



Investment
Management

Schwab VIT Balanced 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. (CSIM)

The Investment Environment

For the six-month reporting period ended June 30, 2021, U.S. and international equity stocks generated positive returns, with several key equity market indices ending the reporting period at or near record highs, while most fixed-income markets lost ground or were flat. Despite persisting COVID-19 pandemic-driven stresses on the global economy and a resurgence of COVID-19 cases in the winter, along with the emergence of new, highly transmissible variant strains of the virus, equity markets continued to be buoyed by the extensive emergency rescue and fiscal stimulus measures passed by governments and central banks around the world beginning in March 2020, as well as the rapid rollout of COVID-19 vaccines. Both are driving a robust recovery. The U.S. economy outpaced most other regions, eclipsing its pre-pandemic level by the end of the reporting period. The U.S. dollar ended the reporting period slightly stronger against a basket of foreign currencies, generally reducing the returns of overseas investments in U.S. dollar terms. For the six-month reporting period, the S&P 500[®] Index, a bellwether for the overall U.S. stock market, returned 15.25%. Outside the U.S., the MSCI EAFE[®] Index (Net)*, a broad measure of developed international equity performance, returned 8.83% and the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Net)* returned 7.45% for the reporting period. Bond markets were significantly weaker, with the Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, representing the broad U.S. fixed-income market, returning -1.60% and the FTSE non-US Dollar World Government Bond Index returning -6.00%.

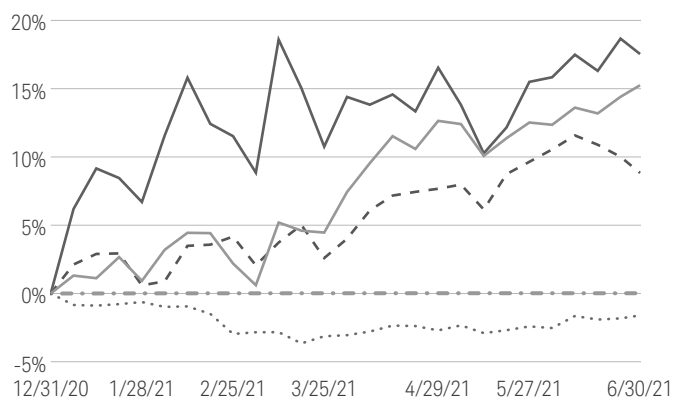
Bolstered by the extensive emergency rescue and fiscal stimulus measures passed by the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed), the U.S. economy began to recover from the dramatic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. After a steep slide and subsequent recovery in the second and third quarters of 2020, U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) growth stabilized, growing at an annualized rate of 4.3% for the fourth quarter of 2020 and rising at an annualized rate of 6.4% for the first quarter of 2021. Unemployment, which skyrocketed in April 2020, fell in each subsequent month through March 2021, before experiencing a slight uptick in April 2021. Unemployment dropped again in May before experiencing another slight uptick in June. Inflation remained well below the Fed's traditional 2% target until March 2021, when it jumped, largely due to supply and demand imbalances in the labor market, increased demand, particularly for travel-related services, as well as increasing energy costs. However, inflation continued to rise through the end of the reporting period.

ASSET CLASS PERFORMANCE COMPARISON % RETURNS DURING THE 6 MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

This graph compares the performance of various asset classes.

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

- 15.25% **S&P 500[®] Index:** measures U.S. large-cap stocks
- 17.54% **Russell 2000[®] Index:** measures U.S. small-cap stocks
- 8.83% **MSCI EAFE[®] Index (Net)*:** measures (in U.S. dollars) large-cap stocks in Europe, Australasia and the Far East
- -1.60% **Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index:** measures the U.S. bond market
- 0.02% **Bloomberg Barclays 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 CSIM.

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)

Outside the U.S., global economies continued to wrestle with the fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic and the emergence of highly transmissible variant strains of the virus. In the eurozone, GDP growth was negative for both the fourth quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, signaling a double-dip recession, as activity and demand were constrained amid further lockdowns and social-distancing measures implemented to curb the spread of COVID-19. The United Kingdom was particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, with successive spikes in COVID-19 cases that led to recurring national lockdowns and business disruptions. After posting a small gain in GDP for the fourth quarter of 2020, United Kingdom GDP was negative for the first quarter of 2021. Japan's economy, after posting a slight gain in the fourth quarter of 2020, also contracted in the first quarter of 2021 on a resurgence of COVID-19 cases and a slow vaccine rollout. China, the only major economy to avoid contraction in the face of COVID-19 pandemic-related shocks, maintained positive GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2020. China's growth accelerated sharply for the first quarter of 2021 on rising domestic and global demand, strict COVID-19 containment measures, and continued fiscal and monetary support. India, after plunging into one of the worst recessions of any major economy, saw its first positive gain in GDP in the fourth quarter of 2020 and managed a slightly larger gain for the first quarter of 2021, but a huge spike in COVID-19 cases in April 2021 dampened its growth prospects.

