Risk Factors Comparison 2024-02-29 to 2023-02-28 Form: 10-K

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Crude oil and natural gas prices are volatile and fluctuate in response to a number of factors; Lower prices could reduce the net proceeds payable to the Trust and Trust distributions. The Trust' s monthly distributions are highly dependent upon the prices realized from the sale of crude oil and natural gas and a material decrease in such prices could reduce the amount of cash distributions paid to Unit holders. Crude oil and natural gas prices can fluctuate widely on a month-to- month basis in response to a variety of factors that are beyond the control of the Trust. Factors that contribute to price fluctuation include, among others: • political conditions in major oil producing regions, especially in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, including the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and Israel and Hamas; • worldwide economic and geopolitical conditions; • weather conditions; • trade barriers; • public health concerns, such as COVID-19; • the supply and price of domestic and foreign crude oil or natural gas; • the level of consumer demand; • the price and availability of alternative fuels; • the proximity to, and capacity of, transportation facilities; • the effect of worldwide energy conservation measures and governmental policies and regulatory incentives for investment in non- fossil fuel energy sources; and • the nature and extent of governmental regulation and taxation. When crude oil and natural gas prices decline, the Trust is affected in two ways. First, distributable income from the Royalty Properties is reduced. Second, exploration and development activity by operators on the Royalty Properties may decline as some projects may become uneconomic and are either delayed or eliminated. It is impossible to predict future crude oil and natural gas price movements, and this reduces the predictability of future cash distributions to Unit holders. Trust reserve estimates depend on many assumptions that may prove to be inaccurate, which could cause both estimated reserves and estimated future net revenues to be too high, leading to write- downs of estimated reserves. The value of the Units will depend upon, among other things, the reserves attributable to the Royalty Properties. The calculations of proved reserves and estimating reserves is inherently uncertain. In addition, the estimates of future net revenues are based upon various assumptions regarding future production levels, prices and costs that may prove to be incorrect over time. The accuracy of any reserve estimate is a function of the quality of available data, engineering interpretation and judgment, and the assumptions used regarding the quantities of recoverable crude oil and natural gas and the future prices of crude oil and natural gas. Petroleum engineers consider many factors and make many assumptions in estimating reserves. Those factors and assumptions include: • historical production from the area compared with production rates from similar producing areas; • the effects of governmental regulation; • assumptions about future commodity prices, production and taxes; • the availability of enhanced recovery techniques; and • relationships with landowners, working interest partners, pipeline companies and others. Changes in any of these factors and assumptions can materially change reserve and future net revenue estimates. The Trust' s estimate of reserves and future net revenues is further complicated because the Trust holds an interest in net royalties and overriding royalties and does not own a specific percentage of the crude oil or natural gas reserves. Ultimately, actual production, revenues and expenditures for the Royalty Properties, and therefore actual net proceeds payable to the Trust, will vary from estimates and those variations could be material. Results of drilling, testing and production after the date of those estimates may require substantial downward revisions or write- downs of reserves. The assets of the Trust are depleting assets and, if the operators developing the Royalty Properties do not perform additional development projects, the assets may deplete faster than expected. Eventually, the assets of the Trust will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will cease to receive proceeds from such assets. In addition, a reduction in depletion tax benefits may reduce the market value of the Units. The net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets. The reduction in proved reserve quantities is a common measure of depletion. Projects, which are determined solely by the operator, on the **18** Royalty Properties will affect the quantity of proved reserves and can offset the reduction in proved reserves. If the operators developing the Royalty Properties do not implement additional maintenance and development projects, the future rate of production decline of proved reserves may be higher than the rate currently expected by the Trust. Because the net proceeds payable to the Trust are derived from the sale of depleting assets, the portion of distributions to Unit holders attributable to depletion may be considered a return of capital as opposed to a return on investment. Distributions that are a return of capital will ultimately diminish the depletion tax benefits available to the Unit holders, which could reduce the market value of the Units over time. Eventually, the Royalty Properties will cease to produce in commercial quantities and the Trust will, therefore, cease to receive any distributions of net proceeds therefrom. ~~18The~~ -- **The** market price for the Units may not reflect the value of the royalty interests held by the Trust. The public trading price for the Units tends to be tied to the recent and expected levels of cash distribution on the Units. The amounts available for distribution by the Trust vary in response to numerous factors outside the control of the Trust, including prevailing prices for crude oil and natural gas produced from the Royalty Properties. The market price is not necessarily indicative of the value that the Trust would realize if it sold those Royalty Properties