IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:	)	Chapter 11
	)	
FEDERAL-MOGUL GLOBAL, INC.,	)	Case No. 01-10578 (CSS)
T&N LIMITED, *et al.*,	)	
	)	Jointly Administered
Reorganized Debtors.	)	

NOTICE OF FILING ANNUAL REPORT AND CLAIMS SUMMARY

The Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the "Trust") hereby files its Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 and an Annual Report for the period covered by the Audited Financial Statements. The Annual Report and Financial Statements are attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Agreement, the Trust is providing copies of the Annual Report and the Financial Statements to the Trust Advisory Committee, the Future Claimants' Representative, the United States Trustee and the Reorganized Debtors.

Date: April 29, 2022

CAMPBELL & LEVINE, LLC

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Exhibit 1

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:	)	Chapter 11
	)	
FEDERAL-MOGUL GLOBAL, INC.,	)	Case No. 01-10578 (CSS)
T&N LIMITED, *et al.*,	)	
	)	Jointly Administered

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT OF THE FEDERAL-MOGUL ASBESTOS PERSONAL INJURY TRUST FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2021

Kirk Watson, Edward D. Robertson, Jr., and Ken M. Kawaichi, the Trustees of the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the "Trust"), created pursuant to the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization, as modified (the "Plan") submit this Annual Report, Financial Statements, and Claims Summary for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2021.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Annual Report is to fulfill the reporting requirements of the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") and to report to the Court on the actions taken by the Trustees on behalf of the Trust during the period January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 (the "Reporting Period").

Section 2.2(c) of the Trust Agreement provides:

The Trustees shall timely account to the Bankruptcy Court as follows:

> (i) The Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court, as soon as available, and in any event within one hundred and twenty (120) days following the end of each fiscal year, an annual report (the "Annual Report") containing *inter alia* financial statements of the U.S. Asbestos Trust (including, without limitation, a balance sheet of the U.S. Asbestos Trust as of the end of such fiscal year and a statement of operations for such fiscal year) audited by a firm of independent certified public accountants selected by the Trustees and accompanied by an opinion of such firm as to the fairness of the financial statements'

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presentation of the cash and investments available for the payment of claims and as to the conformity of the financial statements with generally accepted accounting principles. The Trustees shall provide a copy of such report to the TAC,[1] the Future Claimants' Representative, and Reorganized Federal-Mogul when such reports are filed with the Bankruptcy Court.

(ii) Simultaneously with the delivery of each set of financial statements referred to In Article 2.2(c)(1) above, the Trustees shall cause to be prepared and filed with the Bankruptcy Court a report containing a summary regarding the number and type of claims disposed of during the period covered by the financial statements. The Trustees shall provide a copy of such report to the TAC, the Future Claimants' Representative, and Reorganized Federal-Mogul when such report is filed.

(iii) All materials required to be filed with the Bankruptcy Court by this Section 2.2(c) shall be available for inspection by the public in accordance with procedures established by the Bankruptcy Court and shall be filed with the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of Delaware.

The Trust Agreement further provides for the inclusion of a description of the amounts paid to the Trustees, TAC, and FCR in the accounts filed with the Bankruptcy Court. See Sections 4.5(c), 5.6, 6.5, and 7.3.

II. BACKGROUND

On October 1, 2001, Federal-Mogul Corporation ("FMC" or "Federal-Mogul") and each of its directly and indirectly wholly-owned U.S. subsidiaries and certain other wholly-owned U.K. subsidiaries of Federal-Mogul filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 101, *et seq.* in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware (the "Bankruptcy Court"). On November 8, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court issued proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law and entered an order confirming the Plan. On November 13, 2007, the District Court for the District of Delaware entered an order adopting the

[1] Trust Advisory Committee.

Bankruptcy Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law and affirming the confirmation order. On December 27, 2007 (the "Effective Date"), the Plan became effective and the Trustees began to operate the Trust.

The purpose of the Trust is to assume the liabilities of Federal-Mogul and/or its wholly owned direct or indirect subsidiary Turner & Newell ("T&N") and its direct or indirect subsidiaries, Gasket Holdings Inc. ("Flexitallic") and Ferodo America Inc. ("Ferodo") (collectively, the "T&N Entities"); Federal-Mogul Products Inc. ("FMP"); Felt Products Mfg. Co. ("Fel-Pro"); and Federal-Mogul's former division Vellumoid ("Vellumoid"); and their successors, and assigns for all Asbestos Personal Injury Claims, as defined in the Plan, and to use the Trust's assets and the proceeds and income from such assets to pay both present and future asbestos claimants in accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trust Distribution Procedures (the "TDP"), and the CIP Agreement (the "Trust Documents"), in such a way that holders of Asbestos Personal Injury Claims are treated fairly, equitably, and reasonably in light of the limited assets available to satisfy such claims.

Pursuant to the Plan and Trust Documents, the Trust has established four separate Subfunds, which include (1) the T&N Subfund and (2) the FMP Subfund, each of which process, liquidate and make payments pursuant to the TDP to holders of Asbestos Personal Injury Claims for which the T&N Entities or FMP have legal liability as provided in the Plan, and (3) the Fel-Pro Subfund and (4) the Vellumoid Subfund, each of which pay claims from proceeds of insurance available to the corresponding Federal-Mogul Entity.

On or after the Effective Date, the Trust was funded as provided for in Sections 4.3, 4.5.5, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, and 8.3.6 the Plan.

III. TRUST ADMINISTRATION

A. Trustees

Kirk Watson, Edward D. Robertson, Jr., and Ken M. Kawaichi served as the Trustees of the Trust during the Reporting Period. Kirk Watson served as the Managing Trustee during the Reporting Period.

1. Meetings

During the Reporting Period, the Trustees held formal meetings in accordance with the requirements of the Trust Agreement. These meetings were designated as "regular meetings" under the Trust's By-laws. The meetings were attended by representatives of the Trust Advisory Committee and the Future Claims Representative. In addition to these formal meetings, the Trustees held teleconferences, met individually with Trust advisors, held executive session and special purpose meetings, and devoted considerable time to Trust matters outside of scheduled meetings. Activities included receiving and deploying trust assets with investment managers, ensuring compliance with the CIP Agreement, communicating with claimants, addressing discovery and other litigation matters involving the Trust, and designing and implementing processes to receive, process, and pay claims pursuant to the Trust Distribution Procedures and CIP Agreement.

