5615.

Information regarding how a fund voted proxies relating to portfolio securities during the most recent twelve-month period ended June 30 is available, without charge, by visiting Schwab's website at www.schwabassetmanagement.com/schwabfunds_prospectus or the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Investment Adviser: Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc., dba Schwab Asset Management™

The Investment Environment

For the 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2021, global equities generated mostly positive returns, particularly in the United States, where several key equity market indices ended the reporting period just off record highs. Developed international equity markets were less robust but still positive, while emerging markets and most U.S. fixed-income markets lost ground. Despite persisting COVID-19 pandemic-driven stresses on the global economy and the emergence and rapid spread of the Delta variant during the summer and the Omicron variant in the late fall, equity markets rose through most of the period on strong earnings, ongoing fiscal stimulus measures, and optimism related to increased COVID-19 vaccination rates. Amid growing evidence of a slowing global economy and rising inflation, stocks did weaken somewhat in September and again in late November and early December but quickly regained their momentum. U.S. and developed international equity markets maintained their strength, emerging markets declined, demand for bonds waned, and bond yields rose as prices sank. (Bond yields and bond prices typically move in opposite directions.) Over the reporting period, the U.S. dollar strengthened against a basket of international currencies, generally decreasing the returns on overseas investments in U.S. dollar terms. For the reporting period, the S&P 500® Index, a bellwether for the overall U.S. stock market, returned 28.71%. Outside the United States, the MSCI EAFE® Index (Net)*, a broad measure of developed international equity performance, returned 11.26%. Emerging market equities were weaker, with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)* returning -2.54%. Fixed-income markets were also weaker, with the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index returning -1.54% and the FTSE non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index returning -9.68%.

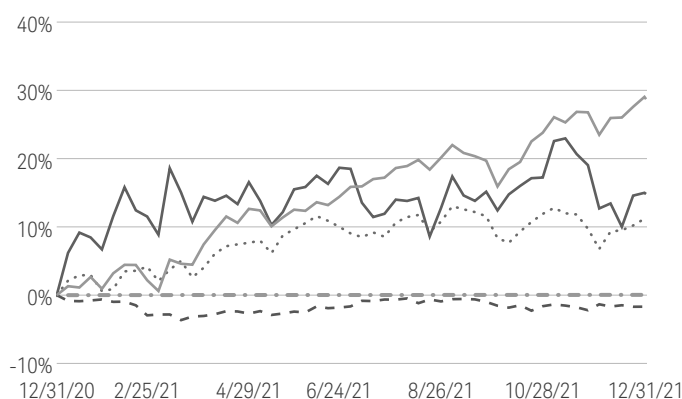
Bolstered by the extensive emergency rescue and fiscal stimulus measures passed by the U.S. Congress and U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) in March 2020, the U.S. economy began to recover from the dramatic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in the third quarter of 2020. U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) rose at an annualized rate of 6.4% for the first quarter of 2021 and 6.7% for the second quarter of 2021, before falling back to 2.0% for the third quarter of 2021 amid fading government stimuli, persistent inflation, and new surges in COVID-19 cases. Unemployment, which skyrocketed in April 2020, fell over the reporting period, and ended at its lowest level since February 2020. Inflation, which had remained well below the Fed's traditional 2% target until it jumped in March 2021,

ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE COMPARISON % RETURNS DURING THE 12 MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2021

This graph compares the performance of various asset classes.

Final performance figures for the period are in the key below.

- 28.71% **S&P 500® Index:** measures U.S. large-cap stocks
- 14.82% **Russell 2000® Index:** measures U.S. small-cap stocks
- 11.26% **MSCI EAFE® Index (Net)*:** measures (in U.S. dollars) large-cap stocks in Europe, Australasia and the Far East
- - -1.54% **Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index:** measures the U.S. bond market
- - 0.04% **Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index:** measures short-term U.S. Treasury obligations



Index figures assume dividends and distributions were reinvested. Index figures do not include trading and management costs, which would lower performance. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Performance results less than one year are not annualized. Past performance is not an indication of future results.

For index definitions, please see the Glossary.

Data source: Index provider websites and Schwab Asset Management.

Nothing in this report represents a recommendation of a security by the investment adviser.

Management views may have changed since the report date.

* The net version of the index reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deductions for expenses or other taxes.

The Investment Environment (continued)

continued to rise over the reporting period, largely due to imbalances in the labor market, supply chain bottlenecks, and higher energy costs.

Outside the United States, global economies also displayed resilience but were somewhat more constrained amid continuing struggles against COVID-19 and the emergence and spread of the Delta and Omicron variants. Oil prices rebounded over much of the reporting period, except for dips in July and August and November, on growing demand and reduced production. In the eurozone, GDP growth turned positive for the second and third quarters of 2021, following two previous quarters of contraction. In the United Kingdom, which was particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, GDP growth was negative for the first quarter of 2021, turned strongly positive for the second quarter of 2021, then fell back to just slightly positive for the third quarter of 2021. Japan's economy vacillated between contraction in the first and third quarters of 2021 and a small gain in the second quarter of 2021 on a resurgence of COVID-19 cases and persistent supply chain disruptions. Among emerging markets, China's GDP growth rate accelerated sharply for the first quarter of 2021 before easing for the subsequent two quarters, albeit remaining positive, in part because of the political landscape and an emphasis on domestic consumption over globalization. India, after plunging into one of the worst recessions of any major economy in 2020, posted a sharp jump in GDP growth for the second quarter of 2021 before falling back for the third quarter of 2021.

For the most part, central banks around the world, maintained the low—and for some international central banks, negative—interest rates instituted prior to, and in response to, the COVID-19 pandemic. In the United States, the Fed reiterated several times during the reporting period its intention to continue its support of the economy for as long as needed to achieve a full recovery. The Fed maintained the federal funds rate in a range of 0.00% to 0.25% throughout the reporting period. However, as inflation continued to rise and indicators of economic activity and employment continued to strengthen, the Fed began scaling back its bond-buying program in November 2021 citing significant progress made on its twin goals of maximum employment and price stability. The Fed subsequently accelerated its wind-down in December 2021 with expectations to end it altogether by March 2022. Fed officials also signaled that interest rates could begin to rise sooner in 2022 than previously anticipated, although the Fed cautioned that the path of the economy continues to depend on the course of the COVID-19 pandemic. In developed international markets, most central banks were similarly accommodative while acknowledging economic improvements and, in some cases, changes in monetary policy. The European Central Bank held its interest rate at 0.00%, unchanged since March 2016. However, in December 2021, it announced that in the first quarter of 2022 it would reduce the pace of its asset purchase program that it had instituted to help counter the serious risks posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Bank of Japan upheld its short-term interest rate target of -0.1%, also unchanged since 2016, and also announced its plans to taper its corporate debt buying to pre-pandemic levels. In December 2021, the Bank of England raised its key official bank rate from 0.1% to 0.25%, its first rate hike since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, citing inflation pressures. Emerging markets were mixed. China cut its interest rate by 0.05% in December. Indonesia and India maintained low policy rates implemented in 2020 and early 2021. Central banks in Mexico, Brazil, Russia, and Pakistan raised their rates, citing a stronger-than-expected recovery or to counteract the impacts of inflation.

After languishing at historically low levels since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. bond yields climbed steadily through the first quarter of the reporting period as COVID-19 vaccine distribution ramped up rapidly and investors anticipated an accelerating economic recovery. From April through July, yields drifted lower on tepid employment reports and growing inflation concerns before gradually, albeit non-linearly, rising again by the end of the reporting period. The yield on the 10-year U.S. Treasury began the reporting period at 0.93%, hit a reporting-period high of 1.74% in March, and fell back to end the reporting period at 1.52%. Short-term rates, which remained near historic lows, fell further, with the yield on the three-month U.S. Treasury dropping to 0.06% from 0.09% over the reporting period. Outside the U.S., bond yields generally remained low.

Portfolio Management



Zifan Tang, Ph.D., CFA, Senior Portfolio Manager, is responsible for the co-management of the fund. Prior to joining Schwab in 2012, Ms. Tang was a product manager at Thomson Reuters and from 1997 to 2009 worked as a portfolio manager at Barclays Global Investors (now known as BlackRock).



Patrick Kwok, CFA, Portfolio Manager, is responsible for the co-management of the fund. Previously, Mr. Kwok served as an associate portfolio manager from 2012 to 2016. Prior to that, he worked as a fund administration manager, where he was responsible for oversight of sub-advisers, trading, cash management, and fund administration supporting the Charles Schwab Trust Bank Collective Investment Trusts and multi-asset Schwab Funds. Prior to joining Schwab Asset Management in 2008, Mr. Kwok spent two years as an asset operations specialist at Charles Schwab Trust Company. He also worked for one year at State Street Bank & Trust as a portfolio accountant and pricing specialist.

Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio as of December 31, 2021

The Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio (the fund) seeks long-term capital appreciation and income. To pursue its goal, the fund aims to provide diversification across major asset classes, including domestic equity securities, international equity securities, real assets, fixed-income securities, and money market investments, as well as diversification across a range of sub-asset classes within the major asset classes.

The fund is considered a “fund-of-funds” in that it gains exposure to these asset classes by primarily investing in affiliated exchange-traded funds (ETFs) from Schwab Funds. The fund may also invest in affiliated mutual funds from Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds and unaffiliated third-party ETFs and mutual funds. The fund normally will invest, including its investments in the underlying funds, at least 25% of its assets in equity securities and at least 25% of its assets in fixed-income securities, which may include bonds, cash equivalents, money market funds and money market investments. The fund’s allocation is weighted toward equity securities (domestic and international) that seek capital growth. The term “growth” in the fund’s name refers to the fund’s weighting towards capital growth. As of the fund’s most recent prospectus, the target asset class allocation ranges are 25-50% in fixed-income securities and 50-75% in equity securities.