to a third party buyer. In addition, such market price is not necessarily reflective of the fact that since the assets of the Trust are depleting assets, a portion of each cash distribution paid on the Units should be considered by investors as a return of capital, with the remainder being considered as a return on investment. There is no guarantee that distributions made to a Unit holder over the life of these depleting assets will equal or exceed the purchase price paid by the Unit holder. Terrorism ~~and~~ **,** continued hostilities in Eastern Europe and the Middle East **or other military campaigns** could decrease Trust distributions or the market price of the Units. Terrorist attacks and the threat of terrorist attacks, whether domestic or foreign, as well as the military or other actions taken in response, cause instability in the global financial and energy markets. Terrorism, continued hostilities in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, ~~and~~ **or** other sustained military campaigns could adversely affect Trust distributions or the market price of the Units in unpredictable ways, including through the disruption of fuel supplies and markets, increased volatility in crude oil and natural gas prices, or the possibility that the infrastructure on which the operators developing the Royalty Properties rely could be a direct target or an indirect casualty of an act of terror. Government action, policies or regulations designed to discourage production of, reduce demand for, or promote alternatives to oil and natural gas could impact the price of oil and natural gas produced on the Royalty Properties, directly as intended or through unintended consequences. Governments around the world are considering actions intended to reduce GHG emissions by decreasing both the supply of and the demand for oil and natural gas products or **by** ~~promote~~ **promoting** alternatives. These include the adoption of cap and trade regimes, carbon taxes, trade tariffs, minimum renewable usage requirements, restrictive permitting, increased mileage and other efficiency standards, mandates for sales of electric vehicles, mandates for use of specific fuels or technologies, and other incentives or mandates designed to support transitioning to lower-emission energy sources. Political and other actors and their agents also increasingly seek to advance climate change objectives indirectly, such as by seeking to reduce the availability or increase the cost of financing and investment in the oil and gas sector. Depending on how policies are formulated and applied, such policies could impact the ability and costs of the operators of the Royalty Properties to supply products, demand for their products, or the competitiveness of hydrocarbon- based products, which in turn, could reduce royalty income to the Trust. Any policy that increases the costs for operators of the Royalty Properties or ~~decreased~~ **decreases** market prices could have a material impact on the distributable income of the Trust. **The** Trustee may be subject to attempted cybersecurity disruptions from a variety of sources including state- sponsored actors. The Trustee maintains robust cybersecurity protocols including, but not limited to technological capabilities that prevent and detect disruptions; computer workstations and programs protected with passwords and passphrases, as **19** well as employee training throughout the year on ~~banking~~ **financial** regulations and cybersecurity followed up by testing of that knowledge. Other, non- technical protocols include securing of documents and work areas that could contain personal, non- public information **and independent verification of information changes by outside vendors** . If the measures taken to protect against cybersecurity disruptions prove to be insufficient or if proprietary data is otherwise not protected, the Trustee or customers, employees, or third parties could be adversely affected. The Trust is also exposed to potential harm from cybersecurity events that may affect the operations of third- parties, including suppliers, service providers (including providers of cloud- hosting services for our data or applications), and customers. Cybersecurity disruptions could cause physical harm ~~19to~~ **to** people or the environment; damage or destroy assets; compromise business systems; result in proprietary information being altered, lost, or stolen; result in employee, customer, or third- party information being compromised; or otherwise disrupt business operations. The Trust could incur significant costs to remedy the effects of a major cybersecurity disruption in addition to costs in connection with resulting regulatory actions, litigation, or reputational harm. Future royalty income may be subject to risks related to the creditworthiness of third parties. The Trust' s future royalty income may be subject to risks relating to the creditworthiness of the operators of the underlying properties and other purchasers of the crude oil and natural gas produced from the underlying properties, as well as risks associated with fluctuations in the price of crude oil and natural gas. Unit holders and the Trustee have no influence over the operations on, or future development of, the Royalty Properties. Neither the Trustee nor the Unit holders can influence or control the operations on, or future development of, the Royalty Properties. The failure of an operator to conduct its operations, discharge its obligations, deal with regulatory agencies or comply with laws, rules and regulations, including environmental laws and regulations, in a proper manner could have an adverse effect on the net proceeds payable to the Trust. The current operators developing the Royalty Properties are under no obligation to continue operations on the Royalty Properties. Neither the Trustee nor the Unit holders have the right to replace an operator. The operator developing any Royalty Property may abandon the property, thereby terminating the royalties payable to the Trust. The operators developing the Royalty Properties, or any transferee thereof, may abandon any well or property without the consent of the Trust or the Unit holders if they reasonably