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ATTORNEYS FOR NGC BODILY INJURY TRUST

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
DALLAS DIVISION

In re:	§	
	§	
ASBESTOS CLAIMS MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,	§	Chapter 11
	§	
	§	Case No. 02-37124-SWE-11
Reorganized Debtor	§	

AUDITED ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NGC BODILY INJURY TRUST

COME NOW Anne M. Foreman and Anne M. Ferazzi, the Trustees of the NGC Bodily Injury Trust (the "Trust"), to submit this 2023 Audited Annual Report (the "Report") as required by the NGC Bodily Injury Trust Agreement.[1] The Report is attached hereto as Exhibit "A".

The Report Covers the year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Reporting Period"). Pursuant to the Trust Agreement, the report contains financial statements of the Trust, including without limitation, a balance sheet of the Trust as of the end of the fiscal year and a statement of operations for the fiscal year, audited by a firm of independent public accounts selected by the Trustees.

[1] *See* NGC Bodily Injury Trust Agreement (the "Trust Agreement") Article III, Section 3.02(d)(i)

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WHEREFORE, the Trustees respectfully submit this Report for the Reporting Period covering the year ended December 31, 2023.

DATED: April 17, 2024.

Respectfully submitted,

HAYNES AND BOONE, LLP

By: */s/ Jarom J. Yates*

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ATTORNEYS FOR NGC BODILY INJURY TRUST

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on April 17, 2024, a true and correct copy of the foregoing *Audited Annual Report of the NGC Bodily Injury Trust* was served (i) via United States first class mail upon those persons named below, and (ii) via electronic transmission upon all parties who receive notices in this case through the court's CM/ECF system.

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Jarom J. Yates

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EXHIBIT "A"

Attached

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report

December 31, 2023 and 2022

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees
NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated special-purpose financial statements of NGC Bodily Injury Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity and investments for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated special-purpose financial statements (collectively, the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated net claimants' equity of the Trust as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated changes in net claimants' equity and investments for the years then ended, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the 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 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 our audit opinion.

Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 of the Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Financial Statements are prepared on a special-purpose basis of accounting, which is a basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The special-purpose basis of accounting has been adopted by the Trustees to communicate the amount of net assets presently available to fund current and future claims. As a result, the Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these Financial Statements in accordance with the special-purpose basis of accounting; this includes determining that the special-purpose basis of accounting is an acceptable basis for the preparation of the Financial Statements in these circumstances. Management is also responsible for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the 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 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 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.
- 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 Financial Statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about 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 audits.

Restriction on Use

This report is intended for the information and use of the Trustee, management of the Trust, and for filing with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. Upon filing with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware, the report is a matter of public record, which public filing does not expand the listed specified users.

CohnReznick LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 26, 2024

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Statements of Net Claimants' Equity
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Assets

	2023	2022
Investments, at fair value	$ 196,062,554	$ 213,847,448
Investment income receivable	1,602,984	1,713,094
Prepaid expenses and other assets	192,732	270,545
Income tax receivable	-	491,799
Investment in Trust Services, Inc.	-	27,785
Total assets	$ 197,858,270	$ 216,350,671

Liabilities and Net Claimants' Equity

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 217,000	$ 218,020
Accrual for unpaid asbestos claims	177,508	463,004
Income tax payable	635,002	-
Deferred income taxes	12,264,273	9,051,957
Total liabilities	13,293,783	9,732,981
Net claimants' equity	$ 184,564,487	$ 206,617,690

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Net Claimants' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Additions		
Interest and dividends	$ 4,541,103	$ 3,972,840
Unrealized gain on investments, net	6,930,922	-
Realized gain on investments, net	15,069,808	-
Federal income tax benefit	-	14,513,672
Total additions	26,541,833	18,486,512
Deductions		
Claims expense	38,112,636	11,220,434
Operating and legal expenses	2,303,448	2,759,898
Federal income tax expense	8,178,952	-
Realized loss on investments, net	-	580,399
Unrealized loss on investments, net	-	36,848,546
Total deductions	48,595,036	51,409,277
Decrease in net claimants' equity	(22,053,203)	(32,922,765)
Net claimants' equity, beginning of year	206,617,690	239,540,455
Net claimants' equity, end of year	$ 184,564,487	$ 206,617,690

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Statements of Changes in Investments
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Inflows		
Net earnings from investments	$ 19,748,806	$ 3,106,347
Income tax refunds	-	50,086
Total inflows	19,748,806	3,156,431
Outflows		
Asbestos claim payments	38,398,132	10,575,430
Income tax payments	3,840,000	-
Operating and legal expenses	2,226,490	2,898,267
Total outflows	44,464,622	13,473,697
Net outflows	(24,715,816)	(10,317,266)
Noncash changes		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments	6,930,922	(36,848,546)
Net decrease in investments	(17,784,894)	(47,165,812)
Investments, beginning of year	213,847,448	261,013,260
Investments, end of year	$ 196,062,554	$ 213,847,448