Market Highlights. For the 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2021, global equities generated mostly positive returns, particularly in the United States, where several key equity market indices ended the reporting period just off record highs. Developed international equity markets were less robust but still positive, while emerging markets and most U.S. fixed-income markets lost ground. Despite persisting COVID-19 pandemic-driven stresses on the global economy and the emergence and rapid spread of the Delta variant during the summer and the Omicron variant in the late fall, equity markets rose through most of the period on strong earnings, ongoing fiscal stimulus measures, and optimism related to increased COVID-19 vaccination rates. Amid growing evidence of a slowing global economy and rising inflation, stocks did weaken somewhat in September and again in late November and early December but quickly regained their momentum. U.S. and developed international equity markets maintained their strength, emerging markets declined, demand for bonds waned, and bond yields rose as prices sank. (Bond yields and bond prices typically move in opposite directions.) Over the reporting period, the U.S. dollar strengthened against a basket of international currencies, generally decreasing the returns on overseas investments in U.S. dollar terms.

Performance. For the 12-month reporting period ended December 31, 2021, the fund returned 11.42%. The Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index and the Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, reflecting broad-based U.S. stock and bond market performance, returned 25.66% and -1.54%, respectively. The fund’s internally calculated comparative index, the VIT Balanced with Growth Composite Index (the composite index), returned 12.10%.

Positioning and Strategies. The fund’s allocations were broadly in line with those of the composite index.

The fund’s U.S. equity exposure was the largest contributor to the total return of the fund. The Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF was the largest contributor to the total return of the fund, returning approximately 27% for the reporting period, generally tracking its comparative index component. The Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF also contributed to the total return of the fund, returning approximately 16% for the reporting period and generally tracking its comparative index component.

The fund’s international equity exposure also contributed to the total return of the fund. The Schwab International Equity ETF, representing the fund’s developed international markets exposure, returned approximately 11% for the reporting period and the Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF, representing the fund’s international small-cap exposure, returned approximately 12% for the reporting period. The Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF, representing the fund’s emerging markets exposure, detracted slightly from the fund’s total return, returning approximately -1% for the reporting period. On a relative basis, the three international equity funds generally tracked their comparative index components.

The fund’s real estate exposure also contributed to the total return of the fund, with the Schwab U.S. REIT ETF returning approximately 41% for the reporting period.

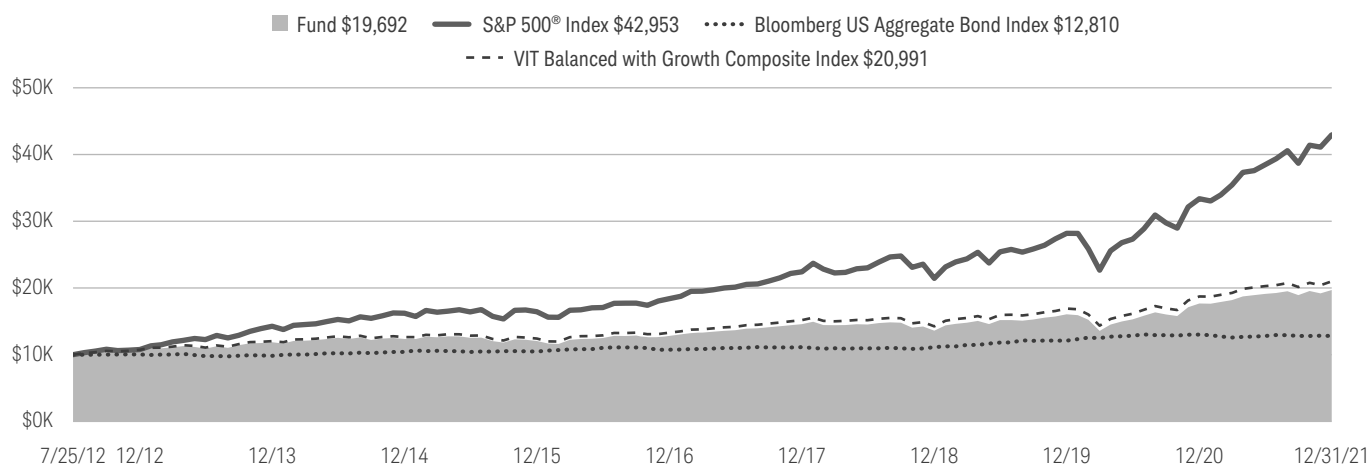
The fund’s fixed-income exposure detracted from the total return of the fund. The Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF was the largest detractor from the total return of the fund, returning approximately -2% for the reporting period and generally tracking its comparative index component. The Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF also detracted from the total return of the fund, returning approximately -1% for the reporting period and also generally tracking its comparative index component. The Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF contributed to the total return of the fund, returning approximately 6% for the reporting period and generally tracking its comparative index component.

Management views and portfolio holdings may have changed since the report date.

Performance and Fund Facts as of December 31, 2021

The performance data quoted represents past performance. Past performance does not guarantee future results. Investment returns and principal value will fluctuate so that an investor's shares may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than performance data quoted. To obtain performance information current to the most recent month end, please visit www.schwabassetmanagement.com/schwabfunds_prospectus.

PERFORMANCE OF HYPOTHETICAL \$10,000 INVESTMENT (JULY 25, 2012 - DECEMBER 31, 2021)¹



AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS¹

FUND AND INCEPTION DATE	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION
Fund: Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio (07/25/12)	11.42%	8.96%	7.44%
S&P 500® Index	28.71%	18.47%	16.70%
Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	-1.54%	3.57%	2.66%
VIT Balanced with Growth Composite Index	12.10%	9.55%	8.17%
Fund Category: Morningstar Allocation - 50% to 70% Equity ²	12.83%	10.22%	N/A

Fund Expense Ratio³: 0.57%

All total return figures on this page assume dividends and distributions were reinvested. Index figures do not include trading and management costs, which would lower performance. Indices are unmanaged and cannot be invested in directly. Performance results less than one year are not annualized.

The components that make up the composite index may vary over time. For index definitions, please see the Glossary.

¹ Fund expenses may have been partially absorbed by the investment adviser and its affiliates. Without these reductions, the fund's returns would have been lower. Fund performance does not reflect the additional fees and expenses imposed by the insurance company under the variable insurance product contract. If those contract fees and expenses were included, the performance would be less than that shown. Please refer to the variable insurance product prospectus for a complete listing of these expenses.

² Source for category information: Morningstar, Inc. The Morningstar Category return represents all active and index mutual funds within the category as of the report date.

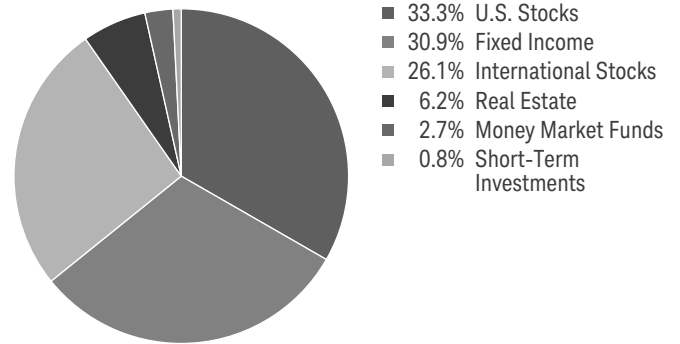
³ As stated in the prospectus. Includes 0.07% of acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds. Reflects the total annual fund operating expenses without contractual fee waivers. For actual expense ratios during the period, not including AFFE, refer to the Financial Highlights section of the financial statements.

Performance and Fund Facts as of December 31, 2021 (continued)

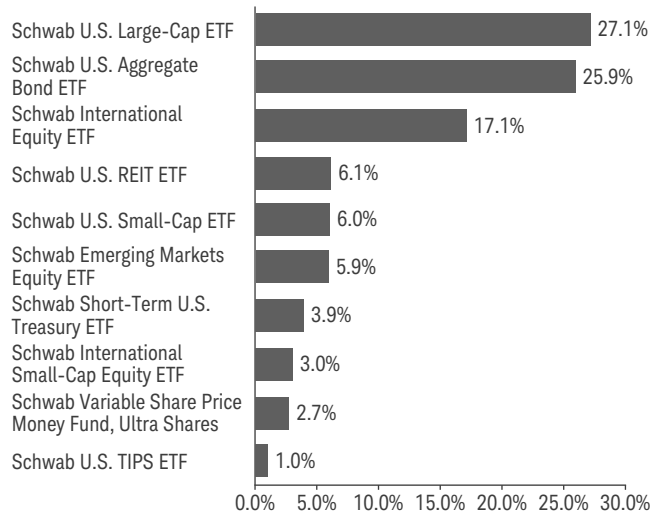
STATISTICS

Number of Holdings	11
Portfolio Turnover Rate	8%

ASSET CLASS WEIGHTINGS % OF INVESTMENTS^{1,2}



TOP HOLDINGS % OF NET ASSETS^{1,3,4}



Portfolio holdings may have changed since the report date.

¹ The fund intends to primarily invest in affiliated Schwab ETFs and may also invest in affiliated Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds and unaffiliated third-party ETFs and mutual funds (all such ETFs and mutual funds referred to as "underlying funds"). The fund may also invest directly in equity, fixed-income, or other securities or investments, as appropriate, consistent with its investment objectives, strategies, and policies.

² The percentage may differ from the Portfolio Holdings because the above calculation is based on a percentage of total investments, whereas the calculation in the Portfolio Holdings is based on a percentage of net assets.

³ This list is not a recommendation of any security by the investment adviser.

⁴ The holdings listed exclude any temporary liquidity investments.

Fund Expenses (Unaudited)

EXAMPLES FOR A \$1,000 INVESTMENT

As a fund shareholder, you may incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs; and (2) ongoing costs, including management fees, transfer agent fees, and other fund expenses.

The expense examples below are intended to help you understand your ongoing cost (in dollars) of investing in the fund and to compare this cost with the ongoing cost of investing in other mutual funds. These examples are based on an investment of \$1,000 invested for six months beginning July 1, 2021 and held through December 31, 2021.

The Actual Return line in the table below provides information about actual account values and actual expenses. You may use this information, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. To do so, simply divide your account value by \$1,000 (for example, an \$8,600 account value ÷ \$1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number given for the fund under the heading entitled "Expenses Paid During Period."