believe that the well or property can no longer produce in commercially economic quantities. This could result in the termination of the royalties relating to the abandoned well or property. The Royalty Properties can be sold and the Trust would be terminated. The Trustee must sell the Royalty Properties if Unit holders approve the sale or vote to terminate the Trust as described under " Item 1 — Description of the Trust — Voting Rights of Unit Holders " above. The Trustee must also sell the Royalty Properties if they fail to generate net revenue for the Trust of at least $ 2, 000, 000 per year over any consecutive two-year period. Sale of all of the Royalty Properties will terminate the Trust. The net proceeds of any sale will be distributed to the Unit holders. The sale of the remaining Royalty Properties and the termination of the Trust will be taxable events to the Trust Unit holders. Generally, a Trust Unit holder will realize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale and termination of the Trust and his adjusted basis in such Units. Gain or loss realized by a Trust Unit holder who is not a dealer with respect to such Units and who has a holding period for the Units of more than one year will be treated as long- term capital gain or loss except to the extent of any depletion recapture amount, which must be treated as ordinary income. Other federal and state tax issues concerning the Trust are discussed under Item 1 and Notes 2 and 9 to the Trust' s financial statements, which are included herein. Each Trust Unit holder should consult his own tax advisor regarding Trust tax compliance matters, including federal and state tax implications concerning the sale of the Royalty Properties and the termination of the Trust. **20** Unit holders have limited voting rights and have limited ability to enforce the Trust' s rights against the current or future operators developing the Royalty Properties. The voting rights of a Unit holder are more limited than those of stockholders of most public corporations. For example, there is no requirement for annual meetings of Unit holders or for an annual or other periodic re- election of the Trustee. ~~20The~~ -- **The** Trust Agreement and related trust law permit the Trustee and the Trust to take appropriate action against the operators developing the Royalty Properties to compel them to fulfill the terms of the conveyance of the Royalty Properties. If the Trustee does not take appropriate action to enforce provisions of the conveyance, the recourse of the Unit holders would likely be limited to bringing a lawsuit against the Trustee to compel the Trustee to take specified actions. Unit holders probably would not be able to sue any of the operators developing the Royalty

Properties. Financial information of the Trust is not prepared in accordance with GAAP. The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or GAAP. Although this basis of accounting is permitted for royalty trusts by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, the financial statements of the Trust differ from GAAP financial statements because revenues are not accrued in the month of production and cash reserves may be established for specified contingencies and deducted which could not be accrued in GAAP financial statements. The limited liability of the Unit holders is uncertain. The Unit holders are not protected from the liabilities of the Trust to the same extent that a shareholder would be protected from a corporation' s liabilities. The structure of the Trust does not include the interposition of a limited liability entity such as a corporation or limited partnership which would provide further limited liability protection to Unit holders. While the Trustee is liable for any excess liabilities incurred if the Trustee fails to insure that such liabilities are to be satisfied only out of Trust assets, under the laws of Texas, which are unsettled on this point, a holder of Units may be jointly and severally liable for any liability of the Trust if the satisfaction of such liability was not contractually limited to the assets of the Trust and the assets of the Trust and the Trustee are not adequate to satisfy such liability. As a result, Unit holders may be exposed to personal liability. The tax treatment of an investment in Trust Units could be affected by recent and potential legislative changes, possibly on a retroactive basis. U. S. federal tax reform legislation informally known as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the " TCJA ") was enacted December 22, 2017, and makes significant changes to the federal income tax rules applicable to both individuals and entities, including changes to the effective tax rate on a Trust Unit holder' s allocable share of certain income from the Trust. The TCJA is complex, thus, Trust Unit holders should consult their tax advisor regarding the TCJA and its effect on an investment in Trust Units. In addition, President Biden' s administration has generally proposed repealing fossil fuel tax subsidies, which could impact certain tax benefits available to Trust Unit holders. Any modification to the U. S. federal income tax laws or interpretations thereof (including administrative guidance relating to the TCJA) may be applied retroactively and could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. The Trust is unable to predict whether any changes or other proposals will ultimately be enacted, or whether any adverse interpretations will be used. Any such changes or interpretations could negatively impact the value of an investment in the Trust Units. ~~The spread of different variants of the COVID- 19, or the novel coronavirus, and the continually changing measures taken to mitigate the impact of single or multiple waves of the COVID- 19 pandemic, had and may in the future have an adverse effect on the demand for oil and gas and the business and operations of the operators of the Royalty Properties, which in turn could have an adverse effect on Trust distributions. Demand for oil and gas, and the business and operations of the operators of the properties underlying the net profits interests, had and may in the future be adversely impacted by the different variants