Central banks around the world, including the Fed, 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 U.S., the federal funds rate remained in a range of 0.00% to 0.25% through the reporting period. The Fed reiterated its intention to continue its support of the economy and affirmed that it would continue its bond-buying program but acknowledged that it was keeping an eye on rising inflation and the health of the labor market. In June, the Fed reiterated that during periods of economic expansion, such as the one currently underway, it would allow inflation to rise moderately above its previous 2% target for periods of time, seeking an average of 2% over the long term. Given that inflation has persistently run below 2% for some time, the Fed expressed confidence that the economy still had a way to go until that limit is reached. Outside the U.S., the European Central Bank held its policy rate at 0.00%, unchanged since March 2016, and increased its asset purchase program to help counter the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Bank of Japan upheld its short-term interest rate target of -0.01%, also unchanged since 2016, and maintained other programs intended to help support economic growth. The Bank of England maintained its key official bank rate at 0.10% and also reiterated its commitment to its bond-buying program. Central banks in key emerging market economies—including China, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines—also maintained their low rates to help counter the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Mexico and Indonesia reduced their rates early in the reporting period. Mexico subsequently raised its rates at the end of the reporting period. Brazil and Russia also 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 in the first half of the reporting period as COVID-19 vaccine distribution ramped up rapidly and investors anticipated an accelerating economic recovery. Over the second half of the reporting period, yields drifted lower on tepid employment reports and growing inflation concerns. 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 2021, and dropped back to 1.45% at the end of the reporting period. Short-term rates ended the reporting period lower, with the three-month U.S. Treasury yield sliding from 0.09% to 0.05% over the reporting period. Outside the U.S., bond yields 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 January 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 with CSIM from 2012 to 2016. Prior to that, he worked as a fund administration manager for CSIM, where he was responsible for oversight of sub-advisers, trading, cash management, and fund administration for the Charles Schwab Trust Bank Collective Investment Trusts and Schwab's multi-asset mutual funds. Prior to joining CSIM 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 Portfolio

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.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL RETURNS ¹				
FUND AND INCEPTION DATE	6 MONTHS	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	SINCE INCEPTION
Fund: Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio (07/25/12)	5.66%	17.36%	6.73%	5.73%
S&P 500® Index	15.25%	40.79%	17.65%	16.28%
Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index	-1.60%	-0.33%	3.03%	2.80%
VIT Balanced Composite Index	5.80%	18.07%	7.36%	6.40%
Fund Category: Morningstar Allocation - 30% to 50% Equity ²	5.48%	16.96%	7.59%	N/A

Fund Expense Ratio³: 0.62%

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 CSIM 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.

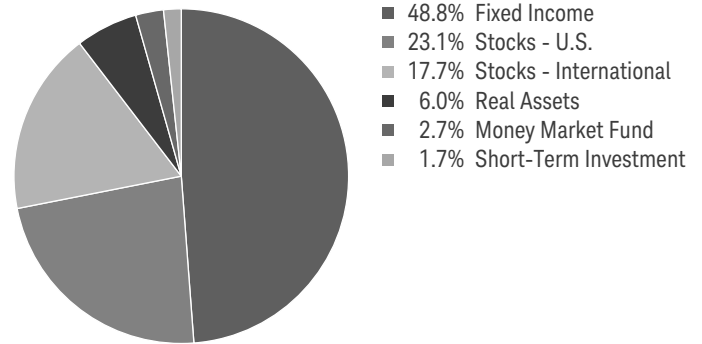
³ As stated in the prospectus. Includes 0.08% of acquired fund fees and expenses (AFFE), which are indirect expenses incurred by the fund through its investments in the underlying funds. Reflects the total annual operating expenses without contractual fee waivers. For actual expense ratios during the period, not including AFFE, refer to the Financial Highlights section of the financial statements.

Performance and Fund Facts as of June 30, 2021

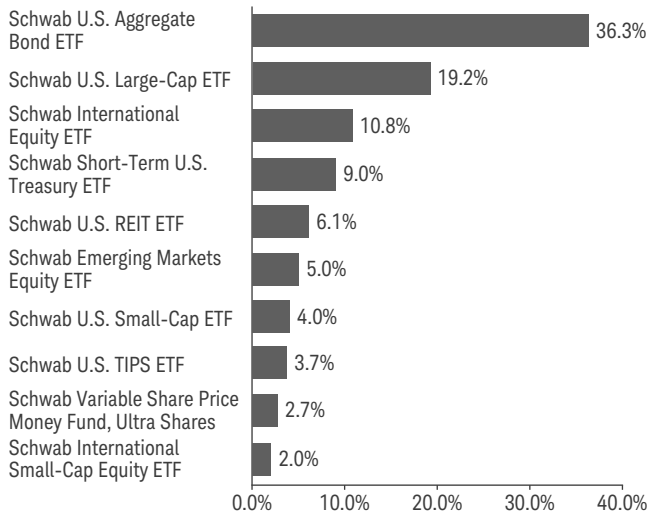
STATISTICS

Number of Holdings	12
Portfolio Turnover Rate	8% ¹

ASSET CLASS WEIGHTINGS % OF INVESTMENTS^{2,3}



TOP HOLDINGS % OF NET ASSETS^{2,4,5}



Portfolio holdings may have changed since the report date.