The Hypothetical Return line in the table below provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the fund's actual expense ratio and an assumed return of 5% per year before expenses. Because the return used is not an actual return, it may not be used to estimate the actual ending account value or expenses you paid for the period.

You may use this information to compare the ongoing costs of investing in the fund and other funds. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of the other funds.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only, and do not reflect any transactional costs. Therefore, the hypothetical return lines of the table are useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher.

	EXPENSE RATIO (ANNUALIZED) ^{1,2}	EFFECTIVE EXPENSE RATIO (ANNUALIZED) ^{3,4}	BEGINNING ACCOUNT VALUE AT 7/1/21	ENDING ACCOUNT VALUE (NET OF EXPENSES) AT 12/31/21 ²	EXPENSES PAID DURING PERIOD 7/1/21-12/31/21 ^{2,5}	EFFECTIVE EXPENSES PAID DURING PERIOD 7/1/21-12/31/21 ^{4,5}
Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio						
Actual Return	0.49%	0.54%	\$1,000.00	\$1,030.50	\$2.51	\$2.76
Hypothetical 5% Return	0.49%	0.54%	\$1,000.00	\$1,022.74	\$2.50	\$2.75

¹ Based on the most recent six-month expense ratio; may differ from the expense ratio provided in the Financial Highlights.

² Excludes acquired fund fees and expenses, which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in underlying funds.

³ Based on the most recent six-month acquired fund fees and expenses and the expense ratio; may differ from the acquired fund fees and expenses and the expense ratio in the prospectus.

⁴ Includes acquired fund fees and expenses, which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in underlying funds.

⁵ Expenses for the fund are equal to its annualized expense ratio, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 184 days of the period, and divided by the 365 days of the fiscal year.

Financial Statements

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	1/1/21– 12/31/21	1/1/20– 12/31/20	1/1/19– 12/31/19	1/1/18– 12/31/18	1/1/17– 12/31/17
Per-Share Data					
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$15.68	\$14.59	\$12.66	\$13.80	\$12.38
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.25	0.22	0.28	0.25	0.22
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	1.53	1.20	1.99	(1.16)	1.46
Total from investment operations	1.78	1.42	2.27	(0.91)	1.68
Less distributions:					
Distributions from net investment income	(0.22)	(0.29)	(0.26)	(0.21)	(0.18)
Distributions from net realized gains	–	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.02)	(0.08)
Total distributions	(0.22)	(0.33)	(0.34)	(0.23)	(0.26)
Net asset value at end of period	\$17.24	\$15.68	\$14.59	\$12.66	\$13.80
Total return	11.42%	10.09%	18.05%	(6.70%)	13.70%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Ratios to average net assets:					
Net operating expenses ²	0.49%	0.50%	0.51%	0.50%	0.51%
Gross operating expenses ²	0.49%	0.50%	0.51%	0.50%	0.51%
Net investment income (loss)	1.48%	1.56%	2.04%	1.87%	1.65%
Portfolio turnover rate	8%	21%	7%	8%	6%
Net assets, end of period (x 1,000,000)	\$184	\$164	\$162	\$140	\$150

¹ Calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.

² Ratio excludes acquired fund fees and expenses, which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in underlying funds.

Portfolio Holdings

 as of December 31, 2021

This section shows all the securities in the fund's portfolio and their values as of the report date.

The fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-PORT Part F. The fund's Form N-PORT Part F is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. The fund also makes available its complete schedule of portfolio holdings on the fund's website at www.schwabassetmanagement.com/schwabfunds_prospectus, typically 60-80 days after the end of the fund's fiscal quarter.

SECURITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE (\$)
AFFILIATED UNDERLYING FUNDS 98.7% OF NET ASSETS		
U.S. Stocks 33.1%		
Large-Cap 27.1%		
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	438,769	49,940,687
Small-Cap 6.0%		
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	108,422	11,102,413
		61,043,100
International Stocks 26.0%		
Developed Markets 20.1%		
Schwab International Equity ETF	807,676	31,394,366
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	135,692	5,553,873
		36,948,239
Emerging Markets 5.9%		
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	367,785	10,893,792
		47,842,031
Real Estate 6.1%		
U.S. REITs 6.1%		
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	214,029	11,277,189
Fixed Income 30.8%		
Inflation-Protected Bond 1.0%		
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	28,249	1,776,580
Intermediate-Term Bond 25.9%		
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	885,142	47,709,154

SECURITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE (\$)
Treasury Bond 3.9%		
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	140,731	7,156,171
		56,641,905
Money Market Funds 2.7%		
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares 0.03% (a)	4,909,966	4,911,439
Total Affiliated Underlying Funds (Cost \$127,740,944)		181,715,664

ISSUER	FACE AMOUNT (\$)	VALUE (\$)
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS 0.8% OF NET ASSETS		
Time Deposits 0.8%		
Bank of Montreal		
0.01%, 01/03/22 (b)	1,540,430	1,540,430
Total Short-Term Investments (Cost \$1,540,430)		1,540,430
Total Investments in Securities (Cost \$129,281,374)		183,256,094

(a) The rate shown is the 7-day yield.

(b) The rate shown is the current daily overnight rate.

ETF – Exchange traded fund

REIT – Real Estate Investment Trust

TIPS – Treasury Inflation Protected Securities

Portfolio Holdings

 as of December 31, 2021 (continued)

Below is a summary of the fund's transactions with its affiliated underlying funds during the period ended December 31, 2021:

	VALUE AT 12/31/20	PURCHASES	SALES	REALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)	NET CHANGE IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION)	VALUE AT 12/31/21	BALANCE OF SHARES HELD AT 12/31/21	DISTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED*
AFFILIATED UNDERLYING FUNDS 98.7% OF NET ASSETS								
U.S. Stocks 33.1%								
Large-Cap 27.1%								
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	\$44,487,283	\$2,104,210	(\$7,354,749)	\$2,203,952	\$8,499,991	\$49,940,687	438,769	\$638,047
Small-Cap 6.0%								
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	9,961,592	982,621	(1,292,576)	500,510	950,266	11,102,413	108,422	129,311
						61,043,100		
International Stocks 26.0%								
Developed Markets 20.1%								
Schwab International Equity ETF	27,863,494	2,975,025	(1,628,341)	212,602	1,971,586	31,394,366	807,676	977,338
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	4,905,833	451,468	(222,965)	49,842	369,695	5,553,873	135,692	162,489
						36,948,239		
Emerging Markets 5.9%								
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	10,002,106	1,907,021	(650,169)	125,905	(491,071)	10,893,792	367,785	299,360
						47,842,031		
Real Estate 6.1%								
U.S. REITs 6.1%								
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	9,786,274	–	(2,019,152)	373,897	3,136,170	11,277,189	214,029	181,858
Fixed Income 30.8%								
Inflation-Protected Bond 1.0%								
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	1,659,709	94,303	–	–	22,568	1,776,580	28,249	77,179
Intermediate-Term Bond 25.9%								
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	42,494,104	7,468,544	(573,225)	(23,062)	(1,657,207)	47,709,154	885,142	980,857
Treasury Bond 3.9%								
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	6,258,737	970,939	–	–	(73,505)	7,156,171	140,731	27,772
						56,641,905		
Money Market Funds 2.7%								
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares	4,909,874	1,682	(117)	–	–	4,911,439	4,909,966	1,561
Total Affiliated Underlying Funds	\$162,329,006	\$16,955,813	(\$13,741,294)	\$3,443,646	\$12,728,493	\$181,715,664		\$3,475,772

* Distributions received include distributions from net investment income and capital gains, if any, from the underlying funds.

Portfolio Holdings as of December 31, 2021 (continued)

The following is a summary of the inputs used to value the fund's investments as of December 31, 2021 (see financial note 2(a) for additional information):

DESCRIPTION	QUOTED PRICES IN ACTIVE MARKETS FOR IDENTICAL ASSETS (LEVEL 1)	OTHER SIGNIFICANT OBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 2)	SIGNIFICANT UNOBSERVABLE INPUTS (LEVEL 3)	TOTAL
Assets				
Affiliated Underlying Funds ¹	\$181,715,664	\$-	\$-	\$181,715,664
Short-Term Investments ¹	-	1,540,430	-	1,540,430
Total	\$181,715,664	\$1,540,430	\$-	\$183,256,094

¹ As categorized in the Portfolio Holdings.

Fund investments in mutual funds and ETFs are classified as Level 1, without consideration to the classification level of the underlying securities held by the mutual funds and ETFs, which could be Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

As of December 31, 2021

ASSETS

Investments in securities, at value - affiliated (cost \$127,740,944)	\$181,715,664
Investments in securities, at value - unaffiliated (cost \$1,540,430)	1,540,430
Receivables:	
Investments sold	1,333,432
Dividends	54,002
Prepaid expenses	+
	416
Total assets	184,643,944

LIABILITIES

Payables:	
Investments bought	396,079
Investment adviser and administrator fees	74,487
Fund shares redeemed	35,959
Independent trustees' fees	72
Accrued expenses	+
	33,355
Total liabilities	539,952
Net assets	\$184,103,992

NET ASSETS BY SOURCE

Capital received from investors	\$125,223,020
Total distributable earnings	+
	58,880,972
Net assets	\$184,103,992

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Net Assets	÷	Shares Outstanding	=	NAV
\$184,103,992		10,677,716		\$17.24

Statement of Operations

For the period January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2021

INVESTMENT INCOME

Dividends received from securities - affiliated	\$3,475,772
Interest received from securities - unaffiliated	+ 113
Total investment income	3,475,885

EXPENSES

Investment adviser and administrator fees	791,762
Professional fees	25,503
Independent trustees' fees	15,112
Portfolio accounting fees	12,968
Shareholder reports	11,932
Custodian fees	3,418
Transfer agent fees	1,969
Other expenses	+ 4,059
Total expenses	- 866,723
Net investment income	2,609,162

REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)

