UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re	)	**In Proceedings For A**
	)	**Reorganization Under**
JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION,	)	**Chapter 11**
et al.,	)	
	)	**Case Nos. 82 B 11656 (BRL)**
Debtors.	)	**Through 82 B 11676 (BRL)**
	)	**Inclusive**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF
MANVILLE PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 2023
PURSUANT TO SECTIONS 3.02(d)(i) and (iii)
OF THE TRUST AGREEMENT

The attached Financial Statements for the Period Ending December 31, 2023 with Auditors' Report and the exhibits thereto are filed herewith pursuant to Sections 3.02(d)(i) and (iii) of the Manville Personal Injury Trust Agreement.

Respectfully submitted,

MANVILLE PERSONAL INJURY SETTLEMENT TRUST

By: /s/ Jared S. Garelick

Dated: Falls Church, Virginia
February 28, 2024

Jared S. Garelick
General Counsel
3120 Fairview Park Dr. Ste. 200
Falls Church, Virginia 22042
(703) 204-9300

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Jared S. Garelick, hereby certify that on February 28, 2024, I caused a true and complete copy of the Financial Statements for the Period Ending December 31, 2023 pursuant to Sections 3.02(d)(i) and (iii) of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust Agreement to be served by email or United States mail, to the entities named on the service list annexed hereto.

/s/ Jared S. Garelick
Jared S. Garelick

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Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements
(With Supplementary Information)
and Independent Auditor's Report

December 31, 2023 and 2022

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Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees
Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated special-purpose financial statements of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust and its subsidiary (the "Trust") (a statutory Trust originally created under the laws of the State of New York, and converted to a Delaware statutory trust in 2018), which comprise the consolidated special-purpose statement 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 cash flows 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 financial position of the Trust as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the changes in net claimants' equity and its cash flows 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. 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 a basis for 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 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 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.

Restriction on Use

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

CohnReznick LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 23, 2024

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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

Assets

	2023	2022
Cash equivalents and investments (Note 3)		
Restricted (Note 9)	$ 46,300,000	$ 46,300,000
Unrestricted	551,168,256	524,214,261
Total cash equivalents and investments	597,468,256	570,514,261
Accrued interest and dividend receivables	2,035,622	1,698,929
Deposits and other assets	628,692	1,107,896
Total assets	$ 600,132,570	$ 573,321,086

Liabilities and Net Claimants' Equity

	2023	2022
Liabilities		
Accrued expenses	$ 1,224,789	$ 850,802
Deferred income taxes (Note 10)	40,033,500	32,790,000
Unpaid personal injury claims (Note 5, 7 and Exhibit III)		
Outstanding offers	3,275,327	2,799,166
Settled, not paid	10,948,999	11,053,908
Pro rata adjustment payable	154,355	142,815
Lease commitment payable (Note 6)	2,091,919	2,496,131
Total liabilities	57,728,889	50,132,822
Net claimants' equity (Note 7)	542,403,681	523,188,264
Total liabilities and net claimants' equity	$ 600,132,570	$ 573,321,086

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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

	2023	2022
Net claimants' equity, beginning of year	$ 523,188,264	$ 658,652,533
Additions to net claimants' equity		
Net investment income (Exhibit I)	83,605,147	-
Decrease in outstanding claim offers	-	1,125,675
Decrease in lease commitments payable (Note 6)	404,212	456,580
Total additions	84,009,359	1,582,255
Deductions from net claimants' equity		
Net investment loss (Exhibit I)	-	72,698,547
Net operating expenses (Exhibit II)	3,213,333	2,925,212
Provision for current income taxes	5,736,602	5,244,381
Increase in outstanding claim offers	476,161	-
Personal injury claims settled	55,367,846	56,178,384
Total deductions	64,793,942	137,046,524
Net claimants' equity, end of year	$ 542,403,681	$ 523,188,264