¹ Not annualized.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ This list is not a recommendation of any security by the investment adviser.

⁵ 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 January 1, 2021 and held through June 30, 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 1/1/21	ENDING ACCOUNT VALUE (NET OF EXPENSES) AT 6/30/21 ²	EXPENSES PAID DURING PERIOD 1/1/21-6/30/21 ^{2,5}	EFFECTIVE EXPENSES PAID DURING PERIOD 1/1/21-6/30/21 ^{4,5}
Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio						
Actual Return	0.52%	0.58%	\$1,000.00	\$1,056.60	\$2.65	\$2.96
Hypothetical 5% Return	0.52%	0.58%	\$1,000.00	\$1,022.22	\$2.61	\$2.91

¹ Based on the most recent six-month expense ratio.

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 expense ratio; may differ from the acquired fund fees and expenses ratios 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 181 days of the period, and divided by the 365 days of the fiscal year.

Financial Statements

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	1/1/21– 6/30/21*	1/1/20– 12/31/20	1/1/19– 12/31/19	1/1/18– 12/31/18	1/1/17– 12/31/17	1/1/16– 12/31/16
Per-Share Data						
Net asset value at beginning of period	\$14.04	\$13.25	\$11.82	\$12.58	\$11.66	\$11.25
Income (loss) from investment operations:						
Net investment income (loss) ¹	0.06	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.18	0.15
Net realized and unrealized gains (losses)	0.73	0.86	1.42	(0.80)	0.98	0.38
Total from investment operations	0.79	1.06	1.67	(0.57)	1.16	0.53
Less distributions:						
Distributions from net investment income	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.22)	(0.17)	(0.15)	(0.12)
Distributions from net realized gains	(0.00) ²	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.09)	(0.00) ²
Total distributions	(0.19)	(0.27)	(0.24)	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.12)
Net asset value at end of period	\$14.64	\$14.04	\$13.25	\$11.82	\$12.58	\$11.66
Total return	5.66% ³	8.23%	14.24%	(4.63%)	10.00%	4.78%
Ratios/Supplemental Data						
Ratios to average net assets:						
Net operating expenses ⁴	0.52% ⁵	0.54%	0.56%	0.55%	0.55%	0.57%
Gross operating expenses ⁴	0.52% ⁵	0.54%	0.56%	0.55%	0.55%	0.57%
Net investment income (loss)	0.89% ⁵	1.53%	1.97%	1.87%	1.50%	1.28%
Portfolio turnover rate	8% ³	38%	15%	9%	9%	54% ⁶
Net assets, end of period (x 1,000,000)	\$89	\$84	\$76	\$66	\$64	\$56

* Unaudited.

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

² Per-share amount was less than \$0.005.

³ Not annualized.

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

⁵ Annualized.

⁶ The portfolio turnover rate increased due to the consolidation of multiple unaffiliated investments into the Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF, which reduces costs for shareholders.

Portfolio Holdings

as of June 30, 2021 (Unaudited)

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 and on the fund's website at www.schwabassetmanagement.com/schwabfunds_prospectus. The fund also makes available its complete schedule of portfolio holdings 60 to 80 days after the end of the fiscal quarter on the fund's website.

SECURITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE (\$)
AFFILIATED UNDERLYING FUNDS 98.8% OF NET ASSETS		
U.S. Stocks 23.2%		
Large-Cap 19.2%		
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	165,171	17,172,829
Small-Cap 4.0%		
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	33,930	3,534,827
		20,707,656
International Stocks 17.8%		
Developed-Market Large-Cap 10.8%		
Schwab International Equity ETF	244,466	9,644,184
Developed-Market Small-Cap 2.0%		
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	42,982	1,788,051
Emerging-Market 5.0%		
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	135,345	4,450,143
		15,882,378
Real Assets 6.1%		
Real Estate 6.1%		
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	118,151	5,410,134
Fixed Income 49.0%		
Inflation-Protected Bond 3.7%		
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	52,204	3,263,272
Intermediate-Term Bond 36.3%		
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	593,529	32,406,683