Net realized gains on sales of securities - affiliated	3,443,646
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities - affiliated	+ 12,728,493
Net realized and unrealized gains	16,172,139
Increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$18,781,301

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the current and prior report periods

OPERATIONS

	1/1/21-12/31/21	1/1/20-12/31/20
Net investment income	\$2,609,162	\$2,359,507
Net realized gains (losses)	3,443,646	(489,398)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	+ 12,728,493	12,666,203
Increase in net assets from operations	\$18,781,301	\$14,536,312

DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS

Total distributions	(\$2,357,386)	(\$3,503,173)
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TRANSACTIONS IN FUND SHARES

	1/1/21-12/31/21		1/1/20-12/31/20	
	SHARES	VALUE	SHARES	VALUE
Shares sold	875,732	\$14,657,809	216,285	\$3,084,560
Shares reinvested	140,908	2,357,386	258,156	3,503,173
Shares redeemed	+ (791,626)	(13,183,009)	(1,150,953)	(16,136,997)
Net transactions in fund shares	225,014	\$3,832,186	(676,512)	(\$9,549,264)

SHARES OUTSTANDING AND NET ASSETS

	1/1/21-12/31/21		1/1/20-12/31/20	
	SHARES	NET ASSETS	SHARES	NET ASSETS
Beginning of period	10,452,702	\$163,847,891	11,129,214	\$162,364,016
Total increase (decrease)	+ 225,014	20,256,101	(676,512)	1,483,875
End of period	10,677,716	\$184,103,992	10,452,702	\$163,847,891

Financial Notes

1. Business Structure of the Fund:

Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio (the fund) is a series of Schwab Annuity Portfolios (the trust), a no-load, open-end management investment company. The trust is organized as a Massachusetts business trust and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act). The list below shows all the funds in the trust as of the end of the period, including the fund discussed in this report, which is highlighted:

SCHWAB ANNUITY PORTFOLIOS (ORGANIZED JANUARY 21, 1994)

Schwab Government Money Market Portfolio

Schwab S&P 500 Index Portfolio

Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio

Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio

Schwab VIT Growth Portfolio

The fund is a “fund of funds” which primarily invests in affiliated Schwab Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs). The fund may also invest in affiliated mutual funds from Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds and unaffiliated third-party ETFs and mutual funds (all such ETFs and mutual funds referred to as “underlying funds”). The fund may also invest directly in equity or fixed-income securities, including bonds, cash equivalents, money market funds and money market investments, to achieve its investment objectives.

The fund in this report offers one share class. Shares are bought and sold at closing net asset value per share (NAV), which is the price for all outstanding shares of the fund. Each share has a par value of 1/1,000 of a cent, and the fund’s Board of Trustees (the Board) may authorize the issuance of as many shares as necessary.

The fund is available exclusively as an investment vehicle for variable annuity and variable life insurance contracts offered by separate accounts of participating life insurance companies and in the future may be offered to pension and retirement plans qualified under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. At December 31, 2021, 100% of the fund’s shares were held through separate accounts of five insurance companies. Subscriptions and redemptions of these insurance separate accounts could have a material impact on the fund.

The fund maintains its own account for purposes of holding assets and accounting, and is considered a separate entity for tax purposes. Within its account, the fund may also keep certain assets in segregated accounts, as required by securities law.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies the fund uses in its preparation of financial statements. The fund follows the investment company accounting and reporting guidance of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standard Codification *Topic 946 Financial Services – Investment Companies*. The accounting policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

The financial statements of the fund should be read in conjunction with the underlying funds’ financial statements. For more information about the underlying funds’ operations and policies, please refer to those funds’ semiannual and annual reports, which are filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and are available on the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov.

(a) Security Valuation:

Under procedures approved by the Board, the investment adviser has formed a Pricing Committee to administer the pricing and valuation of portfolio securities and other assets and to ensure that prices used for internal purposes or provided by third parties reasonably reflect fair value. Among other things, these procedures allow the fund to utilize independent pricing services, quotations from securities and financial instrument dealers and other market sources to determine fair value.

The fund values the securities in its portfolio every business day. The fund uses the following policies to value various types of securities:

- **Securities traded on an exchange or over-the-counter:** Traded securities are valued at the closing value for the day, or, on days when no closing value has been reported, at the mean of the most recent bid and ask quotes.
- **Mutual funds:** Mutual funds are valued at their respective NAVs.
- **Cash management sweep time deposits:** Balances held in cash management sweep time deposits are accounted for on a cost basis, which approximates fair value.

Financial Notes (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

- **Securities for which no quoted value is available:** The Board has adopted procedures to fair value the fund's securities when market prices are not "readily available" or are unreliable. For example, the fund may fair value a security when it is de-listed or its trading is halted or suspended; when a security's primary pricing source is unable or unwilling to provide a price; or when a security's primary trading market is closed during regular market hours. The fund makes fair value determinations in good faith in accordance with the fund's valuation procedures. The Pricing Committee considers a number of factors, including unobservable market inputs, when arriving at fair value. The Pricing Committee may employ techniques such as the review of related or comparable assets or liabilities, related market activities, recent transactions, market multiples, book values, transactional back-testing, disposition analysis and other relevant information. The Pricing Committee regularly reviews these inputs and assumptions to calibrate the valuations. Due to the subjective and variable nature of fair value pricing, there can be no assurance that the fund could obtain the fair value assigned to the security upon the sale of such security. The Board convenes on a regular basis to review fair value determinations made by the fund pursuant to the valuation procedures.

In accordance with the authoritative guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures under GAAP, the fund discloses the fair value of its investments in a hierarchy that prioritizes the significant inputs to valuation techniques used to measure the fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to valuations based upon unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to valuations based upon unobservable inputs that are significant to the valuation (Level 3 measurements). If inputs used to measure the financial instruments fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. If the fund determines that either the volume and/or level of activity for an asset or liability has significantly decreased (from normal conditions for that asset or liability) or price quotations or observable inputs are not associated with orderly transactions, increased analysis and management judgment will be required to estimate fair value.

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical securities – Investments whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and whose values are therefore classified as Level 1 prices, include active listed equities, mutual funds and ETFs. Investments in mutual funds are valued daily at their NAVs, and investments in ETFs are valued daily at the last reported sale price or the official closing price, which are classified as Level 1 prices, without consideration to the classification level of the underlying securities held by an underlying fund.
- Level 2 – other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar securities, interest rates, prepayment speeds, credit risk, etc.) – Investments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active, but whose values are based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or valuations provided by alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified as Level 2 prices. These generally include U.S. government and sovereign obligations, most government agency securities, investment-grade corporate bonds, certain mortgage products, less liquid listed equities, and state, municipal and provincial obligations.
- Level 3 – significant unobservable inputs (including the fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments) – Investments whose values are classified as Level 3 prices have significant unobservable inputs, as they may trade infrequently or not at all. When observable prices are not available for these securities, the fund uses one or more valuation techniques for which sufficient and reliable data is available. The inputs used by the fund in estimating the value of Level 3 prices may include the original transaction price, quoted prices for similar securities or assets in active markets, completed or pending third-party transactions in the underlying investment or comparable issuers, and changes in financial ratios or cash flows. Level 3 prices may also be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, with the amount of such discount estimated by the fund in the absence of market information. Assumptions used by the fund due to the lack of observable inputs may significantly impact the resulting fair value and therefore the fund's results of operations.

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

The levels associated with valuing the fund's investments as of December 31, 2021 are disclosed in the Portfolio Holdings.

(b) Accounting Policies for certain Portfolio Investments (if held):

Securities Lending: Under the trust's Securities Lending Program, a fund (lender) may make short-term loans of its securities to another party (borrower) to generate additional revenue for the fund. The borrower pledges collateral in the form of cash, securities issued or fully guaranteed by the U.S. government or foreign governments, or letters of credit issued by a bank. Collateral at the individual loan level is required to be maintained on a daily marked-to-market basis in an amount at least equal to the current value of the securities loaned. The lending agent provides the fund with indemnification against borrower default (the borrower fails to

Financial Notes (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

return the security on loan) reducing the risk of loss as a result of default. The cash collateral of securities loaned is currently invested in money market portfolios operating pursuant to Rule 2a-7 under the 1940 Act. The fund bears the risk of loss with respect to the investment of cash collateral. The terms of the securities lending agreement allow the fund or the lending agent to terminate any loan at any given time and the securities must be returned within the earlier of the standard trade settlement period or the specified time period under the relevant securities lending agreement. Securities lending income, as disclosed in the fund's Statement of Operations, if applicable, represents the income earned from the investment of the cash collateral plus any fees paid by borrowers, less the fees paid to the lending agent and broker rebates which are subject to adjustments pursuant to the securities lending agreement. On loans not collateralized by cash, a fee is received from the borrower, and is allocated between the fund and the lending agent. The aggregate fair value of securities loaned will not at any time exceed one-third of the total assets of the fund, including collateral received from the loan. Securities lending fees paid to the unaffiliated lending agents start at 10% of gross lending revenue, with subsequent breakpoints to a low of 5%. In this context, the gross lending revenue equals the income received from the investment of cash collateral and fees paid by borrowers less any rebates paid to the borrowers. Any expenses charged by the cash collateral fund are in addition to these fees. All remaining revenue is retained by the fund, as applicable. No portion of lending revenue is paid to or retained by the investment adviser or any of its affiliates.

As of December 31, 2021, the fund had no securities on loan.

Cash Management Transactions: The fund may subscribe to the Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. (BBH) Cash Management Service Sweep (CMS Sweep). The BBH CMS Sweep is an investment product that automatically sweeps the fund's cash balances into overnight offshore time deposits with either the BBH Grand Cayman branch or a branch of a pre-approved commercial bank. This fully automated program allows the fund to earn interest on cash balances. Excess cash invested with deposit institutions domiciled outside of the U.S., as with any offshore deposit, may be subject to sovereign actions in the jurisdiction of the deposit institution including, but not limited to, freeze, seizure or diminution. The fund bears the risk associated with the repayment of principal and payment of interest on such instruments by the institution with which the deposit is ultimately placed.