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Consolidated Special-Purpose Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
Cash inflows		
Investment income receipts	$ 13,721,154	$ 11,258,058
Net realized gains on investment securities	28,617,325	26,140,101
Decrease in deposits and other assets	479,204	174,366
Total cash inflows	42,817,683	37,572,525
Cash outflows		
Personal injury claim payments	55,461,215	55,913,053
Disbursements for Trust operating expenses and income taxes	8,686,035	8,451,198
Total cash outflows	64,147,250	64,364,251
Net cash outflows	(21,329,567)	(26,791,726)
Noncash changes		
Net unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities	48,283,562	(129,835,194)
Net increase (decrease) in cash equivalents and investments	26,953,995	(156,626,920)
Cash equivalents and investments, beginning of year	570,514,261	727,141,181
Cash equivalents and investments, end of year	$ 597,468,256	$ 570,514,261

See Notes to Consolidated Special-Purpose Financial Statements.

Note 1 - Description of Trust

The Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Manville Trust"), a Delaware statutory trust as of April 19, 2018, formerly organized pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, with its office in Peekskill, New York, was established pursuant to the Manville Corporation ("Manville" or "JM") Second Amended and Restated Plan of Reorganization (the "Plan"). The Manville Trust was formed to assume Manville's liabilities resulting from pending and potential litigation involving: (i) individuals exposed to asbestos who have manifested asbestos-related diseases or conditions, (ii) individuals exposed to asbestos who have not yet manifested asbestos-related diseases or conditions, and (iii) third-party asbestos-related claims against Manville for indemnification or contribution. Upon consummation of the Plan, the Trust assumed liability for existing and future asbestos health claims. The Manville Trust's funding is dedicated solely to the settlement of asbestos health claims and the related costs thereto, as defined in the Plan. The Manville Trust was consummated on November 28, 1988.

In December 1998, the Manville Trust formed a wholly owned corporation, the Claims Resolution Management Corporation ("CRMC"), to provide the Manville Trust with claim processing and settlement services. Prior to January 1, 1999, the Manville Trust provided its own claim processing and settlement services. CRMC began operations on January 1, 1999 in Fairfax, Virginia and subsequently relocated to Falls Church, Virginia. The accounts of the Manville Trust and CRMC have been consolidated for financial reporting purposes. All significant intercompany balances and transactions between the Manville Trust and CRMC have been eliminated in consolidation.

Manville Trust and CRMC (collectively, the "Trust") was initially funded with cash, Manville securities and insurance settlement proceeds. Since consummation, the Manville Trust has converted the Manville securities to cash and currently holds no Manville securities.

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 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 amount of equity available for payment of 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. These special-purpose accounting methods and the differences from GAAP include the following:

- The Financial Statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except as otherwise described herein.

- The funding received from JM and its liability insurers was recorded directly to net claimants' equity. These funds do not represent income of the Trust. Under GAAP, fundings would be recorded as revenue and recorded upon settlement and assurance of collectability.

- Settlement offers for asbestos health claims are reported as deductions in net claimants' equity and do not represent expenses of the Trust. Under GAAP, settlement offers would be recorded as expenses of the Trust.

- Costs of non-income producing assets, which will be exhausted during the life of the Trust and are not available for satisfying claims, are expensed as they are incurred. These costs include acquisition costs of computer hardware, software, software development, office furniture and leasehold improvements. Under GAAP, payments for fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated or amortized over their useful lives of the assets.

- Future fixed liabilities and contractual obligations entered into by the Trust are recorded directly against net claimants' equity. Accordingly, the future minimum rental commitments outstanding at period end for non-cancelable operating leases, net of any sublease agreements, have been recorded as deductions to net claimants' equity and are shown as a liability in the accompanying consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, liabilities and contractual obligations are recorded over the period that is benefited by the underlying contract or agreement. Operating lease assets and liabilities would be recognized at the lease commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term.

- The liability for unpaid claims reflected in the consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity represents settled but unpaid claims and outstanding settlement offers. Post-Class Action complaint claims' liability is recorded once a settlement offer is made to the claimant (Note 5 and 7) at the amount equal to the expected pro rata payment. No liability is recorded for future claim filings and filed claims on which no settlement offer has been made. 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.