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

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NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 1 - Description of the Trust

General

NGC Bodily Injury Trust (the "Trust") was established on August 6, 2003, pursuant to the Order Confirming the Third Amended Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan") under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code for Asbestos Claims Management Corporation. The Trust was formed to resolve, pursuant to the Plan and Plan documents, the liabilities of National Gypsum Company ("Old NGC"), now known as Asbestos Claims Management Corporation ("ACMC"), successor, by change of name only, to Old NGC, resulting from known and unknown asbestos disease claims ("Asbestos Claims") and the then pending litigation related to such claims. Pursuant to the Plan, upon the formation of the Trust, the assets and liabilities of the NGC settlement Trust (the "Old Trust") were transferred to the Trust.

The purpose of the Trust is to use all assets of the Trust to pay allowed Asbestos Claims and the operating costs of the Trust pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement and the Plan. The Trust is mandated to provide substantially equivalent treatment to holders of allowed current and future Asbestos Claims. The Trustees of the Trust are responsible for administering the Asbestos Claims resolution process pursuant to the Trust's Claims Resolution Procedures (the "CRP") and managing the assets held by the Trust to fund its Asbestos Claim liabilities and operating costs.

Termination

The Trust Agreement (section 8.02(a)) provides that the Trust shall automatically terminate on the date (the "Termination Date") ninety (90) days after the first to occur of the following events:

- All Asbestos Claims duly filed with the Trust have been liquidated and settled or otherwise resolved, and twelve consecutive months have elapsed during which no new Asbestos Claim has been filed with the Trust, provided, that if the Trustees, in their reasonable discretion, determine during such 90-day period that it is likely that new Asbestos Claims will subsequently be filed, then the Trust shall not terminate;

- If the Trustees have procured and have in place irrevocable insurance policies or other appropriate arrangements and have established claims handling agreements and other necessary arrangements with suitable third parties adequate to discharge all expected remaining obligations and expenses of the Trust in a manner consistent with this Trust Agreement, the date on which the Bankruptcy Court enters an order approving such insurance and other arrangements;

- If, in the judgment of at least two of the three Trustees, with the consent of the TAC and the Legal Representative (subject to section 6.08(b)), the continued administration of the Trust is uneconomic or inimical to the best interests of the Persons holding Asbestos Claims; or

- Twenty-one (21) years less ninety-one (91) days pass after the death of the last survivor of all the descendants of George W. Bush living on the date hereof.

On the Termination Date, after payment of all of the Trust's liabilities have been provided for, all remaining assets of the Trust shall be applied to such charitable purposes as the Trustees in their reasonable discretion shall determine, which charitable purposes, if practicable, shall be related to the treatment of, research regarding, or payment of claims related to asbestos-caused disorders.

NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 2 - Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

The Trust's special-purpose consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") are prepared using special-purpose accounting methods adopted by the Trustees, which differs from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The special-purpose basis of accounting was applied in order to communicate to the beneficiaries of the Trust the amount of net assets presently available to fund current and future claims. Since the accompanying Financial Statements and transactions are not based upon GAAP, accounting treatment applied by other parties for these same transactions may differ as to timing and amount. The significant differences from GAAP and the special purpose basis of accounting are as follows:

- The Financial Statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except as otherwise described herein.
- Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at cost and included in investments.
- The accrual for unpaid asbestos claims reflected in the consolidated special-purpose statement of net claimants' equity represents accepted but unpaid claims. No liability is recorded for future claim filings and filed claims on which no acceptance has been received. Net claimants' equity represents funding available to pay present and future claims on which no fixed liability has been recorded. Under GAAP, a liability would be recorded for an estimate of the amount to be paid for claims that have been incurred but not reported and for those claims that have been submitted but not yet approved for payment by the Trust.
- These Financial Statements do not include a statement of cash flows. The Financial Statements include a consolidated special-purpose statement of changes in investments. This statement represents the various inflows and outflows of cash during the reporting periods in order to reconcile the changes in investments, at fair value, from the beginning to the end of the respective year on the cash basis.
- The Trust has recorded its Investment in Trust Services, Inc. ("TSI") at historical cost. Under GAAP, the investment would be treated differently. See Note 6.
- These Financial Statements do not include a debt maturity schedule as required under GAAP.

Consolidation

The accompanying Financial Statements include the Trust and its wholly-owned subsidiary, ACMC. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Subsequent events

The Trust has evaluated events and transactions subsequent to the date of the Financial Statements for matters requiring recognition or disclosure in the Financial Statements. The accompanying Financial Statements consider events through March 26, 2024, the date on which the Financial Statements were available to be issued.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Trust considers all highly-liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

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Investments
Investments are measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded as increases or decreases to the fund balance (deficit). The Trust records securities transactions on a trade-date basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest is recorded on an accrual basis. All investments are considered to be available for sale.