(c) Security Transactions:

Security transactions are recorded as of the date the order to buy or sell the security is executed. Realized gains and losses from security transactions are based on the identified costs of the securities involved.

(d) Investment Income:

Interest income is recorded as it accrues. Dividends and distributions from portfolio securities and underlying funds are recorded on the date they are effective (the ex-dividend date). Any distributions from underlying funds are recorded in accordance with the character of the distributions as designated by the underlying funds.

(e) Expenses:

Expenses that are specific to the fund are charged directly to the fund. Expenses that are common to more than one fund in the trusts generally are allocated among those funds in proportion to their average daily net assets. The fund bears its share of the acquired fund fees and expenses of the underlying funds, which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds. Such expenses are reflected in the net asset values of the underlying funds.

(f) Distributions to Shareholders:

The fund makes distributions from net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, once a year.

(g) Accounting Estimates:

The accounting policies described in this report conform to GAAP. Notwithstanding this, shareholders should understand that in order to follow these principles, fund management has to make estimates and assumptions that affect the information reported in the financial statements. It's possible that once the results are known, they may turn out to be different from these estimates and these differences may be material.

(h) Federal Income Taxes:

The fund intends to meet federal income and excise tax requirements for regulated investment companies under subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. Accordingly, the fund distributes substantially all of its net investment income and net realized capital gains, if any, to the participating insurance company's (shareholders) separate accounts each year. As long as the fund meets the tax requirements, it is not required to pay federal income tax.

Financial Notes (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

(i) Indemnification:

Under the fund's organizational documents, the officers and trustees are indemnified against certain liabilities arising out of the performance of their duties to the fund. In addition, in the normal course of business the fund enters into contracts with its vendors and others that provide general indemnifications. The fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown as this would involve future claims that may be made against the fund. However, based on experience, the fund expects the risk of loss attributable to these arrangements to be remote.

3. Risk Factors:

Investing in the fund may involve certain risks, as discussed in the fund's prospectus, including, but not limited to, those described below. Any of these risks could cause an investor to lose money.

Asset Allocation Risk. The fund is subject to the risk that the selection of the underlying funds and the allocation of the fund's assets among the various asset classes and market segments may cause the fund to underperform other funds with a similar investment objective.

Conflicts of Interest Risk. The investment adviser's authority to select and substitute underlying funds from a variety of affiliated and unaffiliated mutual funds and ETFs may create a conflict of interest because the fees paid to it and its affiliates by some underlying funds are higher than the fees paid by other underlying funds. The investment adviser also may have an incentive to select an affiliated underlying fund for other reasons, including to increase assets under management or to support new investment strategies. In addition, other conflicts of interest may exist where the best interests of the affiliated underlying fund may not be aligned with those of the fund. However, the investment adviser is a fiduciary to the fund and is legally obligated to act in the fund's best interests when selecting underlying funds.

Market Risk. Financial markets rise and fall in response to a variety of factors, sometimes rapidly and unpredictably. Markets may be impacted by economic, political, regulatory and other conditions, including economic sanctions and other government actions. In addition, the occurrence of global events, such as war, terrorism, environmental disasters, natural disasters and epidemics may also negatively affect the financial markets. As with any investment whose performance is tied to these markets, the value of an investment in the fund will fluctuate, which means that an investor could lose money over short or long periods.

Securities Lending Risk. Securities lending involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.

ETF Risk. When the fund invests in an ETF, it will bear a proportionate share of the ETF's expenses. In addition, lack of liquidity in the market for an ETF's shares can result in its value being more volatile than the underlying portfolio of securities.

Direct Investment Risk. The fund may invest directly in cash, cash equivalents and equity and fixed-income securities, including money market securities, to maintain its allocations. The fund's direct investment in these securities is subject to the same or similar risks as an underlying fund's investment in the same securities.

Underlying Fund Investment Risk. Before investing in the fund, investors should assess the risks associated with the underlying funds in which the fund may invest, which include any combination of the risks described below.

- **Equity Risk.** The prices of equity securities rise and fall daily. These price movements may result from factors affecting individual companies, industries or the securities market as a whole. In addition, equity markets tend to move in cycles, which may cause stock prices to fall over short or extended periods of time.
- **Market Capitalization Risk.** Securities issued by companies of different market capitalizations tend to go in and out of favor based on market and economic conditions. During a period when securities of a particular market capitalization fall behind other types of investments, an underlying fund's performance could be impacted.
- **Foreign Investment Risk.** An underlying fund's investments in securities of foreign issuers involve certain risks that may be greater than those associated with investments in securities of U.S. issuers. These include risks of adverse changes in foreign economic, political, regulatory and other conditions; changes in currency exchange rates or exchange control regulations (including limitations on currency movements and exchanges); the imposition of economic sanctions or other government restrictions; differing accounting, auditing, financial reporting and legal standards and practices; differing securities market structures; and higher transaction costs. These risks may negatively impact the value or liquidity of an underlying fund's investments, and could impair the underlying fund's ability to meet its investment objective or invest in accordance with its

Financial Notes (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

investment strategy. There is a risk that investments in securities denominated in, and/or receiving revenues in, foreign currencies will decline in value relative to the U.S. dollar or, in the case of hedging positions, that the U.S. dollar will decline in value relative to the currency hedged, resulting in the dollar value of an underlying fund's investment being adversely affected.

- **Emerging Markets Risk.** Emerging market countries may be more likely to experience political turmoil or rapid changes in market or economic conditions than more developed countries. Emerging market countries often have less uniformity in accounting, auditing, financial reporting and recordkeeping requirements and greater risk associated with the custody of securities. In addition, the financial stability of issuers (including governments) in emerging market countries may be more precarious than in developed countries. As a result, there may be an increased risk of illiquidity and price volatility associated with an underlying fund's investments in emerging market countries, which may be magnified by currency fluctuations relative to the U.S. dollar, and, at times, it may be difficult to value such investments.
- **Growth Investing Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds pursue a "growth style" of investing. Growth investing focuses on a company's prospects for growth of revenue and earnings. If a company's earnings or revenues fall short of expectations, its stock price may fall dramatically. Growth stocks also can perform differently from the market as a whole and other types of stocks and can be more volatile than other types of stocks. Since growth companies usually invest a high portion of earnings in their business, they may lack the dividends of value stocks that can cushion stock prices in a falling market. Growth stocks may also be more expensive relative to their earnings or assets compared to value or other stocks.
- **Value Investing Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds may pursue a "value style" of investing. Value investing focuses on companies whose stocks appear undervalued in light of factors such as the company's earnings, book value, revenues or cash flow. If an underlying fund's investment adviser's (or sub-adviser's) assessment of a company's value or prospects for exceeding earnings expectations or market conditions is wrong, the underlying fund could suffer losses or produce poor performance relative to other funds. In addition, "value stocks" can continue to be undervalued by the market for long periods of time.
- **Fixed-Income Risk.** Interest rates rise and fall over time, which will affect an underlying fund's yield and share price. A change in a central bank's monetary policy or economic conditions, among other things, may result in a change in interest rates. A rise in interest rates could cause an underlying fund's share price to fall. The credit quality of a portfolio investment could also cause an underlying fund's share price to fall. An underlying fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment or the counterparty to a derivatives contract fails to make timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations. Fixed-income securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected. Either situation could cause an underlying fund to hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest, which could hurt an underlying fund's yield or share price. Below investment-grade bonds (junk bonds) involve greater credit risk, are more volatile, involve greater risk of price declines and may be more susceptible to economic downturns than investment-grade securities.
- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rates rise and fall over time. As with any investment whose yield reflects current interest rates, an underlying fund's yield will change over time. During periods when interest rates are low, an underlying fund's yield (and total return) also may be low. Changes in interest rates also may affect an underlying fund's share price: a rise in interest rates generally causes an underlying fund's share price to fall. The longer an underlying fund's portfolio duration, the more sensitive to interest rate movements its share price is likely to be. Also, a change in a central bank's monetary policy or economic conditions, among other things, may result in a change in interest rates, which could have sudden and unpredictable effects on the markets and significantly impact the value of fixed-income securities in which the underlying fund invests.
- **Credit Risk.** A decline in the credit quality of an issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment could cause an underlying fund to lose money or underperform. An underlying fund could lose money if the issuer or guarantor of a portfolio investment fails to make timely principal or interest payments or otherwise honor its obligations.
- **Prepayment and Extension Risk.** Certain fixed income securities are subject to the risk that the securities may be paid off earlier or later than expected, especially during periods of falling or rising interest rates, respectively. Prepayments of obligations could cause an underlying fund to forgo future interest income on the portion of the security's principal repaid early and force the underlying fund to reinvest that money at the lower prevailing interest rates. Extensions of obligations could cause the fund to exhibit additional volatility and hold securities paying lower-than-market rates of interest. Either case could hurt the underlying fund's performance.
- **U.S. Government Securities Risk.** Some of the U.S. government securities that the underlying funds invest in are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government, which means they are neither issued nor guaranteed by the U.S. Treasury. Issuers such as the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB) maintain limited access to credit lines from the U.S. Treasury. Certain securities, such as obligations issued by the Federal Farm Credit Banks Funding Corporation, are supported solely by the

Financial Notes (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

credit of the issuer. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government will provide financial support to securities of its agencies and instrumentalities if it is not obligated to do so under law. Also, any government guarantees on securities the underlying funds own do not extend to shares of the underlying funds themselves.