- Investment securities are recorded at fair market value. All interest and dividend income on investment securities, net of investment expenses is included in investment income or loss on the consolidated special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on investment securities are combined and recorded on the consolidated special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, the financial statements would require additional disclosures including the classification of investments into a hierarchy of levels, the basis for those levels, and a schedule outlining movement between the levels among other disclosures.

- Realized gains/losses on investment securities are recorded based on the security's original cost. At the time a security is sold, all previously recorded unrealized gains and losses are reversed and recorded net, as a component of other unrealized gains and losses in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

- The Trust records deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of changes in net claimants' equity. Under GAAP, changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities would be included in the provision for income taxes.

- Revenue earned from claims processing services provided by CRMC to third parties is treated as a reduction of the Trust's net operating expenses (see Exhibit II). Revenue is recorded as services are provided to those third-party customers. Under GAAP, claims processing services would be recorded as revenue as services are provided to those third-party customers.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include commercial paper, short-term bills and notes, and other highly liquid marketable securities. These securities had original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Investments
Investments are stated at estimated fair market value as of the date of the special-purpose financial statements. Fair market value is based on quoted market prices. In some cases the Trust may hold investments for which there is no active market. When determining the fair market value of such investments, the Trust relies upon the valuation by its managers and advisors. Changes in fair market value are recorded as increases or decreases to net claimants' equity. Realized gains and losses are calculated based on the specific identification method. The Trust records transactions on a trade-date basis. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Interest is recorded on the accrual basis. Premiums or discounts on debt securities are amortized or accreted on the effective interest method, and are included in net investment income (loss), net of amortization of premiums on the accompanying special-purpose consolidated statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

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

Income taxes
Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more-likely-than-not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of the changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment. The effect of deferred tax assets and liabilities is reported net of unrealized gains and losses. See Note 10.

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.

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 February 23, 2024, the date on which the Financial Statements were available to be issued.

Note 3 - Cash equivalents and investments

The Trust had a cumulative net unrealized gain on investment securities at fair market value of approximately $266,890,000 and $218,604,000 at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Trust has recorded all of its investment securities at fair market value, as follows:

Restricted

	2023		2022	
Description	Cost	Fair market value	Cost	Fair market value
Cash equivalents	$ 342,786	$ 342,786	$ 114,603	$ 114,603
U.S. Government obligations	12,926,279	12,961,222	9,534,728	9,290,715
Corporate and other debt	16,959,172	16,814,426	21,550,727	20,658,395
Equities - U.S.	3,282,008	16,181,566	4,977,161	16,236,287
Total	$ 33,510,245	$ 46,300,000	$ 36,177,219	$ 46,300,000

Unrestricted

	2023		2022	
Description	Cost	Fair market value	Cost	Fair market value
Cash equivalents	$ 8,393,808	$ 8,393,808	$ 8,865,912	$ 8,865,912
U.S. Government obligations	87,401,363	86,399,384	62,715,787	59,575,546
Corporate and other debt	112,248,641	109,647,448	134,671,473	125,865,965
Equities - U.S.	63,375,606	285,913,672	68,630,606	259,566,466
Equities - International	25,645,227	60,813,944	40,849,598	70,340,372
Total	$ 297,064,645	$ 551,168,256	$ 315,733,376	$ 524,214,261

The Trust invests in two types of derivative financial instruments. Equity index futures are used as strategic substitutions to cost effectively replicate the underlying index of its domestic equity investment fund. At December 31, 2023, the fair market value of these instruments was approximately $1.3 million and is included in investments on the consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity. Foreign currency forwards are utilized for both currency translation purposes and to economically hedge against some of the currency risk inherent in foreign equity issues and are generally for periods up to 90 days. At December 31, 2023, the Trust held $30.8 million in net foreign currency forward contracts. The unrealized gain on these outstanding currency forward contracts of approximately $0.11 million is offset by an equal unrealized loss due to currency exchange on the underlying international securities. These net amounts are recorded in the consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity at December 31, 2023.