Fair value of investments
The Trust measures its investments at fair value, according to a hierarchy of valuation techniques. See Note 5. The following are the levels of the hierarchy and a brief description of the type of valuation information ("inputs") that qualifies an investment for each level:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Inputs other than Level 1 that are based on observable market data. These include: quoted prices for similar assets in active markets, quoted prices for identical assets in inactive markets, inputs that are observable that are not prices (such as interest rates, credit risks, etc.) and inputs that are derived from or corroborated by observable markets.

Level 3 - Developed from unobservable data, reflecting the investment manager's assumptions.

When quoted prices in active markets for identical assets are available, these quoted market prices are used to determine the fair value of financial assets and classify these assets as Level 1. In other cases where a quoted market price for identical assets in an active market is either not available or not observable, fair value is estimated using valuation methodologies based on available and observable market information or a matrix pricing model. These financial assets would then be classified as Level 2. If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined using broker quotes or an internal analysis of each investment's financial performance and cash flow projections. In these instances, financial assets will be classified based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the valuation. Thus, financial assets may be classified in Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that may be readily available.

From time to time, the Trust may hold investments where there is no active market, or the market is dislocated. When determining the fair value of such investments the valuation depends on facts and circumstances requiring significant management judgment. It is acceptable to use inputs based on management estimates or assumptions, or for management to make adjustments to observable inputs to determine fair value when markets are not active and relevant observable inputs are not available.

Net claimants' equity
The net claimants' equity is available for (i) the payments of allowed Asbestos Claims and (ii) operational expenses of the Trust.

Insurance proceeds and insurance settlements receivable
All, or a portion of, future proceeds to be paid to the Trust through the execution of a settlement agreement with the insurer will be recognized as an accrued receivable if and when all of the following conditions are met:

- The Trust has obtained an executed copy of the settlement agreement.

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- Future payments due to the Trust are in settlement of policies that have been previously billed and exhausted by claims incurred by the Trust (a pro-rata allocation will be used for agreements involving multiple policies and policies not billed and exhausted).

- The future claims paying ability of the insurer is deemed to be collectable, and the insurer holds a Standard & Poor's rating of AA- or better.

Unless the unpaid amounts due under an insurance settlement qualify as accrued receivables, future payments will be recognized on a cash (as received) basis in the corresponding accounting period.

Claims and claim expenses
Claims and claim expenses are recorded when they become estimable and probable.

Concentration of credit risk
Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Trust to concentrations of credit risk, consist primarily of cash equivalents and investments. The Trust maintains cash equivalents at financial institutions it considers to be of high credit quality. At times, the Trust may have cash deposits in banks that exceed federally insured limits. The Trust has not experienced any losses in such accounts and does not believe it is exposed to any significant risk of loss related to cash.

The Trust's investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the value of investments will occur in the near term and such change could materially affect the value of the Trust's portfolio.

Use of estimates
The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with special-purpose accounting methods described above, requires the Trustees to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of additions and deductions to the net claimants' equity during the reporting periods. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the fair value of investments and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income taxes
Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is established when it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets may not be realized.

The amount of income taxes the Trust pays is subject to ongoing audits by federal authorities. The Trust's estimate of the potential outcome of any uncertain tax issues is subject to management's assessment of relevant risks, facts, and circumstances existing at that time. The Trust uses a more likely than not threshold for financial statement recognition and measurement of tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. To the extent that the Trust's assessment of such tax position changes, the change in estimate is recorded in the period in which the determination is made. The Trust reports tax-related interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense and operating expenses, respectively.

NGC Bodily Injury Trust

Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements
December 31, 2023 and 2022

Note 3 - Claims resolution

The Trust reviews and determines Asbestos Claims in accordance with the CRP. The CRP provides for processing, allowing and disallowing, liquidating and paying all allowed Asbestos Claims as required by the Plan and the Trust Agreement.

Note 4 - Trustees' Advisory Committee and Legal Representative

Pursuant to the Plan and the Trust Agreement, the NGC Bodily Injury Trustees' Advisory Committee ("TAC") was formed. The TAC consists of two attorneys representing Asbestos Disease Claimants. The Legal Representative, appointed to represent unknown Future Asbestos Claimants, is an ex-officio member of the TAC. As required by the Plan and the Trust Agreement, the TAC and Legal Representative consult with the Trustees regarding specific issues affecting the Trust. The Plan documents provide for specific actions for which the Trustees must obtain the consent of the TAC and Legal Representative, subject to Bankruptcy Court approval in the event of a disagreement between the parties.