2. Compensation

The compensation and expenses paid to the Trustees during the Reporting Period is set forth in the Trust's financial statements attached hereto as Exhibit "A." The inclusion of this information in the Trust's financial statements satisfies the requirements of Section 4.5 of the Trust Agreement. All distributions related to Trustee compensation and expense reimbursements were made in accordance with the Trust Agreement guidelines and applicable By-laws.

B. Trust Officer

John Brophy served as the Trust's Executive Director until March 26, 2021.

C. Trust Advisory Committee

Russell W. Budd, Steven Kazan, Joseph F. Rice, John Cooney, and Perry Weitz served as Members of the Trust Advisory Committee ("TAC Members") during the Reporting Period. The compensation and expenses paid to the TAC Members during the Reporting Period is set forth in the Trust's financial statements. The inclusion of this information in the Trust's financial statements satisfies the requirements of Section 5.6 of the Trust Agreement. All distributions related to TAC Member compensation and expense reimbursements were made in accordance with the Trust Agreement guidelines and applicable By-laws.

D. Future Claimants' Representative

Eric D. Green served as the Future Claimants' Representative (the "FCR") during the reporting period. The compensation paid to the FCR during the Reporting Period is set forth in the Trust's financial statements. The inclusion of this information in the Trust's financial statements satisfies the requirements of Section 6.5 of the Trust Agreement. All distributions related to FCR compensation and expense reimbursements were made in accordance with the Trust Agreement guidelines and applicable By-laws.

E. Claims Processing

Claims against the Fel-Pro and Vellumoid Subfunds are filed against the Trust in the court system and are defended in accordance with the TDP and CIP Agreement. During the Reporting Period, Trust Claims filed against the T&N and FMP Subfunds were processed by the Delaware Claims Processing Facility.

F. Investment Management:

Cambridge Associates, LLC of Boston, Massachusetts served as the Trust's investment advisor. Cambridge Associates represents other asbestos settlement trusts and has experience advising such trusts regarding investment management. Cambridge Associates advises the Trustees on asset allocation, meeting liquidity needs, and the selection and oversight of individual investment managers for the investable portions of the Trust's portfolio. The Trust Agreement sets forth certain general investment guidelines, primarily addressing credit quality and asset diversification. In accordance with the recommendation of Cambridge Associates, the currently anticipated liquidity needs, and the Trust's status as a "Qualified Settlement Fund" under Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code, the Trust's investable assets are generally allocated among investment categories in the following approximate percentages at year-end 2021: 49.5% of the Trust's invested assets are allocated to intermediate-term municipal bonds, 19.8% are allocated to short-term municipal bonds, 10.7% to U.S., 10.3% to Non-U.S. equities and 9.7% to hedge funds. The Trust also had assets in cash or equivalents (short-term U.S. Treasuries or U.S. money market fund).

After consultation with Cambridge Associates, the Trust continued to retain Income Research & Management, Eaton Vance/Parametric, Standish Mellon and First Principles Capital Management as municipal bond managers in 2021. The Trust continued to retain Northern Trust as a U.S. equity and non-U.S. equity manager. The Trust continued to retain the following hedge funds during the reporting period: Sculptor Capital LP, One William Street Capital Partners LP, Sentinel Dome Partners LP, Davidson Kempner Partners LP, Farallon Capital Partners LP and Parametric Volatility Risk Premium. The managers in the Trust's hedge fund program invest in well diversified arbitrage strategies and secondarily in long/short equity strategies. Broadly

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speaking, the hedge fund program is intended to generate, over a full market cycle, close to equity-like returns with lower volatility and lower correlation to the rest of the Trust's portfolio. The other expected benefits of the hedge fund program are diversification (e.g., access to specialized strategies not otherwise available in the other equity or fixed income investments), superior performance (versus long-only equities) in down equity markets, and access to some of the most talented investment managers. At Cambridge Associates' recommendation, the Trust has retained hedge fund managers who use no or minimal leverage, who employ trading strategies that are understandable to the Trustees, and who provide appropriate portfolio transparency to Cambridge Associates and to the Trust.

During the Reporting Period, the Trustees regularly met with Cambridge Associates to review investment performance and strategy, as well as to receive an update on the current market environment.

G. Insurance Coverage Litigation

Upon the Effective Date, pursuant to the Plan, the Trust received the right to pursue certain unsettled insurance coverage and the rights to certain proceeds paid pursuant to Asbestos PI Insurance Settlement Agreements. Gilbert LLP served as Special Insurance Counsel to the Trust. Prior to the Effective Date of the Plan of Reorganization, the Debtors and other Plan Proponents reached settlement agreements with many, but not all, of the Debtor's historical insurance companies with respect to coverage for certain asbestos-related liabilities, which agreements required that the settling insurers make cash payments to or for the benefit of the Trust. One such settlement agreement required that the settling insurer group make payments to the Trust on an agreed-to payment schedule that extends beyond 2012. As a result, the Trust anticipates receiving annual payments from that insurer group through 2024.

As detailed in prior annual reports, the Trust received $173,970,301 from settling insurers between 2009 and 2020.

In 2021, the Trust received one insurance payment for $427,200.

H. General Counsel

Campbell & Levine, LLC of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Wilmington, Delaware served as general counsel to the Trust.

IV. ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNT

A. Summary of Claims

During the Reporting Period, the Trust paid 633 Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims from the T&N Subfund (286 T&N, 104 FER, and 243 FLX). Of the T&N Subfund claims paid, there were 105 malignancy claims (45 T&N, 14 FER, 46 FLX) and 528 non-malignancy claims (241 T&N, 90 FER, and 197 FLX). After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid, in the form of second installments and supplemental payments, approximately $461,066 to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims.