The Trust invests in professionally managed portfolios that contain common shares of publicly traded companies, U.S. government obligations, U.S. and international equities, corporate and other debt, and money market funds. Such investments are exposed to various risks such as interest rate, market, and credit risks. Due to the level of risk associated with certain investments securities, it is 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 in the future and the amounts reported in the consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity and consolidated special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

Note 4 - Fixed assets

The cost of non-income producing assets that will be exhausted during the life of the Trust and are not available for satisfying claims are expensed as incurred. Since inception, the cost of fixed assets expensed, net of disposals, include:

	2023	2022
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	$ 322,458	$ 322,430
Acquisition of computer hardware and software	612,649	574,234
Computer software development (e-Claims)	2,361,100	2,361,100
	$ 3,296,207	$ 3,257,764

These items have not been recorded as assets, but rather as direct deductions to net claimants' equity in the accompanying Financial Statements.

Note 5 - Unpaid claims

The Trust distinguishes between claims that were resolved prior to the filing of the class action complaint on November 19, 1990, and claims resolved after the filing of that complaint. Claims resolved prior to the complaint ("Pre-Class Action Claims") were resolved under various payment plans, all of which called for 100% payment of the full liquidated amount without interest over some period of time. However, between July 1990 and February 1995, payments on all claims, except qualified exigent health and hardship claims, were stayed by the courts. By court order on July 22, 1993 (which became final on January 11, 1994), a plan submitted by the Trust was approved to immediately pay, subject to claimant approval, a discounted amount on settled, but unpaid Pre-Class Action Claims, in full satisfaction of these claims. The discount amount taken, based on the claimants who accepted the Trust's discounted offer, was approximately $135 million.

The unpaid liability for the Post-Class Action claims represents outstanding offers made in first-in, first-out ("FIFO") order to claimants eligible for settlement after November 19, 1990. Under the Trust Distribution Process ("TDP") (Note 7), claimants receive an initial pro rata payment equal to a percentage of the liquidated value of their claim. The Trust remains liable for the unpaid portion of the liquidated amount only to the extent that assets are available after paying all claimants the established pro rata share of their claims. The Trust makes these offers electronically for law firms that file their claims electronically ("e-filers"), or by sending an offer letter and a release form for claimants that file their proof of claim on paper. E-filers may accept their offers electronically and the Trust records a settled, but unpaid claim at the time of acceptance, then makes payment upon receipt of an acceptable signed release. Paper filers may accept their offer by submitting an acceptable signed release, upon receipt of which the Trust sends a check. An unpaid claim liability is recorded once an offer is made. The unpaid claim liability remains on the Trust's books until accepted or expiration of the offer after 360 days. Expired offers may be reinstated if the claimant accepts the original offer within two years of offer expiration.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

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

Note 6 - Commitments

CRMC signed a seven-year and seven-month office lease effective October 1, 2015 at a location in Falls Church, Virginia. In October 2018, CRMC signed a lease extension at its current location in Falls Church, Virginia. This lease will expire on September 30, 2028. Future minimum rental commitments under this operating lease, as of December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Year ending December 31,		
2024	$	416,301
2025		428,793
2026		441,651
2027		454,913
2028		350,260
	$	2,091,918

This obligation has been recorded as a liability in the accompanying consolidated special-purpose statements of net claimants' equity.

Note 7 - Net claimants' equity

A class action complaint was filed on behalf of all Trust beneficiaries on November 19, 1990, seeking to restructure the methods by which the Trust administers and pays claims. On July 25, 1994, the parties signed a Stipulation of Settlement that included a revised TDP. The TDP prescribes certain procedures for distributing the Trust's limited assets, including pro rata payments and initial determination of claim value based on scheduled diseases and values. The Court approved the settlement in an order dated January 19, 1995 and the Trust implemented the TDP payment procedures effective February 21, 1995.

Prior to the commencement of the class action in 1990, the Trust filed a motion for a determination that its assets constitute a "limited fund" for purposes of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(1)(B). The Courts adopted the findings of the Special Master that the Trust is a "limited fund". In part, the limited fund finding concludes that there is a substantial probability that estimated future assets of the Trust are and will be insufficient to pay in full all claims that have been and will be asserted against the Trust.