SECURITY	NUMBER OF SHARES	VALUE (\$)
Treasury Bond 9.0%		
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	157,026	8,042,872
		43,712,827
Money Market Fund 2.7%		
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares 0.03% (a)	2,401,887	2,402,848
Total Affiliated Underlying Funds (Cost \$69,362,055)		88,115,843
ISSUER	FACE AMOUNT (\$)	VALUE (\$)
RATE, MATURITY DATE		
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS 1.7% OF NET ASSETS		
Time Deposits 1.7%		
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited		
0.01%, 07/01/21 (b)	893,392	893,392
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corp.		
0.01%, 07/01/21 (b)	633,266	633,266
Total Short-Term Investments (Cost \$1,526,658)		1,526,658

(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 June 30, 2021 (Unaudited) (continued)

Below is a summary of the fund's transactions with its affiliated underlying funds during the period ended June 30, 2021:

AFFILIATED UNDERLYING FUNDS	VALUE AT 12/31/20	GROSS PURCHASES	GROSS SALES	REALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)	NET CHANGE IN UNREALIZED APPRECIATION (DEPRECIATION)	VALUE AT 06/30/21	BALANCE OF SHARES HELD AT 06/30/21	DISTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED*
Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	\$4,273,959	\$232,364	(\$368,080)	\$86,280	\$225,620	\$4,450,143	135,345	\$27,353
Schwab International Equity ETF	9,206,208	724,621	(1,145,662)	123,327	735,690	9,644,184	244,466	81,685
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	1,668,761	145,633	(198,830)	17,816	154,671	1,788,051	42,982	9,202
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	7,405,967	971,763	(309,504)	(2,086)	(23,268)	8,042,872	157,026	16,681
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	30,253,118	3,933,924	(1,040,357)	(21,169)	(718,833)	32,406,683	593,529	282,816
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	16,004,835	1,000,002	(2,030,306)	546,235	1,652,063	17,172,829	165,171	102,386
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	4,995,106	227,907	(795,391)	78,091	904,421	5,410,134	118,151	27,201
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	3,394,104	158,334	(565,969)	215,177	333,181	3,534,827	33,930	14,950
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	3,101,269	326,334	(190,744)	1,674	24,739	3,263,272	52,204	28,131
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares	2,502,279	329	(100,000)	26	214	2,402,848	2,401,887	359
Total	\$82,805,606	\$7,721,211	(\$6,744,843)	\$1,045,371	\$3,288,498	\$88,115,843		\$590,764

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

The following is a summary of the inputs used to value the fund's investments as of June 30, 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	\$88,115,843	\$-	\$-	\$88,115,843
Short-Term Investments ¹	-	1,526,658	-	1,526,658
Total	\$88,115,843	\$1,526,658	\$-	\$89,642,501

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 June 30, 2021; unaudited

ASSETS

Investments in securities, at value – affiliated (cost \$69,362,055)	\$88,115,843
Investments in securities, at value – unaffiliated (cost \$1,526,658)	1,526,658
Receivables:	
Dividends	+ 32
Total assets	89,642,533

LIABILITIES

Payables:	
Investments bought	356,921
Investment adviser and administrator fees	32,806
Independent trustees' fees	786
Fund shares redeemed	4,185
Accrued expenses	+ 22,191
Total liabilities	416,889

NET ASSETS

Total assets	89,642,533
Total liabilities	- 416,889
Net assets	\$89,225,644

Net Assets by Source

Capital received from investors	69,697,562
Total distributable earnings	19,528,082

Net Asset Value (NAV)

Net Assets	÷	Shares Outstanding	=	NAV
\$89,225,644		6,096,600		\$14.64

Statement of Operations

For the period January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021; unaudited

INVESTMENT INCOME

Dividends received from securities – affiliated	\$590,764
Interest received from securities – unaffiliated	+ 25
Total investment income	590,789

EXPENSES

Investment adviser and administrator fees	187,942
Professional fees	11,318
Independent trustees' fees	6,584
Portfolio accounting fees	6,061
Shareholder reports	4,102
Custodian fees	1,229
Transfer agent fees	1,037
Other expenses	+ 907
Total expenses	- 219,180
Net investment income	371,609

REALIZED AND UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)

Net realized gains on sales of securities – affiliated	1,045,371
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on securities – affiliated	+ 3,288,498
Net realized and unrealized gains	4,333,869
Increase in net assets resulting from operations	\$4,705,478

