

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER
THE CHARLES SCHWAB CORPORATION

PURPOSE

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing:

- The integrity of the company's financial statements and financial reporting process;
- The qualifications and independence of the independent auditors and performance of the company's internal audit function and independent auditors;
- Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements; and
- Other matters as directed by the Board or this charter.

The Audit Committee prepares the report required by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission to be included in the company's annual proxy statement.

COMPOSITION AND MEMBERSHIP

The Board appoints the members of the Audit Committee on the recommendation of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The Audit Committee shall consist of at least three directors, all of whom shall meet independence and experience requirements in accordance with applicable laws, Securities and Exchange Commission and stock exchange rules. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall be an "audit committee financial expert" as defined by the Commission. Members of the Audit Committee shall not simultaneously serve on the audit committees of more than two other public companies.

AUTHORITY

The Audit Committee has the sole authority to hire, retain and terminate the independent auditors. The independent auditors shall report directly to the Audit Committee, and the Audit Committee shall be directly responsible for the oversight of the work of the independent auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting). The Audit Committee shall pre-approve all audit, internal control-related, and permitted non-audit services to be performed by the independent auditors. The Audit Committee shall establish a process for appropriating funding from the company for payment of the independent auditors and any advisors employed by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee shall have the sole authority to retain special independent legal, accounting or other consultants to advise the Committee. The Audit Committee shall meet separately and periodically with the independent auditors, the Chief Financial and Accounting Officer, the senior internal audit executive, and the General Counsel. The Audit Committee may request any officer or employee of the company or the company's outside counsel or independent auditors to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.

While the Audit Committee has the responsibilities and powers set forth in this Charter, it is not the duty of the Audit Committee to plan or conduct audits or to determine that the company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This is the responsibility of management and the independent auditors.

MEETINGS

There shall be not less than five regular meetings each year and additional meetings may be held as circumstances warrant. A majority of members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. The action of a majority of members at a meeting at which a quorum is present will be the action of the Committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include, but are not limited, to the following:

Oversight of Financial Disclosures

1. Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the company's annual and quarterly financial statements (and the results of the independent auditors' reviews of the quarterly financial statements), including reviewing specific disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis.
 - (a) Review and discuss with management and the independent auditors:
 - Significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the company's financial statements, including any significant changes in the company's selection or application of accounting principles;
 - Management's internal control assessment and independent auditor attestation, including any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls or material weaknesses therein, the adequacy of disclosures about changes in internal control over financial reporting, and any fraud involving management or other employees who have a significant role in the Company's internal controls (as well as any special steps adopted in light of such control issues);
 - Analyses of the effect of alternative assumptions, estimates or GAAP methods on the company's financial statements, and the treatment preferred by the independent auditors;
 - The effect of regulatory and accounting initiatives as well as off-balance sheet structures on the company's financial statements; and
 - Matters (including correspondence or inquiries from regulators or governmental agencies, complaints or legal matters) that raise material issues regarding the company's financial statements or accounting policies.
 - (b) Discuss with the independent auditors:
 - Any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information, and any significant disagreements with management;
 - Material written communications with management, such as the management letter provided by the independent auditors and the company's response to that letter, and any accounting adjustments that were noted or proposed by the auditors; and
 - The quality, not just the acceptability, of the company's accounting principles as applied to its financial reporting as required by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 114.
2. Recommend to the Board whether the audited financial statements should be included in the company's Form 10-K.
3. Periodically review with management the form of presentation and types of information to be included in the company's earnings releases, as well as the nature of and process for providing information to analysts and rating agencies.

Oversight of External Auditors

4. Obtain and review annually a report by the independent auditors describing:
 - The firm's internal quality control procedures;
 - Any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review, peer review or inspection, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, respecting one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues; and
 - All relationships between the independent auditors and the company, consistent with PCAOB Rule 3526, Communication with Audit Committees Concerning Independence.

5. Evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent auditors (in its evaluation, the Audit Committee may take into account the reports of the independent auditors and the opinions of management and the internal auditors) , including:
 - Any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the auditors and take or recommend that the full board take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the independent auditors;
 - The adequacy of the independent auditors' quality controls;
 - The lead partner of the independent auditors; and
 - Whether it is appropriate to rotate the lead audit partner (at a minimum, audit partner rotation shall be required subject to the applicable legal deadlines), or the audit firm itself.
6. Recommend to the Board policies for the company's hiring of employees or former employees of the independent auditors.

Oversight of Risk Management

7. Discuss with the independent auditors issues on which their national office was consulted by the company's audit team.
8. Review the activities and performance of the internal audit department, including its organizational structure, budget and qualifications. Review the appointment, replacement and performance of the senior internal auditing executive.
9. Review internal audit reporting, including summaries of significant audit reports to management prepared by the internal auditing department and management's responses.
10. Discuss with management the company's major risk exposures and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures, including the company's risk assessment and risk management policies.
11. Obtain and review reports from management, the General Counsel, the Chief Compliance Officer, the senior internal auditing executive and the independent auditors regarding the policies and procedures for ensuring compliance with, and whether the company and its affiliated entities are in compliance with, applicable legal requirements, conflicts of interest policies, and the company's code of business conduct and ethics. The Audit Committee shall review and approve related-party transactions required to be disclosed under Item 404 of Regulation S-K.
12. Review procedures for (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Governance Responsibilities

13. Review annually the performance of the Audit Committee and review and reassess the adequacy of this charter.
14. Report activities of the Audit Committee to the full Board on a regular basis.