The TDP contains certain procedures for the distribution of the Trust's limited assets. Under the TDP, the Trust forecasts its anticipated annual sources and uses of cash until the last projected future claim has been paid. A pro rata payment percentage is calculated such that the Trust will have no remaining assets or liabilities after the last future claimant receives his/her pro rata share.

Prior to the implementation of the TDP, the Trust conducted its own research and monitored studies prepared by the Courts' appointee regarding the valuation of the Trust's assets and liabilities. Based on this valuation, the TDP provided for an initial 10% payment of the liquidated value of then current and estimated future claims (pro rata payment percentage). As required by the TDP, the Trust has periodically reviewed the values of its projected assets and liabilities to determine whether a revised pro rata payment percentage should be applied. In June 2001, the pro rata percentage was reduced from 10% to 5%.

During the second and third quarters of 2002, the Selected Counsel for the Beneficiaries ("SCB") and Legal Representative of Future Claimants ("Legal Representative") and the Trust met to discuss amending the TDP. As a result of these meetings, in late August 2002, the parties agreed to TDP amendments that are now contained in what is referred to as the "2002 TDP". The 2002 TDP principally changes the categorization criteria and scheduled values for the scheduled diseases.

In January 2008, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved an increase in the pro rata percentage from 5% to 7.5%. This proposed change received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative in early March 2008. Under the TDP, any claimant who received less than the current pro rata percentage is entitled to receive a retroactive payment sufficient to increase their previous payment percentage to the current pro rata percentage. Accordingly, the Trust recorded a liability of $365.7 million for approximately 282,000 personal injury claimants eligible to receive a retroactive payment.

In January 2012, the Trustees amended the 2002 TDP to include a provision requiring the Trust to determine the Maximum Annual Payment ("MAP") amount, which limits the amount of claim payments in any one year based upon its projections of assets and liabilities at the current pro rata percentage. Once the claim payments in any one year reach the annual MAP amount, the Trust ceases claim payments and any unpaid claims are carried over to the next year and placed at the front of the FIFO payment queue.

In August 2014, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 7.5% to 6.25%. This change received the required concurrence of the SCB and Legal Representative.

In November 2016, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 6.25% to 5.1%. This change received the required concurrence of the SCB and Legal Representative. All claimants receiving offers after November 4, 2016, were paid a pro rata percentage of 5.1%.

In late 2019, the Trustees began a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Upon completion of that review, which coincided with a sharp decline in equities markets caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, reducing the value of the Trust's assets, the Trustees proposed a decrease in the pro rata percentage from 5.1% to 4.3%. After the Trust received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative, the decrease took effect on April 28, 2020.

In February 2021, the Trust completed a review of the Trust's projected assets and liabilities. Based upon this review, the Trustees approved on February 15, 2021, an increase in the pro rata percentage from 4.3% to 5.1%. This proposed change received the required concurrence of the SCB and the Legal Representative. Under the TDP, any claimant who received less than the current pro rata percentage is entitled to receive a retroactive payment sufficient to increase their previous payment percentage to the current pro rata percentage. Accordingly, the Trust paid at the end of February 2021 approximately $5.6 million to all the personal injury claimants eligible to receive a retroactive payment. All claimants receiving offers after February 15, 2021 were paid a pro rata percentage of 5.1%.

Note 8 - Employee benefit plans

The Trust established a tax-deferred employee savings plan (the "Benefit Plan") under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code, with an effective date of January 1, 1988. On April 7, 2016, the Benefit Plan was amended and restated as the CRMC Salary Savings and Retirement Plan. The Benefit Plan allows employees to defer a percentage of their salaries within limits set by the Internal Revenue Code with CRMC matching contributions by employees of up to 6% of their salaries. The total employer contributions and expenses under the Benefit Plan were approximately $198,000 and $185,000 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 9 - Restricted cash equivalents and investments

In order to avoid the high costs of director and officer liability insurance (approximately $2.5 million in 1990), the Trust ceased purchasing such insurance in 1991 and, with the approval of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, the Trust established a segregated security fund. Pursuant to this authority, the Trust currently maintains $30 million in a separate escrow account for the purpose of securing the obligation of the Trust to indemnify former and current Trustees. The investment earnings on these escrow accounts accrue to the benefit of the Trust.