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

For the current and prior report periods

Figures for the current period are unaudited

OPERATIONS				
	1/1/21-6/30/21		1/1/20-12/31/20	
Net investment income		\$371,609		\$1,170,282
Net realized gains (losses)		1,045,371		(147,303)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)		+ 3,288,498		5,460,186
Increase in net assets from operations		4,705,478		6,483,165
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS				
Total distributions		(\$1,172,672)		(\$1,583,531)
TRANSACTIONS IN FUND SHARES				
	1/1/21-6/30/21		1/1/20-12/31/20	
	SHARES	VALUE	SHARES	VALUE
Shares sold	609,306	\$8,739,940	934,736	\$11,978,203
Shares reinvested	80,101	1,172,672	125,279	1,583,531
Shares redeemed	+ (544,661)	(7,796,649)	(834,964)	(10,767,159)
Net transactions in fund shares	144,746	\$2,115,963	225,051	\$2,794,575
SHARES OUTSTANDING AND NET ASSETS				
	1/1/21-6/30/21		1/1/20-12/31/20	
	SHARES	NET ASSETS	SHARES	NET ASSETS
Beginning of period	5,951,854	\$83,576,875	5,726,803	\$75,882,666
Total increase	+ 144,746	5,648,769	225,051	7,694,209
End of period	6,096,600	\$89,225,644	5,951,854	\$83,576,875

Financial Notes, unaudited

1. Business Structure of the Fund:

Schwab VIT Balanced 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) and unaffiliated third-party ETFs. The fund may also invest in affiliated Schwab mutual funds and Laudus mutual funds and unaffiliated third-party 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 contracts and variable life insurance policies to be 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 June 30, 2021, 100% of the fund’s shares were held through separate accounts of three 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, unaudited (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 June 30, 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, unaudited (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 of 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 7.5%. 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 Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (CSIM or the investment adviser) or any affiliate of CSIM.

As of June 30, 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.

Financial Notes, unaudited (continued)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued):

(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.

(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.

Financial Notes, unaudited (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

- **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 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.

Financial Notes, unaudited (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

- **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 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.

Financial Notes, unaudited (continued)

3. Risk Factors (continued):

- **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 underlying 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.
- **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

CSIM, 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 CSIM and the trust.

For its advisory and administrative services to the fund, CSIM 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

CSIM and its affiliates have agreed with the fund, for so long as CSIM 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%.

Financial Notes, unaudited (continued)

4. Affiliates and Affiliated Transactions (continued):

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.

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 June 30, 2021, the Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio's ownership percentages of other related funds' shares are:

Schwab Emerging Markets Equity ETF	0.0%*
Schwab International Equity ETF	0.0%*
Schwab International Small-Cap Equity ETF	0.0%*
Schwab Short-Term U.S. Treasury ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. Aggregate Bond ETF	0.4%
Schwab U.S. Large-Cap ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. REIT ETF	0.1%
Schwab U.S. Small-Cap ETF	0.0%*
Schwab U.S. TIPS ETF	0.0%*
Schwab Variable Share Price Money Fund, Ultra Shares	0.1%

* 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 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 CSIM 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), maturing on September 30, 2021. Under the terms of the Syndicated Credit Facility, in addition to the interest charged on any borrowings by the 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, maturing on September 30, 2021. 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, unaudited (continued)

7. Purchases and Sales of Investment Securities:

For the period ended June 30, 2021, purchases and sales of securities (excluding short-term obligations) were as follows:

PURCHASES OF SECURITIES	SALES OF SECURITIES
\$7,721,211	\$6,744,843

8. Federal Income Taxes:

As of June 30, 2021, the tax basis cost of the fund's investments and gross unrealized appreciation and depreciation were as follows:

Tax cost	\$71,534,620
Gross unrealized appreciation	\$18,172,313
Gross unrealized depreciation	(64,432)
Net unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	\$18,107,881

Capital loss carryforwards may be used to offset future realized capital gains for federal income tax purposes. As of December 31, 2020, the fund had no capital loss carryforwards available to offset future net capital gains.

The tax-basis components of distributions and components of distributable earnings on a tax basis are finalized at fiscal year-end; accordingly, tax basis balances have not been determined as of June 30, 2021. The tax-basis components of distributions paid during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows:

Ordinary income	\$1,503,427
Long-term capital gains	80,104

As of December 31, 2020, 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, 2020, 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.

Investment Advisory Agreement Approval

The Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the 1940 Act), requires that the continuation of a fund's investment advisory agreement must be specifically approved (1) by the vote of the trustees or by a vote of the shareholders of the fund, and (2) by the vote of a majority of the trustees who are not parties to the investment advisory agreement or "interested persons" of any party (the Independent Trustees), cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. In connection with such approvals, the fund's trustees must request and evaluate, and the investment adviser is required to furnish, such information as may be reasonably necessary to evaluate the terms of the investment advisory agreement.