As of December 31, 2021, the Trust had paid a total of 11,039 Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims from the T&N Subfund (5,264 T&N, 2,276 FER, and 3,499 FLX). Of the T&N Subfund claims paid, there were 963 malignancy claims (481 T&N, 211 FER, and 271 FLX) and 10,076 non-malignancy claims (4,783 T&N, 2,065 FER, and 3,228 FLX). After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $6.1 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims.

During the Reporting Period, the Trust paid 31 Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims from the FMP Subfund. Of the FMP Subfund claims paid, there were 4 malignancy claims and 27 non-

malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $12,532 to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims.

As of December 31, 2021, the Trust had paid 35 Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims from the FMP Subfund. Of the FMP Subfund claims paid, there was 7 malignancy claims and 28 non-malignancy claims. After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the Trust paid approximately $25,529 to asbestos victims in settlement of their Pre-Petition Liquidated Claims.

During the Reporting Period, the T&N Subfund had received 31,095 Unliquidated Trust Claims (13,058 T&N, 4,605 FER, and 13,432 FLX) and had paid a total of 31,721 claims (14,768 T&N, 888 FER, and 16,065 FLX). Of the T&N Subfund claims paid, there were 7,192 malignancy claims (2,972 T&N, 792 FER, 3,428 FLX) and 24,529 non-malignancy claims (11,796 T&N, 96 FER, and 12,637 FLX). After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the T&N Subfund had paid approximately $44 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated Trust Claims.

As of December 31, 2021, the T&N Subfund had received 1,324,520 Unliquidated Trust Claims (527,723 T&N, 235,500 FER, and 561,297 FLX) and had paid a total of 271,486 claims (121,109 T&N, 6,164 FER, and 144,213 FLX). Of the T&N Subfund claims paid, there were 70,723 malignancy claims (28,178 T&N, 5,707 FER, 36,838 FLX) and 200,763 non-malignancy claims (92,931 T&N, 457 FER, and 107,375 FLX). After application of the payment percentage and applicable sequencing adjustment, the T&N Subfund had paid approximately $447.8 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated Trust Claims. The malignant to

nonmalignant ratio of the Unliquidated Trust Claims paid in number was 1/3 and the malignant to nonmalignant ratio of the Unliquidated Trust Claims in dollars paid was 4/1.

The FMP Subfund began accepting claims on September 17, 2018. During the Reporting Period, the FMP Subfund had received 8,252 Unliquidated Trust Claims and had paid a total of $3.49 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated Trust Claims.

As of December 31, 2021, the FMP Subfund had received 44,897 Unliquidated Trust Claims and had paid a total of $18.8 million to asbestos victims in settlement of their Unliquidated Trust Claims.

During the Reporting Period, 67 Fel-Pro claims and 26 Vellumoid claims were dismissed without payment. During the same period, 25 malignant Fel-Pro claims, and 3 malignant Vellumoid claims were resolved by settlement. Zero nonmalignant Fel-Pro claims were settled during the Reporting Period. In total, $258,000 was paid to asbestos victims in settlement of their Fel-Pro claims during the Reporting Period and a total of $23,000 was paid to asbestos victims in settlement of their malignant Vellumoid claims during the reporting period.

From the inception of the Trust through December 31, 2021, the Trust has received approximately 4,522 Fel-Pro claims and approximately 3,119 Vellumoid claims. Of the Fel-Pro claims received, 3,152 were dismissed without payment. Similarly, of the Vellumoid claims received, 2,353 were dismissed without payment. Of the pending claims through December 31, 2021, 227 malignant Fel-Pro claims, 2 nonmalignant Fel-Pro claims, and 12 malignant Vellumoid claims settled prior to trial. All other claims remained pending as of December 31, 2021.

B. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Trust's audited financial statements for the Reporting Period are attached hereto as Exhibit "A." The financial statements were audited by BDO USA, LLP.

Date: April 29, 2022

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Counsel to Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

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Exhibit A

Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Special-Purpose Financial Statements with Supplementary Information

Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

The report accompanying these financial statements was issued by BDO USA, LLP, a Delaware limited liability partnership and the U.S. member of BDO International Limited, a UK company limited by guarantee.

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Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Special-Purpose Financial Statements
with Supplementary Information
Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

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Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

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Independent Auditor's Report

Trustees
Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust
Wilmington, Delaware

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special-purpose financial statements of Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust, (the Trust) (a statutory Trust created under the laws of the State of Delaware), which comprise the special-purpose statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets available for the payment of claims as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims and the special-purpose statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying special-purpose financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the Trust as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special-Purpose Financial Statements* section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Trust and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the special-purpose financial statements which describes the basis of accounting. As described in Note 2, the accompanying special-purpose financial statements were prepared in order to account for the amount of net assets presently available to fund current and future claims, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. As a result, the special-purpose financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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Management's Responsibility for the Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these special-purpose financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of special-purpose financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special-purpose financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the special-purpose financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these special-purpose financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special-purpose financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the special-purpose financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special-purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the special-purpose financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the special-purpose financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special-purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the special-purpose financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the special-purpose financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Other Matter - Restriction of Use

Our report is intended solely for the information and use of the Trust and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified party.