Additionally, as a condition of the tax agreement between JM and the Trust discussed in Note 10, the Trust was required to transfer $30 million in cash to an escrow account to secure the payment of its future income tax obligations post settlement of the transaction. The escrow account balance may be increased or decreased over time. As of December 31, 2023, securities with a market value of $53 million were held by an escrow agent, of which $16.3 million is reported as restricted in accordance with the agreement. Any amounts in excess of the escrow amount may be withdrawn from the account by the Trust.

Note 10 - Income taxes

For federal income tax purposes, JM had elected for the qualified assets of the Trust to be taxed as a Designated Settlement Fund ("DSF"). Income and expenses associated with the DSF are taxed in accordance with Section 468B of the Internal Revenue Code, which obligates JM to pay for any federal income tax liability imposed upon the DSF. In addition, pursuant to an agreement between JM and the Trust, JM is obligated to pay for any income tax liability of the Trust. In a subsequent separate agreement between the Trust and JM to facilitate the sale of JM to a third party, JM paid the Trust $90 million to settle the JM obligation to the Trust. In return, the Trust terminated JM's contractual liability for income taxes of the DSF and agreed to indemnify JM with respect to all future income taxes of the Trust and established an escrow fund to secure such indemnification. The statutory income tax rate for this DSF is 15%. As a Delaware domiciled trust, the Trust is not subject to state income taxes. CRMC files separate federal and state corporate income tax returns.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Trust has recorded a net deferred tax liability from net unrealized gains on investment securities of approximately $40 million and $32.8 million, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Trust recorded deferred tax expense (benefit) of approximately $7.2 million and ($19.5) million, respectively, which is included in in net investment income (loss) in the consolidated special-purpose statements of changes in net claimants' equity.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Trust had a net income tax receivable (payable) of approximately ($199,000) and $589,000, respectively. The Trust made cash payments for income taxes of approximately $4.9 million and $5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Note 11 - Proof of claim forms filed

Proof of claim forms filed as December 31, 2023 and 2022 with the Trust are as follows:

	2023	2022
Claims filed	1,121,571	1,105,883
Withdrawn (1)	(109,047)	(108,081)
Expired offers (2)	(1,928)	(2,047)
Active claims	1,010,596	995,755
Settled claims	(998,910)	(983,726)
Claims currently eligible for settlement	11,686	12,029

(1) Principally claims that have received a denial notification and the claim is in an expired status for more than two years. These claims must be refiled to receive a new offer.

(2) Claims that received a Trust offer or denial, but failed to respond within the specified response period, usually 360 days. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, approximately 253 and 160, respectively, of the claims with expired offers are still eligible to accept their original offer with a payment value of $0.65 million and $0.41 million, respectively. All claims with expired offers may be reactivated upon written request by the claimant and will be eligible for a new offer at the end of the FIFO queue.

Supplementary Information

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Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information

To the Trustees
Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

We have audited the special-purpose consolidated financial statements (the "Financial Statements") of the Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust (the "Trust") as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and our report thereon dated February 23, 2024 which expressed an unmodified opinion on the Financial Statements, appears on pages 2 to 3. Our audits were conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the Financial Statements as a whole. The Supplementary Schedules of Consolidated Special-Purpose Investment Income (Loss) and Consolidated Special-Purpose Net Operating Expenses and Schedule of Liquidated Claims are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the 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 Financial Statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the Financial Statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the Financial Statements or to the 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 Financial Statements as a whole.