Note 5 - Investments and fair value measurements

On January 5, 2004, Northern Bank & Trust Company became the Trust's custodian. Following the investment provision of the Trust Agreement and the Investment Policy Statement developed by the Trust's investment consultant and adopted by the Trustees, the assets of the Trust were deployed on January 6, 2004.

The Trust, taking advice from its investment consultants since inception, has continuously monitored and made changes in the allocation of its investments and the investment advisors that manage selected mandates. As of December 31, 2023, the Trust had (i) two fixed income managers, (ii) three equity managers and (iii) a custody bank holding cash.

The Trust had a cumulative net unrealized holding gain on investments of $33,144,215 and $26,213,293 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The estimated fair values of the Trust's investments are as follows as of December 31:

	2023		2022	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,068,038	$ 12,068,038	$ 5,356,411	$ 5,356,411
Debt securities	123,133,351	123,863,743	142,036,293	137,521,290
Equity securities	27,716,950	60,130,773	40,241,451	70,969,747
	$ 162,918,339	$ 196,062,554	$ 187,634,155	$ 213,847,448

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for financial assets measured at fair value, including the general classification of such assets pursuant to the valuation hierarchy.

Cash equivalents
Cash equivalents consist primarily of cash balances and amounts receivable/payable for unsettled securities transactions held/initiated at the clearing brokers of the Trust and money market funds and are carried at cost, which approximates fair value, and are classified as Level 1.

Debt securities
The Trust's investments in debt securities do not have quoted market prices. These fair values are estimated by using pricing models, quoted prices of securities with similar characteristics, or discounted cash flow and are classified with Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy. These Level 2 securities would include U.S. agency securities, mortgage-backed agency securities, obligations of states and political subdivisions and certain corporate, asset-backed, and other securities. In certain cases where there is limited activity or less transparency around inputs to the valuation, these securities could be classified within Level 3 of the valuation hierarchy. Currently, all of the Trust's debt securities are considered to be Level 2 securities.

Equity securities
The Trust's equity securities are classified as Level 1 because these securities are traded in active public markets such as the NYSE or NASDAQ.

Financial assets with changes in fair value that are measured on a recurring basis were as follows at December 31:

	2023			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,068,038	$ -	$ -	$ 12,068,038
Debt securities	-	123,863,743	-	123,863,743
Equity securities	60,130,773	-	-	60,130,773
Total	$ 72,198,811	$ 123,863,743	$ -	$ 196,062,554

	2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,356,411	$ -	$ -	$ 5,356,411
Debt securities	-	137,521,290	-	137,521,290
Equity securities	70,969,747	-	-	70,969,747
Total	$ 76,326,158	$ 137,521,290	$ -	$ 213,847,448

Note 6 - Investment in TSI

The Trust is an owner of Trust Services, Inc. (a Texas corporation) ("TSI"), along with the Fuller-Austin Asbestos Settlement Trust ("FAST"). Currently each owner trust, the Trust and FAST, has a one-half interest in TSI through the ownership of one share of TSI stock each. During 2023, the stockholders of TSI decided to proceed with the liquidation of TSI, and the Trust entered into a comprehensive claims processing and services agreement with a third party. In connection with the proposed liquidation of TSI in 2024, the Trust has adjusted its investment in TSI to zero. The new agreement commenced on September 1, 2023 with an initial term of one year and an automatic two year renewal, unless terminated prior to the initial term. The new agreement provides administrative, financial, investment, and claims processing services.

Prior to the agreement discussed above, the Trust had a comprehensive services agreement with TSI, which provided administrative, financial, investment, and claims processing services to the Trust in exchange for a pro-rata reimbursement of TSI's expenses based on an agreed-upon allocation methodology.

The Trust has recorded expenses with TSI of approximately $812,000 and $1,099,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The Trust had prepaid expenses with TSI of approximately $98,000 and $179,000 as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 7 - Taxation

The Trust reports its income to the Internal Revenue Service as a designated settlement fund which is taxed at the highest rate applicable to trusts under Section 1(e) of the IRC, which is 37% for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The Trust's federal income tax expense (benefit) is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Modified taxable income (loss)	$ 12,710,330	$ (2,328,942)
Tax rate	37%	37%
Tax expense (benefit) generated on modified taxable income (loss)	4,702,822	(861,709)
True up prior year estimates	263,979	(18,000)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	3,212,316	(13,633,963)
Net federal tax expense (benefit)	$ 8,179,117	$ (14,513,672)

The tax effects of temporary differences were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2023	2022
Unrealized gain on investments	$ (12,264,273)	$ (9,698,919)
Net operating loss carryforward	-	646,960
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ (12,264,273)	$ (9,051,959)

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Trust made tax payments of $3,840,000. The Trust has not recognized any income tax liability or expense related to the review of uncertain tax positions.

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