BDO USA LLP

McLean, Virginia
April 28, 2022

Special-Purpose Financial Statements

Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets Available for the Payment of Claims

December 31,	2021	2020
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,330,481	$ 23,686,518
Restricted cash equivalents	1,703,427	2,230,017
Investments, at fair value		
Bonds	370,521,673	404,601,385
Equity securities	114,405,785	104,984,932
Alternative investments	54,311,431	50,735,983
Interest receivable	3,807,117	4,249,763
Total assets	557,079,914	590,488,598
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	1,122,204	1,898,677
Settled but unpaid claims	1,249,251	585,920
Total liabilities	2,371,455	2,484,597
Net assets available for the payment of claims	$ 554,708,459	$ 588,004,001

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

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Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Assets Available for the Payment of Claims

Years Ended December 31,	2021	2020
Additions		
Insurance recoveries	$ 427,200	$ 427,200
Interest and dividend income, net	11,228,493	11,181,099
Net appreciation in fair value of investment securities	10,853,313	18,070,575
Net increase in fair value of alternative investments	3,827,981	5,259,882
Total additions	26,336,987	34,938,756
Deductions		
Personal injury claims expenses	48,516,689	55,181,908
Operating expenses	7,370,737	7,318,852
Claims processing expenses	3,745,103	3,860,221
Total deductions	59,632,529	66,360,981
Decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims	(33,295,542)	(31,422,225)
Net assets available for the payment of claims		
Beginning of the year	588,004,001	619,426,226
End of the year	$ 554,708,459	$ 588,004,001

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Special-Purpose Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31,	2021	2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims	$ (33,295,542)	$ (31,422,225)
Adjustments to reconcile decrease in net assets available for the payment of claims to net cash used in operating activities:		
Net appreciation in fair value of investments	(10,853,313)	(18,070,575)
Net increase in fair value of alternative investments	(3,827,981)	(5,259,882)
Amortization of premiums on bonds, net	5,018,105	6,915,295
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Interest receivable	442,646	817,880
Accrued expenses and accounts payable	(776,473)	(153,965)
Settled but unpaid claims	663,331	(704,617)
Total adjustments	(9,333,685)	(16,455,864)
Net cash used in operating activities	(42,629,227)	(47,878,089)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales and maturities of bonds	140,148,511	236,924,100
Purchases of bonds	(119,316,834)	(179,710,419)
Sales of equity securities	29,581,127	35,979,203
Purchases of equity securities	(19,918,737)	(33,185,445)
Liquidations of alternative investments	252,533	666,002
Purchases of hedge funds	-	(9,750,000)
Net cash provided by investing activities	30,746,600	50,923,441
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(11,882,627)	3,045,352
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at the beginning of the year	$ 25,916,535	$ 22,871,183
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at the end of the year	$ 14,033,908	$ 25,916,535
Reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in the special-purpose statements of assets, liabilities, and net assets available for the payment of claims		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,330,481	$ 23,686,518
Restricted cash	1,703,427	2,230,017
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in the special-purpose statements of cash flows	$ 14,033,908	$ 25,916,535

See accompanying notes to the special-purpose financial statements.

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1. Description of the Trust

On October 1, 2001, Federal-Mogul Corporation, together with its United States and United Kingdom affiliates (collectively, the Debtors), filed voluntary petitions for reorganization under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (Bankruptcy Code) in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (Bankruptcy Court).

On November 8, 2007, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order (the Confirmation Order) confirming the Fourth Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization (the Plan) proposed and filed by the Debtors, the Asbestos Claimants Committee (the ACC), the Future Claimants' Representative (the FCR), the Unsecured Claimants Committee, the Administrative Agent and the Equity Committee. Amongst those joint plan proponents, the ACC and the FCR represented the interests of present and future holders of Asbestos Personal Injury Claims, as that term is defined in the Plan. On November 13, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of Delaware adopted, issued and affirmed the Confirmation Order. The Confirmation Order has become final and is no longer appealable, and the Plan became effective on December 27, 2007.

The essential elements of the Plan include, among other things, the creation of the Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust (the Trust) under Section 524(g) of the Bankruptcy Code, pursuant to which the Trust assumes all liabilities for Asbestos Personal Injury Claims in accordance with the Plan. Governance of the Trust is dictated by the terms and provisions of the Trust Agreement, which provides, inter alia, for the appointment of three trustees having terms of varying length. The processing and payment of Asbestos Personal Injury Claims is, in turn, determined by reference to the detailed provisions of the Trust Distribution Procedures (the TDP).

The Trust is comprised of four separate subfunds - each subfund relating to a specific stream of liability from which its underlying Asbestos Personal Injury Claims arise. The four subfunds include the T&N Subfund, the FMP Subfund, the Fel-Pro Subfund and the Vellumoid Subfund, with claimants arising from such streams being referred to herein as T&N Claimants, FMP Claimants, Fel-Pro Claimants and Vellumoid Claimants, respectively.

The T&N Subfund will serve as the source of payment to holders of asbestos claims against (a) Turner & Newell and its subsidiaries, (b) Gasket Holdings, Inc., f/k/a Flexitallic, Inc., and (c) Ferodo America, Inc. (collectively, the T&N Parties). The T&N Subfund has sourced its funds from two primary sources, i.e., (1) proceeds from the sale of Class B Reorganized Federal-Mogul Corporation Class B Shares that the T&N Subfund received under the Plan, which is discussed in greater detail in Note 3, and (2) recoveries against the T&N Parties and their insurers for asbestos personal injury claims against the T&N Parties (the "Hercules Recovery Proceeds"), which is discussed in greater detail in Note 4.

The FMP Subfund will serve as the source of payment to FMP Claimants, i.e., those asserting exposure within or outside the United States to asbestos-containing products produced, marketed, distributed, sold or utilized by Federal-Mogul Products, Inc.

As part of the Chapter 11 process, the Bankruptcy Court approved a Coverage-in-Place Agreement with certain insurance companies whose policies related to the Fel-Pro and Vellumoid Claimants, i.e., those whose asbestos claims arise from claims asserted against Felt Products Manufacturing Corporation or the former Vellumoid Division of Federal-Mogul Products, respectively. The Fel-Pro and Vellumoid Subfunds serve as the vehicle through which these claims will be either settled or adjudicated in the tort system.

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The Trustees are responsible for supervising and administering the Trust and utilizing the Trust's assets and income to pay the holders of all Asbestos Personal Injury Claims in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the TDP in such a way that holders of such claims are treated fairly, equitably and reasonably in light of the limited assets available to satisfy such claims, and to otherwise comply in all respects with the requirements of a trust set forth in section 524(g)(2)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code. Notwithstanding the establishment of the four subfunds, the Trustees have authority to advance funds from one subfund to another to promote the general purpose of the Trust.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The Trust's financial statements are prepared using special-purpose accounting methods adopted by the Trust, which differ from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The special-purpose accounting methods were adopted in order to communicate to the beneficiaries of the Trust the net assets available for the payment of claims and the related operating expenses of the Trust. Since the accompanying special-purpose financial statements are not based upon GAAP, the accounting treatment by other parties for these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. The special-purpose accounting methods include the following:

- Assets are generally recorded when they are received by the Trust and are available for the payment of asbestos claims.

