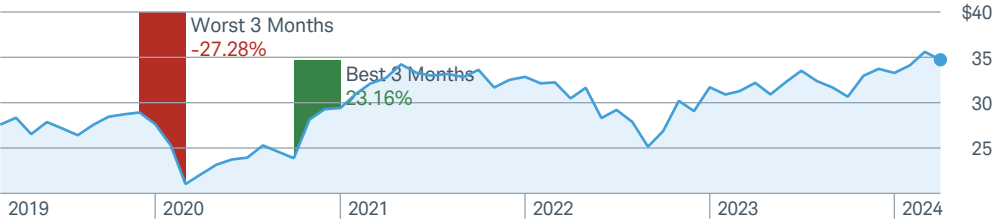




Schwab Fundamental International Large Company Index ETF

FNDF: NYSE Arca

Historical Price Performance



Fund Strategy

The investment seeks to track as closely as possible, before fees and expenses, the total return of an index that measures the performance of large non-U.S. developed market companies based on their fundamental size and weight. The fund will invest at least 90% of its net assets in stocks included in the index. The index measures the performance of the large company size segment by fundamental overall company scores, which are created using as the universe the developed ex U.S. companies in the RAFI Global Equity Investable Universe (the parent universe).

Performance Returns

This section contrasts the Schwab Fundamental International Large Company Index ETF (FNDF) to its benchmarks

	Cumulative Returns %				Annualized Returns %			
	YTD	1 Mo	3 Mo	6 Mo	1 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Since Inception
Schwab Fundamental International Large Company Index ETF Market	+5.6	+4.3	+5.6	+15.1	+18.0	+8.6	+5.1	+6.1
FNDF NAV	+5.1	+4.1	+5.1	+14.4	+17.7	+8.6	+5.2	+6.1
Foreign Large Value Morningstar Category	+4.0	+3.8	+4.0	+13.0	+13.8	+6.5	+3.6	-
Russell RAFI Dv ex US LC NR USD Index	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Standardized Quarterly Total Return

	1 Yr	5 Yr	10 Yr	Since Inception
Schwab Fundamental International Large Company Index ETF Market	+18.0	+8.6	+5.1	+6.1
Schwab Fundamental International Large Company Index ETF NAV	+17.7	+8.6	+5.2	+6.1

Performance data quoted represents past performance and does not indicate future results. Visit schwab.com for month-end performance information. Current performance may be lower or higher. Investment value will fluctuate, and shares, when redeemed may be worth less than original cost. Please visit <http://schwab.com> for more recent performance information.

Investors in ETFs should consider carefully information contained in the prospectus, including investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses. You can request a prospectus by calling 800-435-4000. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

Schwab Exchange Traded Funds Report Card

Report generated on 04/23/2024, 04:41AM

PRICE

Data as of 04/22/2024

\$34.73

TODAY'S CHANGE

Data as of 04/22/2024

\$0.00 (0.00%)

QUOTE SUMMARY

as of close 04/22/2024

Day's Range	\$-- --
52 Week Range	\$30.16 - 35.91
Average Volume (10 Day)	918,420.50
SEC Yield	2.93%
Distribution Yield	3.24%
Previous Ex-Date	12/06/2023
Previous Pay Date	12/11/2023

FUND PROFILE

Inception Date	08/15/2013
Category	Foreign Large Value
Fund Family	Schwab ETFs
Total Assets	\$12.8 Billion
Gross Expense Ratio	0.25%
Net Expense Ratio	0.25%

A net expense ratio lower than the gross expense ratio may reflect a cap on or contractual waiver of fund expense. Please read the fund prospectus for details on limits or expiration dates for any such waivers.

Morningstar Rating

as of 03/31/2024

Overall Rating	Out of 338 Funds
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	

3 Year Rating	Out of 338 Funds
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	

5 Year Rating	Out of 316 Funds
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	

10 Year Rating	Out of 205 Funds
★ ★ ★ ★ ★	

Historical Return Low High

Historical Risk Low High

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The ratings reflect historical risk-adjusted performance and the overall rating is derived from a weighted average of the fund's 3, 5 and 10 year Morningstar Rating metrics.

MARKET EDGE SECOND OPINION ®

as of 11/20/2023

Market Edge Second Opinion®

AVOID	NEUTRAL	LONG
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Market Edge Power Rating

-60 0 100

WEAKER STRONGER

Market Edge Score

-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2 3 4

DETERIORATING IMPROVING

if you are long, close position or monitor stock closely. Stock is Not a Short Sell Candidate. Stock shows Strongly Deteriorating Conditions. SCORE = -3

Important Information Regarding This Report

Information regarding "Fees & Expenses" and "Investment Minimums" generally applies to retail investment accounts as well as Personal Choice Retirement Accounts (PCRA). Some of the data may not be applicable to your plan's core retirement plan investments.