The Board of Trustees (the Board or the Trustees, as appropriate) calls and holds one or more meetings each year that are dedicated, in whole or in part, to considering whether to renew the investment advisory and administration agreement (the Agreement) between Schwab Annuity Portfolios (the Trust) and Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc. (CSIM) with respect to the existing funds in the Trust, including Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio (the Fund), and to review certain other agreements pursuant to which CSIM provides investment advisory services to certain other registered investment companies. In preparation for the meeting(s), the Board requests and reviews a wide variety of materials provided by CSIM, including information about CSIM's affiliates, personnel, business goals and priorities, profitability, third-party oversight, corporate structure and operations. As part of the renewal process, the Independent Trustees' legal counsel, on behalf of the Independent Trustees, sends an information request letter to CSIM seeking certain relevant information. The responses by CSIM are provided to the Trustees in the Board materials for their review prior to their meeting, and the Trustees are provided with the opportunity to request any additional materials. The Board also receives data provided by an independent provider of investment company data. This information is in addition to the detailed information about the Fund that the Board reviews during the course of each year, including information that relates to the Fund's operations and performance, legal and compliance matters, risk management, portfolio turnover, and sales and marketing activity. In considering the renewal, the Independent Trustees receive advice from Independent Trustees' legal counsel, including a memorandum regarding the responsibilities of trustees for the approval of investment advisory agreements. In addition, the Independent Trustees participate in question and answer sessions with representatives of CSIM and meet in executive session outside the presence of Fund management.

The Board, including a majority of the Independent Trustees, considered information specifically relating to the continuance of the Agreement with respect to the Fund at meetings held on

May 12, 2021 and June 8, 2021, and approved the renewal of the Agreement with respect to the Fund for an additional one-year term at the meeting on June 8, 2021 called for the purpose of voting on such approval.¹

The Board's approval of the continuance of the Agreement with respect to the Fund was based on consideration and evaluation of a variety of specific factors discussed at these meetings and at prior meetings, including:

1. the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the Fund under the Agreement, including the resources of CSIM and its affiliates dedicated to the Fund;
2. the Fund's investment performance and how it compared to that of certain other comparable mutual funds and benchmark data;
3. the Fund's expenses and how those expenses compared to those of certain other similar mutual funds;
4. the profitability of CSIM and its affiliates, including Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. (Schwab), with respect to the Fund, including both direct and indirect benefits accruing to CSIM and its affiliates; and
5. the extent to which economies of scale would be realized as the Fund grows and whether fee levels in the Agreement reflect those economies of scale for the benefit of Fund investors.

Nature, Extent and Quality of Services. The Board considered the nature, extent and quality of the services provided by CSIM to the Fund and the resources of CSIM and its affiliates dedicated to the Fund. In this regard, the Trustees evaluated, among other things, CSIM's experience, track record, compliance program, resources dedicated to hiring and retaining skilled personnel and specialized talent, and information security resources. The Trustees also considered information provided by CSIM relating to services and support provided with respect to the Fund's portfolio management team, portfolio strategy, and internal investment guidelines, as well as trading infrastructure, liquidity management, product design and analysis, shareholder communications, securities valuation, fund accounting and custody, and vendor and risk oversight. The Trustees also considered investments CSIM has made in its infrastructure, including modernizing CSIM's technology and use of data, increasing expertise in key areas (including portfolio management and trade operations), and improving business continuity, cybersecurity, due diligence, risk management processes, and information security programs, which are designed to provide enhanced services to the Fund and its shareholders. The Trustees considered CSIM's effective implementation of its business continuity plan in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and government-mandated restrictions during the prior year. The Trustees also considered

Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio

Schwab's wide range of products, services, and channel alternatives such as investment research tools and an array of account features that benefit Fund shareholders who are brokerage clients of Schwab. The Trustees also considered Schwab's reputation as a full service brokerage firm and its overall financial condition, including Schwab's ability to maintain consistent operations and service levels during recent periods of remote work and market volatility. Following such evaluation, the Board concluded, within the context of its full deliberations, that the nature, extent and quality of services provided by CSIM to the Fund and the resources of CSIM and its affiliates dedicated to the Fund supported renewal of the Agreement with respect to the Fund.

Fund Performance. The Board considered the Fund's performance in determining whether to renew the Agreement with respect to the Fund. Specifically, the Trustees considered the Fund's performance relative to a peer category of other mutual funds and applicable indices/benchmarks, in light of total return and market trends, as well as in consideration of the Fund's investment style and strategy attributes and disclosures. As part of this review, the Trustees considered the composition of the peer category, selection criteria and the reputation of the independent provider of investment company data who prepared the peer category analysis. In evaluating the performance of the Fund, the Trustees considered the risk profile for the Fund and the appropriateness of the benchmark used to compare the performance of the Fund. The Trustees further considered the level of Fund performance in the context of their review of Fund expenses and adviser profitability discussed below and also noted that the Board and a designated committee of the Board review performance throughout the year. Although the Fund had performance that lagged that of a relevant peer group for certain periods considered, the Board concluded that other factors relevant to performance supported renewal of the Agreement with respect to this Fund including that the underperformance was attributable, to a significant extent, to investment decisions by CSIM that were reasonable and consistent with the Fund's investment objective and policies and that CSIM had taken steps designed to help improve performance. Following such evaluation, the Board concluded, within the context of its full deliberations, that the performance of the Fund supported renewal of the Agreement with respect to the Fund.