- Future fixed liabilities under contractual obligations and other agreements entered into by the Trust are recorded as deductions from net assets available for the payment of claims in the same period that such contractual obligations or agreements are signed. Under GAAP, liabilities and contractual obligations are recorded over the period that is benefited by the underlying contract or agreement.

- The full amounts of claims are expensed in the period in which the confirmed claims are settled. A settled claim is a claim that has been allowed by the Trust and accepted by the claimant, with an approved release. Under GAAP, a liability would be recorded for an estimate of the amount to be paid for claims that have been incurred but not yet reported, and for those claims that have been submitted but not yet approved for payment by the Trust. There were settled but unpaid claims of $1,249,251 and $585,920 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Total claims paid during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 aggregated $47,853,358 and $55,886,525, respectively.

- Payments for services to be received over an extended period in the future are expensed as paid because these amounts are no longer available for the payment of claims. Under GAAP, an asset would be recorded and amortized over the period in which the related benefits are received.

- Payments for property and equipment are expensed as incurred. Under GAAP, payments for property and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over the useful lives of the assets. To date, the Trust has incurred no expenses related to purchases of property and equipment.

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- Income tax expense is estimated and recorded as incurred in the period in which certain income and expense items affect current federal income taxes payable. Under GAAP, the provision for income taxes is recorded based upon income reported for special-purpose financial statement purposes, and federal income taxes both currently payable and changes in deferred taxes due to differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. Under GAAP, deferred taxes include a provision for taxes attributable to changes in unrealized gains and losses on investments.

- Asbestos insurance recoveries are not recorded until the funds are received from the insurance carriers. These recoveries come from various insurance settlements, which were obtained by the sub-funds and related entities and assigned to the Trust. The insurance policies cover, among other things, products and general liability claims. Future recoveries under such settlements, which were assigned to the Trust pursuant to the Plan, will be received by the Trust. Under GAAP, asbestos insurance recoveries are recorded upon settlement and assurance of collectability.

- Under GAAP, for financial statement disclosure purposes, all investments would be categorized based on the priority of inputs used to measure fair value. Under GAAP, inputs used in measuring fair value are categorized into three levels. Level 1 includes inputs that are based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets. Level 2 includes inputs that are based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar investments in markets that are not active, or models based on valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the investment. Level 3 includes inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models, and similar techniques. The accompanying special-purpose financial statements do not categorize investments into these levels.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the special-purpose accounting methods described above requires the Trust to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the special-purpose financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of additions and deductions to the net assets available for the payment of claims during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could have a material effect on the net assets available for the payment of claims.

Cash Equivalents

The Trust considers all highly liquid instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash equivalents consist of funds held in a money market account. Under the terms of an Escrow Agreement dated February 17, 2010, the Trust was required to deposit a total of

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$3,000,000 into an Escrow Account (the Escrow). Also deposited into the Escrow was $700,000 from a certain insurance company that was an insurer of the Debtors. The funds maintained in the Escrow will be used to pay certain eligible claims and costs (as defined in the Escrow and related documents) when and if the Trust and/or the Debtors' insurers have already paid $10,000,000 in Covered Indemnification Expenses (as defined by the Escrow and related documents). When and if the Escrow is used to fund eligible claims and costs, the Trust will be required to replenish the Escrow on an annual basis in order to maintain a balance of $3,700,000. The Trust is only required to fund the Escrow with a designated Escrow Replenishment Fund in the amount of $4,300,000. The Escrow Replenishment Fund is part of the Fel-Pro sub fund. When and if the Escrow Replenishment Funds are fully expended, the Trust has no further obligation to maintain the $3,700,000 balance in the Escrow. Any interest or other income earned on the Escrow will increase the balance and will be held in the Escrow. Similarly, any expenses associated with maintaining the Escrow will be paid with funds from the Escrow.

Investments

Investment securities are stated at fair value. Fair value for investment securities, other than alternative investments, are based on quoted market prices for identical or similar instruments traded in active markets as of the date of the special-purpose financial statements. The fair value for alternative investments is based on the Trust's proportionate share of each fund's net assets, as reported as of the date of the special-purpose financial statements. The net appreciation or depreciation in fair value of investments in the accompanying special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims consists of realized gains or losses on sales of investments and the changes in unrealized gains or losses on investments held. Investment income is recognized when earned. Interest and dividend income, net of investment expenses and amortization and accretion of bond premiums or discounts, are included in interest and dividend income, net in the accompanying special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims. Gains and losses on sales of investment securities are determined using the average cost method.

Accrued Expenses and Accounts Payable

Accrued expenses and accounts payable consist of accruals and outstanding invoices associated with managing and operating the Trust.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses of the Trust are paid from the net assets available for the payment of claims when invoices are received.

Claims Processing Expenses

Claims processing expenses are paid from net assets available for the payment of claims when invoices are received.

Income Taxes

Each of the four sub-accounts that comprise the Trust (see Note 1) are classified as a Qualified Settlement Fund pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and Regulations thereunder (the Code). The four sub-accounts of the Trust are subject to federal income taxes based on modified gross

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income, as defined by the Code. In the opinion of the Trustees and advisors, the sub-accounts of the Trust are not subject to state income taxes and, therefore, the special-purpose financial statements do not include any provision or liability for state income taxes.

Income tax expense is estimated and includes amounts payable or receivable under current federal income taxes.

The Trust records income tax expense (or benefit) associated with amounts payable (or receivable) under current federal income taxes, and does not record a provision for (or benefit from) deferred taxes. Accordingly, there is no provision for deferred taxes associated with changes in cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments (see Note 5). The income taxes associated with gains on investments will be recorded in the Trust's special-purpose financial statements when the net gains are realized (i.e. the securities are sold) and the taxes become currently payable. In addition, there is no provision for deferred taxes associated with any future benefit from the potential use of net operating loss carryforwards to reduce taxable income in future years.