- **Real Estate Investment Risk.** An underlying fund in which the fund may invest may have a policy of concentrating its investments in real estate companies and companies related to the real estate industry. As such, an underlying fund is subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate securities and the fund's investment in such an underlying fund is subject to risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate securities and an investment in the underlying fund will be closely linked to the performance of the real estate markets. These risks include, among others, declines in the value of real estate; risks related to general and local economic conditions; possible lack of availability of mortgage funds or other limits to accessing the credit or capital markets; defaults by borrowers or tenants, particularly during an economic downturn; and changes in interest rates.
- **Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) Risk.** An underlying fund may invest in REITs. An underlying fund's investments in REITs will be subject to the risks associated with the direct ownership of real estate, including fluctuations in the value of underlying properties, defaults by borrowers or tenants, changes in interest rates and risks related to general or local economic conditions. REITs are also subject to certain additional risks. For example, equity REITs may be affected by changes in the value of the underlying properties owned by the trusts, and mortgage REITs may be affected by the quality of any credit extended. Further, REITs may have their investments in relatively few properties, a small geographic area or a single property type. In addition, REITs have their own expenses, and the underlying fund will bear a proportionate share of those expenses.
- **Mortgage-Backed and Mortgage Pass-Through Securities Risk.** Mortgage-backed securities tend to increase in value less than other debt securities when interest rates decline, but are subject to similar or greater risk of decline in fair value during periods of rising interest rates. Certain of the mortgage-backed securities in which an underlying fund may invest are issued or guaranteed by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government but are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. There can be no assurance that the U.S. government would provide financial support to its agencies or instrumentalities where it was not obligated to do so which can cause an underlying fund to lose money or underperform. The risks of investing in mortgage-backed securities include, among others, interest rate risk, credit risk, prepayment risk and extension risk. Transactions in mortgage pass-through securities often occur through to-be-announced (TBA) transactions. An underlying fund could lose money or underperform if a TBA counterparty defaults or goes bankrupt.
- **Portfolio Turnover Risk.** Certain of the underlying funds may buy and sell portfolio securities actively. If they do, their portfolio turnover rate and transaction costs will rise, which may lower the underlying fund's performance and may increase the likelihood of capital gains distributions.
- **Liquidity Risk.** An underlying fund may be unable to sell certain securities, such as illiquid securities, readily at a favorable time or price, or the underlying fund may have to sell them at a loss.
- **Derivatives Risk.** An underlying fund's use of derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments. An underlying fund's use of derivatives could reduce the underlying fund's performance, increase volatility, and could cause the underlying fund to lose more than the initial amount invested. In addition, investments in derivatives may involve leverage, which means a small percentage of assets invested in derivatives can have a disproportionately large impact on an underlying fund.
- **Securities Lending Risk.** Certain underlying funds engage in securities lending, which involves the risk of loss of rights in, or delay in recovery of, the loaned securities if the borrower fails to return the security loaned or becomes insolvent.
- **Management Risk.** An underlying fund may be an actively managed mutual fund. Any actively managed mutual fund is subject to the risk that its investment adviser (or sub-adviser(s)) will make poor security selections. An underlying fund's adviser applies its own investment techniques and risk analyses in making investment decisions for the fund, but there can be no guarantee that they will produce the desired results.
- **Investment Style Risk.** Certain underlying funds seek to track the performance of various segments of the stock market, as measured by their respective indices. Such underlying funds follow these stocks during upturns as well as downturns. Because of their indexing strategy, these underlying funds do not take steps to reduce market exposure or to lessen the effects of a declining market. In addition, because of an underlying fund's expenses, the underlying fund's performance is normally below that of the index. Errors relating to an index may occur from time to time and may not be identified by the underlying fund's index provider for a period time. In addition, market disruptions could cause delays in an underlying fund's index's rebalancing schedule. Such errors and/or market disruptions may result in losses for an underlying fund.

Financial Notes (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

- **Tracking Error Risk.** An underlying fund may seek to track the performance of its benchmark index, although it may not be successful in doing so. The divergence between the performance of a fund and its benchmark index, positive or negative, is called “tracking error.” Tracking error can be caused by many factors and it may be significant.
- **Concentration Risk.** To the extent that an underlying fund’s portfolio is concentrated in the securities of issuers in a particular market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class, the underlying fund may be adversely affected by the performance of those securities, may be subject to increased price volatility and may be more vulnerable to adverse economic, market, political, or regulatory occurrences affecting that market, industry, group of industries, sector or asset class.
- **Commodity Risk.** To the extent that an underlying fund invests in commodity-linked derivative instruments, it may subject the underlying fund to greater volatility than investments in traditional securities. Also, commodity-linked investments may be more volatile and less liquid than the underlying commodity. The value of commodity-linked derivative instruments may be affected by changes in overall market movements, commodity index volatility, changes in interest rates, or factors affecting a particular industry or commodity, such as drought, floods, weather, livestock disease, embargoes, tariffs and international economic, political and other regulatory and market developments. The use of leveraged commodity-linked derivatives creates an opportunity for increased return, but also creates the possibility for a greater loss.
- **Money Market Fund Risk.** The fund may invest in underlying money market funds that either seek to maintain a stable \$1.00 net asset value (“stable share price money market funds”) or that have a share price that fluctuates (“variable share price money market funds”). Although an underlying stable share price money market fund seeks to maintain a stable \$1.00 net asset value, it is possible to lose money by investing in such a money market fund. Because the share price of an underlying variable share price money market fund will fluctuate, when the fund sells the shares it owns they may be worth more or less than what the fund originally paid for them. In addition, neither type of money market fund is designed to offer capital appreciation. Certain underlying money market funds may impose a fee upon the sale of shares or may temporarily suspend the ability to sell shares if such fund’s liquidity falls below required minimums.

Please refer to the fund’s prospectus for a more complete description of the principal risks of investing in the fund.

4. Affiliates and Affiliated Transactions:

Investment Adviser

Charles Schwab Investment Management Inc., dba Schwab Asset Management, a wholly owned subsidiary of The Charles Schwab Corporation, serves as the fund’s investment adviser and administrator pursuant to an Investment Advisory and Administration Agreement between the investment adviser and the trust.

For its advisory and administrative services to the fund, the investment adviser is entitled to receive an annual fee, accrued daily and payable monthly, equal to 0.45% of the fund’s average daily net assets.

Expense Limitation

The investment adviser and its affiliates have agreed with the fund, for so long as the investment adviser serves as the investment adviser to the fund, which may only be amended or terminated with approval of the fund’s Board, to limit the total annual fund operating expenses charged, excluding interest, taxes and certain non-routine expenses to 0.58%.

The agreement to limit the fund’s total expenses charged is limited to the fund’s direct operating expenses and, therefore, does not apply to acquired fund fees and expenses, which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds.

Financial Notes (continued)

4. Affiliates and Affiliated Transactions (continued):

Investments in Affiliates

The fund may engage in certain transactions involving related parties. Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the fund may invest in other related ETFs and mutual funds. As of December 31, 2021, the Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio's ownership percentages of other related funds' shares are:

Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	0.1%
Schwab International Equity ETF	0.1%
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	0.1%
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	0.5%
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	0.2%
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	0.0%*
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares	0.2%

* Less than 0.05%

Interfund Borrowing and Lending

Pursuant to an exemptive order issued by the SEC, the fund may enter into interfund borrowing and lending transactions with other funds in the Fund Complex (for definition refer to the Trustees and Officers section). All loans are for temporary or emergency purposes and the interest rate to be charged will be the average of the overnight repurchase agreement rate and the short-term bank loan rate. All loans are subject to numerous conditions designed to ensure fair and equitable treatment of all participating funds. The interfund lending facility is subject to the oversight and periodic review by the Board. The fund had no interfund borrowing or lending activity during the period.

5. Board of Trustees:

The Board may include people who are officers and/or directors of the investment adviser or its affiliates. Federal securities law limits the percentage of such "interested persons" who may serve on a trust's board, and the trust was in compliance with these limitations throughout the report period. The trust did not pay any of these interested persons for their services as trustees, but it did pay non-interested persons (independent trustees), as noted on the fund's Statement of Operations. For information regarding the trustees, please refer to the Trustees and Officers table at the end of this report.

6. Borrowing from Banks:

During the period, the fund was a participant with other funds in the Fund Complex in a joint, syndicated, committed \$850 million line of credit (the Syndicated Credit Facility), which matured on September 30, 2021. On September 30, 2021, the Syndicated Credit Facility was amended to run for a new 364 day period with the line of credit amount remaining unchanged, maturing on September 29, 2022. Under the terms of the Syndicated Credit Facility, in addition to the interest charged on any borrowings by a fund, the fund paid a commitment fee of 0.15% per annum on the fund's proportionate share of the unused portion of the Syndicated Credit Facility.

During the period, the fund was a participant with other funds in the Fund Complex in a joint, unsecured, uncommitted \$400 million line of credit (the Uncommitted Credit Facility), with State Street Bank and Trust Company, which matured on September 30, 2021. On September 30, 2021, the Uncommitted Credit Facility was amended to run for a new 364 day period with the line of credit amount remaining unchanged, maturing on September 29, 2022. Under the terms of the Uncommitted Credit Facility, the fund pays interest on the amount it borrows. There were no borrowings from either line of credit during the period.

The fund also has access to custodian overdraft facilities. The fund may have utilized the overdraft facility and incurred an interest expense, which is disclosed on the fund's Statement of Operations, if any. The interest expense is determined based on a negotiated rate above the current Federal Funds Rate.

Financial Notes (continued)

7. Purchases and Sales of Investment Securities:

For the period ended December 31, 2021, purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term obligations) were as follows:

PURCHASES OF SECURITIES	SALES OF SECURITIES
\$16,955,813	\$13,741,294

8. Federal Income Taxes:

As of December 31, 2021, the tax basis cost of the fund's investments and gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation were as follows:

TAX COST	GROSS UNREALIZED APPRECIATION	GROSS UNREALIZED DEPRECIATION	NET UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION)
\$130,201,345	\$54,084,029	(\$1,029,280)	\$53,054,749

As of December 31, 2021, the components of distributable earnings on a tax basis were as follows:

UNDISTRIBUTED ORDINARY INCOME	UNDISTRIBUTED LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS	NET UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION) ON INVESTMENTS	TOTAL
\$2,672,403	\$3,153,820	\$53,054,749	\$58,880,972

The primary difference between book basis and tax basis unrealized appreciation or unrealized depreciation of investments is the tax deferral of losses on wash sales. The tax cost of the fund's investments, disclosed above, have been adjusted from their book amounts to reflect these unrealized appreciation or depreciation differences, as applicable.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the fund had capital loss carryforwards utilized in the amount of \$174,450.