Fund Expenses. With respect to the Fund's expenses, the Trustees considered the rate of compensation called for by the Agreement and the Fund's net operating expense ratio, in each case, in comparison to those of other similar mutual funds, such peer groups and comparisons having been selected and calculated by an independent provider of investment company data. CSIM reported to the Board, and the Board took into account, the risk assumed by CSIM in the development of the Fund and provision of services as well as the competitive marketplace for financial products. The Trustees considered the effects of CSIM's and Schwab's practice of waiving certain fees to prevent total annual operating expenses of the Fund

from exceeding a specified cap. The Trustees also considered CSIM's contractual commitment to keep the expense cap for so long as CSIM serves as the adviser to the Fund. The Trustees also considered fees charged by CSIM to other mutual funds and the unique insurance dedicated distribution arrangements of the Fund as compared to other funds managed by CSIM. The Trustees noted that shareholders of the Fund indirectly pay their pro rata share of the fees and expenses of the underlying funds in which the Fund invests. Following such evaluation, the Board concluded, within the context of its full deliberations, that the expenses of the Fund are reasonable and supported renewal of the Agreement with respect to the Fund.

Profitability. The Trustees considered the compensation flowing to CSIM and its affiliates, directly or indirectly, and reviewed profitability on a pre-tax basis, without regard to distribution expenses. In this connection, the Trustees reviewed management's profitability analyses. The Trustees also reviewed profitability of CSIM relating to the Schwab fund complex as a whole, noting the benefits to Fund shareholders of being part of the Schwab fund complex, including the allocations of certain fixed costs across the Fund and other funds in the complex. The Trustees also considered any other benefits derived by CSIM from its relationship with the Fund, such as whether, by virtue of its management of the Fund, CSIM obtains investment information or other research resources that aid it in providing advisory services to other clients. Also, because the Fund invests a portion of its assets in other funds within the Schwab fund complex, the Trustees considered that CSIM indirectly benefits from the Fund's investments in other underlying funds managed by CSIM. The Trustees considered whether the compensation and profitability with respect to the Fund under the Agreement and other service agreements were reasonable and justified in light of the quality of all services rendered to the Fund by CSIM and its affiliates. The Trustees noted that CSIM continues to invest substantial sums in its business in order to provide enhanced research capabilities, services and systems to benefit the Fund. Based on this evaluation, the Board concluded, within the context of its full deliberations, that the profitability of CSIM is reasonable and supported renewal of the Agreement with respect to the Fund.

Economies of Scale. Although the Trustees recognized the difficulty of determining economies of scale with precision, the Trustees considered the potential existence of any economies of scale and whether those are passed along to the Fund's shareholders through the enhancement of services provided to the Fund in return for fees paid, including through investments by CSIM in CSIM's infrastructure, including modernizing CSIM's technology and use of data, increasing expertise and capabilities in key areas (including portfolio and trade operations), and improving business continuity, cybersecurity, due diligence and information security programs, which are designed to provide enhanced services to the Fund and its shareholders. The Trustees acknowledged that CSIM has

Schwab VIT Balanced Portfolio

shared any economies of scale with the Fund by investing in CSIM's infrastructure, as discussed above, over time and that CSIM's internal costs of providing investment management, technology, administrative, legal and compliance services to the Fund continue to increase as a result of regulatory or other developments. The Trustees considered that CSIM and its affiliates may employ contractual expense caps to protect shareholders from high fees when fund assets are relatively small, for example, in the case of newer funds or funds with investment strategies that are from time to time out of favor, because, among other reasons, shareholders may benefit from the continued availability of such funds at subsidized expense levels. Based on this evaluation, the Board concluded, within the context of its full deliberations, that the Fund obtains reasonable benefits from economies of scale.

In the course of their deliberations, the Trustees may have accorded different weights to various factors and did not identify any particular information or factor that was all important or controlling. Based on the Trustees' deliberation and their evaluation of the information described above, the Board, including all of the Independent Trustees, approved the continuation of the Agreement with respect to the Fund and concluded that the compensation under the Agreement with respect to the Fund is fair and reasonable in light of the services provided and the related expenses borne by CSIM and its affiliates and such other matters as the Trustees considered to be relevant in the exercise of their reasonable judgment.