The Trust is generally no longer subject to income tax examinations by the Internal Revenue Service for the years ended December 31, 2017, and prior.

Risks and Uncertainties

Certain of the Trust's assets are exposed to credit risk. Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash are maintained at financial institutions and, at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Trust has never experienced any losses related to these balances. There were no amounts on deposit in excess of federally insured limits at December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Trust invests in a professionally managed portfolio that contains municipal bonds and Treasury bills, common shares of publicly traded companies, money market funds, and alternative investments. Such investment securities are exposed to various risks such as interest rate and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities will occur in the near term and that such changes could materially affect the Trust's account balance and the amounts reported in the special-purpose statements of assets, liabilities and net assets available for the payment of claims.

3. Funding Under Joint Plan of Reorganization

When formed, in accordance with the terms of the Plan, the Trust was initially funded with 50,100,000 Class B shares in the reorganized Federal Mogul Corporation. These Class B shares were comprised of 28,807,500 shares subscribed for by the Trust pursuant to section 4.5.5(a) of the Plan and 21,292,500 shares issued to the Trust by Reorganized Federal Mogul Corporation pursuant to section 8.3.4 of the Plan. In accordance with the Plan, the Trust pledged 6,958,333 shares to secure the repayment of a $125,000,000 note and 7,793,333 shares to secure repayment of a $140,000,000 note. Also, in accordance with the Plan, the courts authorized the Trust to grant a call option to Thornwood Associates, a private entity, to purchase the remaining Class B shares at a value of $17.9640719 per share, or a total value of $635,000,000. Thornwood timely exercised the option and paid the Trust for the Class B shares with (a) $235,000,000 in cash and (b) a $400,000,000 promissory note. The cash was received during the year ended December 31, 2008. Interest (at 4.03969% per annum) was calculated and payable quarterly beginning March 31,

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2008. Beginning on March 31, 2011, principal payments of $20,000,000 plus interest were due quarterly until all principal and interest had been fully collected. As of December 31, 2015, the note was paid in full.

4. The Hercules Recovery Proceeds

The Plan provided that holders of asbestos claims against the T&N Parties were to retain their right to pursue those claims, but also provided that (a) the claims had to be asserted through the Trust as the exclusive agent of the claimants, and (b) the Trust was to be the assignee of any recoveries in respect of such claims.

Under the Plan, the T&N Parties became the assignee of a Stock Repayment Obligation of approximately $517 million originally owed by the Trust to Federal Mogul Corporation. The Stock Repayment Obligation arose from the Trust's subscription to purchase Class B Shares of Reorganized Federal-Mogul Corporation, which were ultimately sold by the Trust with the Class B shares that Federal-Mogul Corporation contributed to the Trust. The exclusive means by which the Trust could recover on a claim that was either settled by or adjudicated against the T&N Parties was to offset the amount of that claim against the Stock Repayment Obligation. The Plan provided that the Trust was obliged to indemnify the T&N parties for all defense costs incurred in defending against the asbestos claims.

The liability of the T&N Parties for asbestos claims was covered under an Asbestos Liability Policy (the "ALP") issued on December 30, 1996 by Curzon Insurance Limited to the T&N Parties under which Curzon agreed to provide insurance coverage to the T&N Parties of approximately $845 million, in excess of a retained limit of approximately $1.166 billion (as converted from British Pounds Sterling). Curzon, in turn, reinsured its liability under the ALP with three European Reinsurers (the "Reinsurers"), who acceded to all of Curzon's rights under the ALP, including claims handling rights. As of the Plan effective date, Federal-Mogul Corporation estimated the remaining retention under the ALP to be $517 million – the amount of the Stock Repayment Obligation.

The combined effect of these Plan provisions and the remaining retention under the ALP was that the Trust was required to pay (a) the cost of defending tort claims that it chose to bring against the T&N Parties and (b) the cost of prosecuting those claims. The Trust could receive no affirmative cash recoveries for successful prosecutions until the retention under the ALP was consumed. The Trust approached the Reinsurers in late 2009 to discuss the prospect of commuting the ALP at a mutually agreeable amount. The Reinsurers declined the Trust's offer to engage in discussion about commutation.

On August 4, 2012, the Trust commenced litigation in UK's Commercial Court against Curzon, T&N and the Reinsurers seeking, inter alia, a declaration that the terms of the ALP, which required Curzon and the Reinsurers to handle claims in a business-like manner, obligated them to effectively honor claims that had been approved for payment by the Trust under the Trust Distribution Procedures. Since the opening of the T&N Subfund claims process in August of 2010, the Trust had approved claims for amounts far in excess of the self-insured retention. As a result, were the UK court to accept the Trust's position, it would result in the self-insured retention being consumed, and provide access to the coverage under the ALP, without the necessity of filing tort actions that would drain the Trust of its cash assets.

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By Judgment entered on July 21, 2014, after a 10-day bench trial, the UK High Court declined to issue the declaration sought by the Trust. Instead, ruling that the insurers had no obligation to treat approved Trust claims as adjudications that would consume retention under the ALP, and that the insurers breached no contractual duty by choosing to defend claims in the tort system.

The Trust appealed the adverse ruling, but continued to explore the prospect of commutation with the Reinsurers. A formal Commutation Agreement was executed by all parties on October 15, 2015 which provided two substantial benefits to the Trust. The first was a cash payment of $86.6 million (£56.5 million, and hereafter the "Commutation Proceeds"). The second was the acknowledgment that continued prosecution of the asbestos claim would have (a) eventually eroded the retention under the ALP and correspondingly, (b) eliminated the liability of the Trust under the Stock Repayment Obligation. As a result, the Stock Repayment Obligation was deemed satisfied.