CohnReznick LLP

Dallas, Texas
February 23, 2024

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedules of Consolidated Special-Purpose Investment Income (Loss)
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Exhibit I

	2023	2022
Investment income (loss)		
Interest	$ 7,968,457	$ 4,968,581
Dividends	6,860,911	7,418,332
Total interest and dividends	14,829,368	12,386,913
Net realized gains	28,617,325	26,140,101
Net unrealized gain (loss), net of the change in deferred income taxes (Note 10)	41,040,061	(110,359,194)
Investment expenses	(881,607)	(866,367)
	$ 83,605,147	$ (72,698,547)

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedules of Consolidated Special-Purpose Net Operating Expenses
Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Exhibit II

	2023	2022
Net operating expenses		
Personnel costs	$ 4,607,271	$ 4,328,050
Office, general and administrative	872,617	788,126
Travel and meetings	10,352	7,793
Board of Trustees	479,220	451,157
Professional fees	318,470	332,159
Net fixed asset purchases	38,443	40,570
Web hosting and other EDP costs	66,075	62,671
Claims processing revenue and other income	(3,179,115)	(3,085,314)
	$ 3,213,333	$ 2,925,212

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedule of Liquidated Claims **Exhibit III**
Since Consummation (November 28, 1988) through December 31, 2023

	Number	Amount	Average
Trust liquidated claims			
Pre-Class Action Complaint			
November 19, 1990 and before			
Full liquidated claim value	27,590	$ 1,187,852,399	
Present value discount (1)	-	(135,306,535)	
Net settlements	27,590	1,052,545,864	
Payments	(27,590)	(1,052,545,864)	$ 38,150
	-	$ -	
Post-Class Action Complaint			
After November 19, 1990			
Offers made a full liquidated amount	972,458	$ 52,919,847,159	
Reduction in claim value (2)	-	(48,761,728,356)	
Net offer amount	972,458	4,158,118,803	
Offers accepted	(971,320)	(4,154,843,477)	$ 4,278
Outstanding offers	1,138	3,275,326	
Offers accepted, not paid	4,619	10,948,999	
Unpaid balance	5,757	$ 14,224,325	
Total Trust liquidated claims	998,910	$ 5,207,389,341	$ 5,213
Manville liquidated claims paid (3)	158	$ 24,946,620	
Co-defendant liquidated claims (4)			
Settlement claim value		$ 95,329,160	
Investment receipts (5)		2,624,732	
Payments		(97,953,892)	
Payable		$ -	

(1) The unpaid liability for Pre-Class Action Complaint claims has been reduced based upon a plan approved by the Courts in January 1994, which requires the Trust to offer to pay a discounted amount in full satisfaction of the unpaid claim amount.

(2) Under the TDP, Post Class Action Complaint claims have been reported at a pro rata percentage of their liquidated value.

(3) Manville Liquidated Claims refers to Liquidated AH Claims (as defined in the Plan), which the Trust has paid pursuant to an order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York dated January 27, 1987.

(4) Number of personal injury claimants not identifiable.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedule of Liquidated Claims **Exhibit III**
Since Consummation (November 28, 1988) through December 31, 2023

(5) Investment receipts of separate investment escrow account established for the sub-class beneficiaries per the Stipulation of Settlement, net of income taxes.

Manville Personal Injury Settlement Trust

Supplementary Schedule of Liquidated Claims
For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

Exhibit III

	Number	Amount	Average
Trust liquidated claims			
Post-Class Action Complaint			
After November 19, 1990 (1)			
Offers outstanding as of December 31, 2023	940	$ 2,799,166	
Net offers made (2)	15,382	55,844,007	
Offers accepted	(15,184)	(55,367,846)	$ 3,646
Offers outstanding as of December 31, 2023	1,138	3,275,327	
Offers accepted, not paid as of December 31, 2023	4,619	10,948,999	
Payable as of December 31, 2023	5,757	$ 14,224,326	
Co-defendant liquidated claims			
Payable as of December 2023		$ -	
Settled 2023		-	
Paid 2023		-	
Payable as of December 31, 2023		$ -	

(1) Under the TDP, Post Class Action Complaint claims have been reported at a pro rata percentage of their liquidated value.

(2) Represents payment offers made during the period net of rejected and expired offers.

See Independent Auditor's Report on Supplementary Information.

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