The tax basis components of distributions paid during the current and prior fiscal years were as follows:

CURRENT FISCAL YEAR END DISTRIBUTIONS		PRIOR FISCAL YEAR END DISTRIBUTIONS	
ORDINARY INCOME	LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS	ORDINARY INCOME	LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAINS
\$2,357,386	\$-	\$3,237,788	\$265,385

Distributions paid to shareholders are based on net investment income and net realized gains determined on a tax basis, which may differ from net investment income and net realized gains for financial reporting purposes. These differences reflect the differing character of certain income items and net realized gains and losses for financial statement and tax purposes, and may result in reclassification among certain capital accounts on the financial statements.

Permanent book and tax basis differences may result in reclassifications between components of net assets as required. The adjustments will have no impact on net assets or the results of operations.

As of December 31, 2021, management has reviewed the tax positions for open periods (for federal purposes, three years from the date of filing and for state purposes, four years from the date of filing) as applicable to the fund, and has determined that no provision for income tax is required in the fund's financial statements. The fund recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense in the Statement of Operations. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, the fund did not incur any interest or penalties.

9. Subsequent Events:

Management has determined there are no subsequent events or transactions through the date the financial statements were issued that would have materially impacted the financial statements as presented.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees of Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Shareholders of Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio

Opinion on the Financial Statements and Financial Highlights

We have audited the accompanying statement of assets and liabilities, including the portfolio holdings, of Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio (the “Fund”), one of the funds constituting Schwab Annuity Portfolios, as of December 31, 2021, the related statement of operations for the year then ended, the statement of changes in net assets and the financial highlights for each of the two years in the period then ended, and the related notes. In our opinion, the financial statements and financial highlights present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as of December 31, 2021, the results of its operations for the year then ended, and the changes in its net assets and the financial highlights for each of the two years in the period then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The financial highlights for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2019 were audited by other auditors, whose report, dated February 18, 2020, expressed an unqualified opinion on such financial highlights.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements and financial highlights are the responsibility of the Fund’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Fund’s financial statements and financial highlights based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Fund in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and financial highlights are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Fund is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and financial highlights, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and financial highlights. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements and financial highlights. Our procedures included confirmation of securities owned as of December 31, 2021, by correspondence with the custodian and transfer agent. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Denver, Colorado
February 17, 2022

We have served as the auditor of one or more investment companies in the Schwab Funds Complex since 2020.

Other Federal Tax Information (unaudited)

Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio may elect to pass on the benefits of the foreign tax credit of \$97,361 to its shareholders for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The respective foreign source income on the fund is \$1,427,080.

For corporate shareholders, 29.46% of the fund's dividend distributions paid during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, qualify for the corporate dividends received deduction.

Liquidity Risk Management Program (Unaudited)

The Fund has adopted and implemented a liquidity risk management program (the “program”) as required by Rule 22e-4 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. The Fund’s Board of Trustees (the “Board”) has designated the Fund’s investment adviser, Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc., dba Schwab Asset Management, as the administrator of the program. Personnel of the investment adviser or its affiliates conduct the day-to-day operation of the program.

Under the program, the investment adviser manages a Fund’s liquidity risk, which is the risk that the Fund could not meet shareholder redemption requests without significant dilution of remaining shareholders’ interests in the Fund. The program is reasonably designed to assess and manage a Fund’s liquidity risk, taking into consideration the Fund’s investment strategy and the liquidity of its portfolio investments during normal and reasonably foreseeable stressed conditions; its historical redemption history and shareholder concentrations; and its cash holdings and access to other funding sources, including the custodian overdraft facility and lines of credit. The investment adviser’s process of determining the degree of liquidity of each Fund’s investments is supported by third-party liquidity assessment vendors.

The Fund’s Board reviewed a report at its meeting held on September 20, 2021 prepared by the investment adviser regarding the operation and effectiveness of the program for the period June 1, 2020, through May 31, 2021, which included individual Fund liquidity metrics. No significant liquidity events impacting the Fund were noted in the report. In addition, the investment adviser provided its assessment that the program had been operating effectively in managing the Fund’s liquidity risk.

Trustees and Officers

The tables below give information about the trustees and officers of Schwab Annuity Portfolios, which includes the fund covered in this report. The “Fund Complex” includes The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Investments, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust. The Fund Complex includes 103 funds.

The address for all trustees and officers is 211 Main Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. You can find more information about the trustees and officers in the fund’s Statement of Additional Information, which is available free by calling 1-877-824-5615.

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND POSITION(S) WITH THE TRUST (TERMS OF OFFICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ¹)	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY THE TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS
Robert W. Burns 1959 Trustee (Trustee of Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009; The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Retired/Private Investor (Jan. 2009 – present). Formerly, Managing Director, Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC (PIMCO) (investment management firm) and President, PIMCO Funds.	103	None
Nancy F. Heller 1956 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2018)	Retired. President and Chairman (2014 – 2016), TIAA Charitable (financial services); Senior Managing Director (2003 – 2016), TIAA (financial services).	103	None
David L. Mahoney 1954 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2011; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Private Investor.	103	Director (2004 – present), Corcept Therapeutics Incorporated Director (2009 – 2021), Adamas Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Director (2003 – 2019), Symantec Corporation
Jane P. Moncreiff 1961 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2019)	Consultant (2018 – present), Fulham Advisers LLC (management consulting); Chief Investment Officer (2009 – 2017), CareGroup Healthcare System, Inc. (healthcare).	103	None
Kiran M. Patel 1948 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2011; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Retired. Executive Vice President and General Manager of Small Business Group (Dec. 2008 – Sept. 2013), Intuit, Inc. (financial software and services firm for consumers and small businesses).	103	Director (2008 – present), KLA-Tencor Corporation

INDEPENDENT TRUSTEES (CONTINUED)

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND POSITION(S) WITH THE TRUST (TERMS OF OFFICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ¹)	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY THE TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS
Kimberly S. Patmore 1956 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Consultant (2008 – present), Patmore Management Consulting (management consulting).	103	None
J. Derek Penn 1957 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2021)	Head of Equity Sales and Trading (2006 – 2018), BNY Mellon (financial services).	103	None

INTERESTED TRUSTEES

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND POSITION(S) WITH THE TRUST (TERMS OF OFFICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ¹)	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS	NUMBER OF PORTFOLIOS IN FUND COMPLEX OVERSEEN BY THE TRUSTEE	OTHER DIRECTORSHIPS
Walter W. Bettinger II ² 1960 Chairman and Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2008; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009; Laudus Trust since 2010)	Director and Chief Executive Officer (Oct. 2008 – present) and President (Oct. 2008 – Oct. 2021), The Charles Schwab Corporation; President and Chief Executive Officer (Oct. 2008 – Oct. 2021) and Director (May 2008 – Oct. 2021), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Director (Apr. 2006 – present), Charles Schwab Bank, SSB; Director (Nov. 2017 – present), Charles Schwab Premier Bank, SSB; Director (July 2019 – present), Charles Schwab Trust Bank; Director (May 2008 – present) and President and Chief Executive Officer (Aug. 2017 – present), Schwab Holdings, Inc.; Director (Oct. 2020 – present), TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation; Director (July 2016 – Oct. 2021), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.	103	Director (2008 – present), The Charles Schwab Corporation
Joseph R. Martinetto ² 1962 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2016)	Chief Operating Officer (Feb. 2018 – present) and Senior Executive Vice President (July 2015 – Feb. 2018), The Charles Schwab Corporation; Senior Executive Vice President (July 2015 – present), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Chief Financial Officer (July 2015 – Aug. 2017) and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (May 2007 – July 2015), The Charles Schwab Corporation and Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Director (May 2007 – present), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Director (Apr. 2010 – present) and Chief Executive Officer (July 2013 – Apr. 2015), Charles Schwab Bank, SSB; Director (Nov. 2017 – present), Charles Schwab Premier Bank, SSB; Director (May 2007 – present), Chief Financial Officer (May 2007 – Aug. 2017), Senior Executive Vice President (Feb. 2016 – present), and Executive Vice President (May 2007 – Feb. 2016), Schwab Holdings, Inc.; Director (Oct. 2020 – present), TD Ameritrade Holding Corporation.	103	None

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTNAME, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND POSITION(S) WITH THE TRUST
(TERMS OF OFFICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED³)