Under the Plan, the Commutation Proceeds were deposited in certain accounts (the "Hercules Payment Agency Accounts") under the supervision and control of two Hercules Payment Agents. On June 15, 2017, the Trust received $81,428,228 as an initial distribution from the Hercules Payment Agency Accounts. On October 18, 2017, the Trust received $258,071 as a second and final distribution from the Hercules Payment Agency Accounts. These distributions reflected the agreed amount due the Trust from the Commutation Proceeds after (a) conversion of the Commutation Proceeds to US Dollars, (b) accrual of interest on the Commutation Proceeds between the receipt of the Commutation Proceeds into the Hercules Payment Agency Accounts and their distribution to the Trust and (c) Plan-required distributions to other parties.

5. Investments

Investment securities consist of the following at December 31:

	2021			
Description	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds	$ 363,892,131	$ 6,629,542	$ -	$ 370,521,673
Equity securities	61,462,984	52,942,801	-	114,405,785
	$ 425,355,115	$ 59,572,343	$ -	$ 484,927,458

	2020			
Description	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Bonds	$ 388,464,852	$ 16,136,533	$ -	$ 404,601,385
Equity securities	64,524,795	40,460,137	-	104,984,932
	$ 452,989,647	$ 56,596,670	$ -	$ 509,586,317

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Net appreciation in the fair value of investment securities of $10,853,313 and $18,070,575 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, consists of the net change in unrealized gains (losses) and net realized gains (losses) from investment sales.

Net unrealized gains and losses

The net change in unrealized gains (losses) from market appreciation (depreciation) of the following investment securities as of December 31:

	2021	2020
Bonds	$ (9,506,991)	$ 6,902,869
Equity securities	12,482,664	10,416,357
	$ 2,975,673	$ 17,319,226

Realized gains and losses

Net realized gains (losses) from investment sales consist of the following as of December 31:

	2021	2020
Bonds	$ 1,277,061	$ 2,743,627
Equity securities	6,600,579	(1,992,278)
	$ 7,877,640	$ 751,349

Summary of changes in alternative investments

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in the fair value of the Trust's alternative investments for the years ended December 31:

	2021	2020
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 50,735,983	$ 36,392,103
Purchase of hedge funds	-	9,750,000
Liquidation	(252,533)	(666,002)
Net change in fair value	3,827,981	5,259,882
Balance, end of the year	$ 54,311,431	$ 50,735,983

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The major categories of the Trust's alternative investments, including general information related to each category, are as follows:

	Fair Value		Redemption Frequency (if Currently Eligible)	First/Next Redemption	Notice Period (days)	Gate
	2021	2020				
(a)						
Multi-strategy fund	$ 11,872,199	$ 11,278,451	Annual - anniversary date of initial redemption	September 30, 2022	45	0%
Multi-strategy fund	10,340,960	9,658,781	Semi-annually	June 30, 2022	65	10%
Multi-strategy fund	10,682,808	10,437,280	25% quarterly	April 1, 2022	90	0%
Multi-strategy fund	4,391,664	4,228,781	50% Semi-annually	June 30, 2022	60	25%
Multi-strategy fund	8,047,788	6,821,947	Daily	January 3, 2022	1	0%
	45,335,419	42,425,240				
(b)						
Credit opportunities	807,818	970,350	*	*	*	*
Credit opportunities	8,168,194	7,340,393	25% quarterly	April 1, 2022	90	0%
	8,976,012	8,310,743				
	$ 54,311,431	$ 50,735,983				

** This fund has started to return liquid capital. The last voluntary redemption date was March 31, 2017.*

(a) Alternative investments within this category use a variety of strategies to diversify risks and reduce volatility. These strategies include seeking capital appreciation through event-driven investments that seek to exploit situations in which announced or anticipated events create inefficiencies in the pricing of securities, investing in securities of issuers experiencing financial distress, investing in event-driven and risk arbitrage securities, and purchasing long and selling short in publicly-traded securities and loans. Other strategies of funds in this category include investing in U.S. and non-U.S. companies' debt and equity securities, investing in event-driven situations involving litigation, regulatory or legislative changes, and global investments focused on investments with capital structure changes, spin-offs, recapitalizations, liquidations, and reorganization among other events.

(b) Alternative investments in this category employ strategies that seek risk-adjusted absolute returns primarily through actively managed portfolios of asset-based credit investments as well as through investing in a broad array of securities with the leveraged finance marketplace.

Certain alternative investments are made through limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and subscriptions. Under the terms of these arrangements, the Trust is obligated to remit additional funding periodically as capital calls are exercised by the manager. These funds have a limited existence, and such arrangements may provide for annual extensions for the purposes of disposing of portfolio positions and returning capital to investors. However, depending

on market conditions, the inability to execute the fund's strategy, and other factors, a manager may extend the term of a fund beyond its original anticipated existence or may wind the fund down prematurely. As a result, the timing and amount of future capital liquidity calls expected to be exercised in any particular future year is uncertain. Unfunded commitments will be funded either by cash available in the investment portfolio or by liquidating other investments based on the Trust's assessment. There were no unfunded commitments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

6. Income Taxes

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Trust paid no income taxes and recorded no income tax expense.

On December 22, 2017, Congress passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the 2017 Tax Act) which modified the rules regarding the usability of certain net operating losses (NOLs) for the Trust beginning on January 1, 2018. Under the 2017 Tax Act, the Trust's NOLs generated prior to January 1, 2018, are available to offset future taxable income and will expire, if not utilized, on various dates through 2037. NOL carryforwards generated after January 1, 2018, do not expire but can only be used to offset up to 80% of taxable income in future years as part of the 2017 Tax Act. In addition, there are no net operating loss carryback provisions under the 2017 Tax Act.

On March 27, 2020, the President of the United States signed into law the "Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act". The CARES Act, among other things, includes provisions for an elective five-year carryback of NOLs generated in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2021. Taxpayers may elect to relinquish the entire five-year carryback period with respect to a particular year's NOL, with the election being irrevocable once made. In addition, the 80% limitation on NOL deductions arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017, has temporarily been pushed to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020.