¹ The meeting on June 8, 2021 was held by means of videoconference in reliance on exemptive relief from the in-person voting requirement under the 1940 Act as provided by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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
John F. Cogan 1947 Trustee (Trustee of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust and Schwab Annuity Portfolios since 2008; Laudus Trust since 2010; Schwab Strategic Trust since 2016)	Senior Fellow (Oct. 1979 – present), The Hoover Institution at Stanford University (public policy think tank); Senior Fellow (2000 – present), Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research; Professor of Public Policy (1994 – 2015), Stanford University.	103	Director (2005 – 2020), Gilead Sciences, Inc.
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 – present), 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

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
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
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 II² 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, President and Chief Executive Officer (Oct. 2008 – present), The Charles Schwab Corporation; President and Chief Executive Officer (Oct. 2008 – present) and Director (May 2008 – present), 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 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.	103	Director (2008 – present), The Charles Schwab Corporation

INTERESTED 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
Joseph R. Martinetto² 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 TRUST

NAME, YEAR OF BIRTH, AND POSITION(S) WITH THE TRUST (TERMS OF OFFICE, AND LENGTH OF TIME SERVED ³)	PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
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)	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 Funds 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.
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)	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (Jan. 2016 – present) and Chief Operating Officer (Dec. 2020 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds and Schwab ETFs; Assistant Treasurer (Dec. 2013 – Dec. 2015), Schwab Funds and Laudus Funds; 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.
Omar Aguilar 1970 Senior 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)	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Apr. 2011 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2011 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds 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.
Brett Wander 1961 Senior 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)	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Apr. 2011 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2011 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds 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).
William P. McMahon, Jr. 1972 Senior 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)	Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (Jan. 2020 – present), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Investment Officer (June 2021 – present), Schwab Funds, Laudus Funds 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.

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

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

David Lekich

1964

Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, Schwab Funds and Schwab ETFs

Vice President and Assistant Clerk, Laudus Funds (Officer of The Charles Schwab Family of Funds, Schwab Investments, Schwab Capital Trust, Schwab Annuity Portfolios, Schwab Strategic Trust and Laudus Trust since 2011)

Senior Vice President (Sept. 2011 – present) and Vice President (Mar. 2004 – Sept. 2011), Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.; Senior Vice President and Chief Counsel (Sept. 2011 – present) and Vice President (Jan. 2011 – Sept. 2011), Charles Schwab Investment Management, Inc.; Secretary (Apr. 2011 – present) and Chief Legal Officer (Dec. 2011 – present), Schwab Funds; Vice President and Assistant Clerk (Apr. 2011 – present), Laudus Funds; Secretary (May 2011 – present) and Chief Legal Officer (Nov. 2011 – present), Schwab ETFs.

Catherine MacGregor

1964

Vice President and Assistant Secretary, Schwab Funds and Schwab ETFs

Chief Legal Officer, Vice President and Clerk, Laudus Funds (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)

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 Funds; Vice President (Nov. 2005 – present) and Assistant Secretary (June 2007 – present), Schwab Funds; Vice President and Assistant Secretary (Oct. 2009 – present), Schwab ETFs.

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. (CSIM), the investment adviser for the trusts in the Fund Complex, is an employee and director 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, and is a director of CSIM. 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 Barclays 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 Barclays 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 Barclays 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 Barclays 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 Barclays 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 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 Composite Index A custom blended index developed by CSIM based on a comparable portfolio asset allocation and calculated using the following portion allocations effective July 1, 2020: 36.3% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, 9.0% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury 1-3 Year Index, 4.0% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 3.7% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 6.0% Dow Jones Equity All REIT Capped Index, 19.0% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 4.0% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 5.0% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 11.0% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), and 2.0% 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: 36.3% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, 9.0% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury 1-3 Year Index, 4.0% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 3.7% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 6.0% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 19.0% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 4.0% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 5.0% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 11.0% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), and 2.0% 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: 2% Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury ex-US Capped Index, 34% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index, 15% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index, 2% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 3% Bloomberg Barclays Commodity Index, 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 15% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 4% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 5% FTSE All Emerging Index (Net), 11% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), 2% 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: 15% Dow Jones U.S. Large-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 4% Dow Jones U.S. Small-Cap Total Stock Market Index, 1% Russell Microcap Index, 11% FTSE Developed ex US Index (Net), 2% FTSE Developed Small Cap ex US Liquid Index (Net), 5% FTSE Emerging Index (Net), 6% Dow Jones U.S. Select REIT Index, 3% Dow Jones UBS Commodity Index, 2% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Inflation-Linked Bond Index (Series-L), 12% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury 3-10 Year Index, 2% Bloomberg Barclays US Aggregate: Agencies Index, 6% Bloomberg Barclays US Credit Index, 13% Bloomberg Barclays US Mortgage Backed Securities Index, 2% Bloomberg Barclays Global Treasury ex-US Capped Index, 1% Bloomberg Barclays High Yield Bond Very Liquid Index, and 15% Bloomberg Barclays US Treasury Bills 1-3 Month Index.