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

<p>Jonathan de St. Paer 1973 President and Chief Executive Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2018)</p>	<p>Director (Apr. 2019 – present), President (Oct. 2018 – present), Chief Operating Officer (Jan. 2020 – present), and Chief Executive Officer (Apr. 2019 – Nov. 2019), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Senior Vice President (June 2020 – present) and Chief Operating Officer (Jan. 2020 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Advisory, Inc.; Chief Executive Officer (Apr. 2019 – present), President (Nov. 2018 – present) and Trustee (Apr. 2019 – Dec. 2020), Schwab Funds, Laudus Trust and Schwab ETFs; Director (Apr. 2019 – present), Charles Schwab Worldwide Funds plc and Charles Schwab Asset Management (Ireland) Limited; Senior Vice President (Apr. 2019 – present), Senior Vice President – Strategy and Product Development (CSIM) (Jan. 2014 – Mar. 2019), and Vice President (Jan. 2009 – Dec. 2013), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.</p>
<p>Mark Fischer 1970 Treasurer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2013)</p>	<p>Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Jan. 2016 – present) and Chief Operating Officer (Dec. 2020 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Trust and Schwab ETFs; Assistant Treasurer (Dec. 2013 – Dec. 2015), Schwab Funds and Laudus Trust; Assistant Treasurer (Nov. 2013 – Dec. 2015), Schwab ETFs; Chief Financial Officer (Mar. 2020 – present) and Vice President (Oct. 2013 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Executive Director (Apr. 2011 – Sept. 2013), J.P. Morgan Investor Services; Assistant Treasurer (May 2005 – Mar. 2011), Massachusetts Financial Service Investment Management.</p>
<p>Omar Aguilar 1970 Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)</p>	<p>Chief Executive Officer (Jan. 2022 – present) and Chief Investment Officer (Apr. 2011 – present), Senior Vice President (Apr. 2011 – Dec. 2021), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2011 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Trust and Schwab ETFs; Head of the Portfolio Management Group and Vice President of Portfolio Management (May 2009 – Apr. 2011), Financial Engines, Inc. (investment management firm); Head of Quantitative Equity (July 2004 – Jan. 2009), ING Investment Management.</p>
<p>Brett Wander 1961 Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)</p>	<p>Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Apr. 2011 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2011 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Trust and Schwab ETFs; Senior Managing Director and Global Head of Active Fixed-Income Strategies (Jan. 2008 – Oct. 2010), State Street Global Advisors; Director of Alpha Strategies (Apr. 2006 – Jan. 2008), Loomis, Sayles & Company (investment management firm).</p>
<p>William P. McMahon, Jr. 1972 Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2021)</p>	<p>Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Jan. 2020 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2021 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Trust and Schwab ETFs; Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer – ThomasPartners Strategies (Apr. 2018 – Dec. 2019), Charles Schwab Investment Advisory, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (May 2001 – Apr. 2018), ThomasPartners, Inc.</p>
<p>Catherine MacGregor 1964 Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, Schwab Funds and Schwab ETFs Chief Legal Officer, Vice President and Clerk, Laudus Trust (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust since 2005; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2009)</p>	<p>Vice President (July 2005 – present), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Vice President (Sept. 2005 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Vice President (Dec. 2005 – present) and Chief Legal Officer and Clerk (Mar. 2007 – present), Laudus Trust; Chief Legal Officer and Secretary (Oct. 2021 – present), Vice President (Nov. 2005 – Oct. 2021) and Assistant Secretary (June 2007 – Oct. 2021), Schwab Funds; Chief Legal Officer and Secretary (Oct. 2021 – present), Vice President and Assistant Secretary (Oct. 2009 – Oct. 2021), Schwab ETFs.</p>

¹ Each Trustee shall hold office until the election and qualification of his or her successor, or until he or she dies, resigns or is removed. The retirement policy requires that each independent trustee retire by December 31 of the year in which the Trustee turns 74 or the Trustee's twentieth year of service as an independent trustee on any trust in the Fund Complex, whichever occurs first.

² Mr. Bettinger and Mr. Martinetto are Interested Trustees. Mr. Bettinger is an Interested Trustee because he owns stock of The Charles Schwab Corporation (CSC), the parent company of Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc., the investment adviser for the trusts in the Fund Complex, and is an employee of Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab), the principal underwriter for The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios and Laudus Trust. Mr. Martinetto is an Interested Trustee because he owns stock of CSC and is an employee and director of Schwab.

³ The President, Treasurer and Secretary/Clerk hold office until their respective successors are chosen and qualified or until he or she sooner dies, resigns, is removed or becomes disqualified. Each of the other officers serves at the pleasure of the Board.

Glossary

Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index An index that is a broad-based benchmark measuring the performance of the U.S. investment grade, taxable bond market, including U.S. Treasuries, government-related and corporate bonds, mortgage pass-through securities, commercial mortgage-backed securities, and asset-backed securities that are publicly available for sale in the United States. To be eligible for inclusion in the index, securities must be fixed rate, non-convertible, U.S. dollar-denominated with at least \$300 million or more of outstanding face value and have one or more years remaining to maturity. The index excludes certain types of securities, including tax-exempt state and local government series bonds, structured notes embedded with swaps or other special features, private placements, floating rate securities, inflation-linked bonds and Eurobonds. The index is market capitalization weighted and the securities in the index are updated on the last business day of each month.

Bloomberg US Treasury 1–3 Year Index An index which includes all publicly-issued U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to one year and less than three years, are rated investment grade, and have \$300 million or more of outstanding face value. The securities in the index must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed-rate and non-convertible. The index excludes state and local government series bonds and coupon issues that have been stripped from bonds. The index is market capitalization weighted and the securities in the index are updated on the last business day of each month.

Bloomberg US Treasury 3–10 Year Index An index which includes all publicly-issued U.S. Treasury securities that have a remaining maturity of greater than or equal to three years and less than ten years, are rated investment grade, and have \$300 million or more of outstanding face value. The securities in the index must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed-rate and non-convertible. The index excludes state and local government series bonds and coupon issues that have been stripped from bonds. The index is market capitalization weighted and the securities in the index are updated on the last business day of each month.

Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1–3 Month Index An index that includes all publicly issued zero-coupon U.S. Treasury Bills that have a remaining maturity of less than 3 months but more than 1 month, are rated investment grade and have \$300 million or more of outstanding face value. It excludes zero-coupon STRIPS.

Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L) An index which includes all publicly-issued U.S. Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities (TIPS) that have at least one year remaining to maturity, are rated investment grade and have \$500 million or more of outstanding face value. The TIPS in the index must be denominated in U.S. dollars and must be fixed-rate and non-convertible. The index is market capitalization weighted and the TIPS in the index are updated on the last business day of each month. TIPS are publicly issued, dollar denominated U.S. Government securities issued by the U.S. Treasury that have principal and interest payments linked to an official inflation measure (as measured by the Consumer Price Index, or CPI) and their payments are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States.

Dow Jones Equity All REIT Capped Index A float-adjusted market cap weighted index that is designed to measure all equity real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, as defined by the S&P Dow Jones Indices REIT/RESI Industry Classification Hierarchy, that meet the minimum float market capitalization (FMC) and liquidity thresholds. The aggregate weight of

all companies weighing more than 4.5% cannot exceed 22.5%, and no single company's weight can exceed 10%. The index is reviewed daily based on each company's capped market capitalization weight. Daily capping is only performed when the sum of companies with weights great than 5% exceeds 25%.

Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index An index that is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, and is designed to measure the performance of large-cap U.S. equity securities. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index.

Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index An index that is a float-adjusted market-capitalization weighted index comprised of income-producing commercial and/or residential real estate investment trusts (REITs). The index excludes mortgage REITs, net-lease REITs, real estate finance companies, mortgage brokers and bankers, commercial and residential real estate brokers and estate agents, homebuilders, large landowners and sub-dividers of unimproved land, hybrid REITs, timber REITs and companies that have more than 25% of their assets in direct mortgage investments.

Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index An index that is a subset of the Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index, and is designed to measure the performance of small-cap U.S. equity securities. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index.

Dow Jones U.S. Total Stock Market Index An index which includes all U.S. equity issues with readily available prices. The index is a float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that reflects the shares of securities actually available to investors in the marketplace.

FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net) An index that is comprised of large- and mid-capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large- and mid-capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. The Net version of the index reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deductions for expenses or other taxes.

FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net) An index comprised of small-capitalization companies in developed countries outside the United States, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the small-capitalization universe as approximately the bottom 10% of the eligible universe with a minimum free float capitalization of \$150 million. The Net version of the index reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deductions for expenses or other taxes.

FTSE Emerging Index (Net) An index that is comprised of large- and mid-capitalization companies in emerging market countries, as defined by the index provider. The index defines the large- and mid-capitalization universe as approximately the top 90% of the eligible universe. The Net version of the index reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deductions for expenses or other taxes.

FTSE non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index A market capitalization index that measures the total rate of return performance for the government bonds of 22 countries, excluding the U.S., with a remaining maturity of at least 1 year.

Schwab VIT Balanced with Growth Portfolio

MSCI EAFE Index (Net) A free float-adjusted market capitalization index that is designed to measure the equity market performance of developed markets in Europe, Australasia, and the Far East. The Net version of the index reflects reinvested dividends net of withholding taxes, but reflects no deductions for expenses or other taxes; returns are calculated applying dividend withholding rates applicable to non-resident persons who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net) A free float-adjusted market capitalization weighted index that is designed to measure equity market performance in the global emerging markets. This series approximates the minimum possible dividend reinvestment. The returns are calculated applying dividend withholding rates applicable to non-resident persons who do not benefit from double taxation treaties.

Russell 2000 Index An index that measures the performance of the 2,000 smallest companies in the Russell 3000 Index. The Russell 3000 Index measures the performance of the largest 3,000 U.S. companies representing approximately 98% of the investable U.S. equity market.

S&P 500 Index An index that is designed to measure the performance of 500 leading publicly traded companies from a broad range of industries.

VIT Balanced with Growth Composite Index A custom blended index developed by Schwab Asset Management based on a comparable portfolio asset allocation and calculated using the following portion allocations effective July 1, 2020: 26.1% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, 3.9% Bloomberg US Treasury 1-3 Year Index, 4.0% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 1.0% Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 6.0% Dow Jones Equity All REIT Capped Index, 27.0% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6.0% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6.0% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 17.0% FTSE

Developed ex US Index (Net), 3.0% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net). From April 29, 2020 through June 30, 2020, the blended index was derived using the following allocations: 26.1% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, 3.9% Bloomberg US Treasury 1-3 Year Index, 4.0% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 1.0% Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 6.0% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 27.0% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6.0% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6.0% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 17.0% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), 3.0% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net). From June 8, 2016 through April 28, 2020, the blended index was derived using the following allocations: 1% Bloomberg Global Treasury ex-US Capped Index, 27% Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index, 5% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 2% Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 4% Bloomberg Commodity Index, 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 22% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 17% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), 3% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net), and 1% Russell Microcap Index. Prior to June 8, 2016, the composite index was derived using the following allocations: 22% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 6% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 1% Russell Microcap Index, 17% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), 3% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net), 6% FTSE Emerging Index (Net), 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 4% Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index, 2% Bloomberg US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 9% Bloomberg US Treasury 3-10 Year Index, 2% Bloomberg US Aggregate: Agencies Index, 4% Bloomberg US Credit Index, 11% Bloomberg US Mortgage Backed Securities Index, 1% Bloomberg Global Treasury ex-US Capped Index, 1% Bloomberg High Yield Bond Very Liquid Index, and 5% Bloomberg US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index.

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