As of December 31, 2021, the Trust has net operating losses totaling $50,731,288, which were generated prior to January 1, 2018, and are scheduled to expire at various dates through 2037. As of December 31, 2021, the Trust has net operating losses totaling approximately $9,600,000, which were generated after January 1, 2018 and may be used to reduce future taxable income.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the estimated deferred tax liability associated with unrealized gains on investments is approximately $22,000,000 and $21,000,000, respectively.

As disclosed in Note 2 to the special-purpose financial statements, the Trust does not record a provision for (or benefit from) deferred taxes. Accordingly, there is no provision for deferred taxes associated with net operating loss carryforwards, net capital loss carryforwards, or cumulative unrealized gains and losses on investments.

7. Insurance Recoveries

During the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Trust received insurance recoveries from insurers in the amount of $427,200. Under the terms of settlement agreements with certain insurance companies, or under the terms of future settlements negotiated by the Trust, the Trust may be entitled to future insurance recoveries. In accordance with the Trust's accounting policies, such insurance recoveries are recorded as an addition to net assets available for the payment of claims when the funds are received from the insurance companies.

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8. Contingent Liabilities

The Plan Documents (as defined in the Confirmed Plan) subject the Trust to certain reimbursement and indemnification obligations that may result in future claims against the Trust. The probability of such claims cannot be reasonably determined. Accordingly, no associated liability has been recorded in the accompanying special-purpose financial statements. Such claims, if any, are not expected to be material. The Trust has obtained insurance for purposes of supporting its obligation to indemnify the Trustees.

9. Liability for Asbestos Claims

The settled but unpaid claims liability at December 31, 2021 and 2020, consists of personal injury claims that were settled and approved for payment by the Trust, but unpaid as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. These amounts have been included in personal injury claims expense in the accompanying special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The ultimate number of Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Claims to be filed and the liability for all such claims are uncertain at this time. The net assets available for the payment of claims at December 31, 2021, represents funding available for all Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Claims for which no fixed liability has yet been established. The net assets available for the payment of claims at December 31, 2021, may or may not be sufficient to meet all future obligations of the Trust.

10. Trust Liability Insurance

The Trust purchased liability insurance requiring premiums of $163,977 and $163,631 during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The current policy term extends from December 26, 2020 through December 26, 2021, and was subsequently renewed through December 26, 2022. The Trust's accounting policy is to expense in the current period any amounts that will not be available to pay future Asbestos Personal Injury Trust Claims or expenses of the Trust. Accordingly, the amounts of $163,977 and $163,631 were recorded as deductions in net assets available for the payment of claims during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

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Trustees, Trust Advisory Committee, and Future Claimants' Representative

Fees and expenses of the Trustees, Trust Advisory Committee, and Future Claimants' Representative for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	2021		
	Fees	Expenses	Total
Trustees	$ 542,240	$ 1,626	$ 543,866
Future Claimants' Representative	2,175	-	2,175
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel	39,680	36	39,716
Trust Advisory Committee	1,210	-	1,210
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel	60,894	-	60,894
	$ 646,199	$ 1,662	$ 647,861

	2020		
	Fees	Expenses	Total
Trustees	$ 463,202	$ 7,078	$ 470,280
Future Claimants' Representative	1,425	-	1,425
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel	21,017	453	21,470
Trust Advisory Committee	1,700	145	1,845
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel	33,611	100	33,711
	$ 520,955	$ 7,776	$ 528,731

The above amounts are included in operating expenses in the special-purpose statements of changes in net assets available for the payment of claims for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

11. COVID-19

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus originating in Wuhan, China (the COVID-19 outbreak) and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly contributed to significant volatility in financial markets through the date of issuance of these consolidated special-purpose financial statements. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the operational and logistical processes of organizations. The Trustees, Trust advisors, and management of the Trust continue to monitor the impact of this global situation on the Trust's financial condition and operations. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic and the global responses to curb its spread, the Trust is not able to estimate the long-term effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on its financial condition and operations.

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12. Subsequent Events

The Trust has evaluated its December 31, 2021 special-purpose financial statements for subsequent events through April 28, 2022, the date the special-purpose financial statements were available to be issued. The Trust is not aware of any subsequent events which would require recognition or disclosure in the special-purpose financial statements.

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Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust
Wilmington, Delaware

Our audits of the special-purpose financial statements included in the preceding section of this report were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on those special-purpose statements as a whole. The supplementary information presented in the following section of this report is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the special-purpose financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the special-purpose financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audits of the special-purpose financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the special-purpose financial statements or to the special-purpose financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the special-purpose financial statements as a whole.

BDO USA LLP

April 28, 2022

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Federal-Mogul Asbestos Personal Injury Trust

Supplementary Schedules of Operating Expenses

December 31,	2021	2020
Consulting expenses	$ 2,420,621	$ 2,370,861
General legal fees	2,283,530	2,317,686
Investment advisory and management fees	1,294,367	1,362,047
Trustee fees and expenses	543,866	470,280
Accounting, finance and tax fees	507,565	472,130
Trust liability insurance	163,977	163,631
Trust Advisory Committee Counsel fees and expenses	60,894	33,711
Future Claimants' Representative Counsel fees and expenses	39,716	21,470
Office expenses	30,033	28,841
Other legal fees	18,708	57,750
Trust meetings and expenses	4,075	17,175
Future Claimants' Representative fees and expenses	2,175	1,425
Trust Advisory Committee fees and expenses	1,210	1,845
Total operating expenses	$ 7,370,737	$ 7,318,852

See independent auditor's report on supplementary information.

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asbestosclaims.law/library/13841/40

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re:	)	Chapter 11
	)	
FEDERAL-MOGUL GLOBAL, INC.,	)	Case No. 01-10578 (CSS)
T&N LIMITED, *et al.*,	)	
	)	Jointly Administered

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Kathleen Campbell Davis, of Campbell & Levine, LLC, hereby certify that on April 29, 2022, I caused a copy of the *Notice of Filing of Annual Report and Claims Summary* to be served upon the parties below by electronic mail as shown:

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Dated: April 29, 2022

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