Morningstar Rating™ The Morningstar Rating™ for funds, or "star rating", is calculated for managed products (including mutual funds, variable annuity and variable life subaccounts, exchange-traded funds, closed-end funds, and separate accounts) with at least a three-year history. Exchange-traded funds and open-ended mutual funds are considered a single population for comparative purposes. It is calculated based on a Morningstar RiskAdjusted Return measure that accounts for variation in a managed product's monthly excess performance, placing more emphasis on downward variations and rewarding consistent performance. The top 10% of products in each product category receive 5 stars, the next 22.5% receive 4 stars, the next 35% receive 3 stars, the next 22.5% receive 2 stars, and the bottom 10% receive 1 star. The Overall Morningstar Rating for a managed product is derived from a weighted average of the performance figures associated with its three-, five-, and 10-year (if applicable) Morningstar Rating metrics. The weights are: 100% three-year rating for 36- 59 months of total returns, 60% five-year rating/40% three-year rating for 60-119 months of total returns, and 50% 10-year rating/30% five-year rating/20% three-year rating for 120 or more months of total returns. While the 10-year overall star rating formula seems to give the most weight to the 10-year period, the most recent three-year period actually has the greatest impact because it is included in all three rating periods.

All data provided by Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein is the proprietary information of Morningstar, Inc., and may not be copied or redistributed for any purpose and may only be used for noncommercial, personal purposes. The information contained herein is not represented or warranted to be accurate, correct, complete, or timely. Morningstar, Inc., shall not be responsible for investment decisions, damages, or other losses resulting from use of the information. Morningstar, Inc., has not granted consent for it to be considered or deemed an "expert" under the Securities Act of 1933.

SEC yield is the net investment income earned by a mutual fund over a 30-day period. The 30-day SEC Yield is expressed as an annual percentage rate based on the fund's share price. It is calculated by dividing the net investment income per share for the 30 days ended on the date of calculation by the maximum offering price per share on that date.

Distribution Yield is the Trailing 12-Month End Yield - Morningstar computes this figure by summing the trailing 12-month's income distributions and dividing the sum by the last month's ending Net Asset Value (NAV), plus capital gains distributed over the same time period. Income refers only to interest payments from fixed-income securities and dividend payments from common stocks.

Tax Cost Ratio represents the percentage-point reduction in returns that results from Federal income taxes (before shares in the fund are sold, and assuming the highest Federal tax bracket).

Sector weightings for fund portfolios are determined using the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS). GICS was developed by and is the exclusive property of Morgan Stanley Capital International Inc. and Standard and Poor's. GICS is a service mark of MSCI and S&P and has been licensed for use by Charles Schwab & Co., Inc.

International investing involves special risks such as currency fluctuation and political instability. Investing in emerging markets may accentuate these risks. Small cap funds are subject to greater volatility than those in other asset categories. Due to the limited focus of sector funds, they may experience greater volatility than funds with a broader investment strategy.

Fixed income securities are subject to increased loss of principal during periods of rising interest rates.

Lower rated securities are subject to greater credit risk, default risk, and liquidity risk.

Sector and other specialized ETFs may involve a greater degree of risk than an investment in other funds with broader diversification.

Leveraged ETFs seek to provide a multiple of the investment returns of a given index or benchmark on a daily basis. Inverse ETFs seek to provide the opposite of the investment returns, also daily, of a given index or benchmark, either in whole or by multiples. Due to the effects of compounding and possible correlation errors, leveraged and inverse ETFs may experience greater losses than one would ordinarily expect. Compounding can also cause a widening differential between the performances of an ETF and its underlying index or benchmark, so that returns over periods longer than one day can differ in amount and direction from the target return of the same period. Consequently, these ETFs may experience losses even in situations where the underlying index or benchmark has performed as hoped. Aggressive investment techniques such as futures, forward contracts, swap agreements, derivatives, options, can increase ETF volatility and decrease performance. Investors holding these ETFs should therefore monitor their positions as frequently as daily.

Exchange Traded Notes (ETNs) are distinct from Exchange Traded Funds (ETFs). ETNs are debt instruments backed by the credit of the issuer and as such bear inherent credit risk. The ETN structure does not represent a per unit stake in the underlying assets tracked by the benchmark. Additionally, investors should be particularly alert to trading and liquidity issues concerning leveraged and/or inverse ETNs, those with low Assets Under Management (AUM), and ETNs tracking volatile indexes. These additional risks may expose investors to additional price volatility. ETNs and some other unique and specialized ETFs are not generally appropriate for the average investor.

The yields of certain Treasury Inflation Protected Securities (TIPS) Funds are adjusted based on changes in the rate of inflation and these changes can cause the yield to vary substantially over time. Exceptionally high and low yields reported by such funds can often be attributed to the rise and fall in inflation rate and might not be repeated.

Commodity-related products, including futures, carry a high level of risk and are not suitable for all investors. Commodity-related products may be extremely volatile, illiquid and can be significantly affected by underlying commodity prices, world events, import controls, worldwide competition, government regulations, and economic conditions, regardless of the length of time shares are held. Investments in commodity-related products may subject the fund to significantly greater volatility than investments in traditional securities and involve substantial risks, including risk of loss of a significant portion of their principal value.