of the COVID- 19 pandemic and measures being taken to mitigate its impact. As past coronavirus outbreaks and government responses escalated and de-escalated regionally and sporadically, the extent of any future impact on domestic 21sales of crude oil and natural gas remains unknown. The industry experienced a sharp and rapid decline in the demand for crude oil and natural gas as the U. S. and global economy in 2020, and commodity prices, were negatively impacted as economic activity was curtailed in response to the COVID- 19 pandemic, as well as due to other geopolitical factors. At this time, the full extent to which COVID- 19 will negatively impact the global economy and the oil and gas industry in the future is uncertain, but pandemics or other significant public health events will most likely have a material adverse effect on operators' business and financial condition which would likely have an adverse effect on Trust distributions. Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments The Trust has not received any written comments from the Securities and Exchange Commission staff regarding its periodic or current reports under the Act more than 180 days prior to December 31, 2022, which comments remain unresolved. Item 2. Properties. The assets of the Registrant consist principally of the Royalty Properties, which constitute interests in gross production of oil, gas and other minerals free of the costs of production. The Royalty Properties consist of royalty and mineral interests, including landowner' s royalties, overriding royalty interests, minerals (other than executive rights, bonuses and delay rentals), production payments and any other similar, nonparticipatory interest, in certain producing and proved undeveloped oil and gas properties located in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. These properties are represented by approximately 5, 400 tracts of land. Approximately 2, 950 of the tracts are in Oklahoma, 1, 750 in Texas, 330 in Louisiana, 200 in New Mexico, 150 in Mississippi and 12 in Florida. The following table summarizes total developed and proved undeveloped acreage represented by the Royalty Properties at December 31, 2022. Mineral and Royalty State Gross Acres Net Acres Florida 5, 448 Louisiana 244, 391 23, 682 Mississippi 75, 489 9, 713 New Mexico 112, 294 9, 141 Oklahoma 381, 538 67, 558 Texas 1, 273, 132 105, 760 Total 2, 092, 292 216, 551 Detailed information concerning the number of wells on royalty properties is not generally available to the owner of royalty interests. Consequently, the Registrant does not have information that would be disclosed by a company with oil and gas operations, such as an accurate count of the number of wells located on the Royalty Properties, the number of exploratory or development wells drilled on the Royalty Properties during the periods presented by this report, or the number of wells in process or other present activities on the Royalty Properties, and the Registrant cannot readily obtain such information. The Trust owns minerals in six states – Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico and Florida. This gives the Trust exposure within a number of producing basins. The chart below gives the approximate net and gross acres that the Trust owns in the most prominent producing basins within its footprint. This broad exposure means that the Trust minerals are currently producing and under lease in virtually every major active play within these basins. In the Texas Gulf Coast, these plays include the Eagle Ford and Austin Chalk. 22In the East Texas Basin, active plays include the Travis Peak, Bossier and Haynesville. The Mississippi Salt Basin has not been as active lately, but there is still active production from the Hosston. The Anadarko Basin has seen extensive drilling in the Woodford and Mississippian formations in the STACK, SCOOP and MERGE areas. Additional drilling is taking place in the tight gas sands of western Oklahoma and the Texas panhandle. The Arkoma Basin also has Woodford production. A primary area of focus for the industry has been the Permian Basin. Multiple plays are present with some of the more active being the Spraberry, Bone Spring and Wolfcamp formations. The following table summarizes the gross~~

~~/ net acreage by basin represented by the Royalty Properties at December 31, 2022. Acreage by Basin Basin Gross Acres Net Acres Permian 909, 808 43, 300 Anadarko 275, 200 59, 300 Gulf Coast 364, 500 34, 800 East Texas 116, 000 33, 500 Arkoma 92, 200 18, 600 Mississippi Salt 71, 500 9, 300 Various Others 263, 084 17, 751 Total 2, 092, 292 216, 551 Title The conveyances of the Royalty Properties to the Trust covered the royalty and mineral properties located in the six states that were vested in Sabine Corporation on the effective date of the conveyances and that were subject to existing oil, gas and other mineral leases other than properties specifically excluded in the conveyances. Since Sabine Corporation may not have had available to it as a royalty owner information as to whether specific lands in which it owned a royalty interest were subject to an existing lease, minimal amounts of nonproducing royalty properties may also have been conveyed to the Trust. Sabine Corporation did not warrant title to the Royalty Properties either expressly or by implication. Reserves The Registrant has obtained from DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineering consultants, a study of the proved oil and gas reserves attributable as of January 1, 2023 to the Royalty Properties. The following letter report summarizes such reserve study and sets forth information as to the assumptions, qualifications, procedures and other matters relating to such reserve study. Because the only assets of the Trust are the Royalty Properties, the Trustee believes the reserve study provides useful information for Unit holders. There are many uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities and values of proved reserves and in projecting future rates of production. The reserve data set forth herein, although prepared by independent petroleum engineers in a manner customary in the industry, are estimates only, and actual quantities and values of oil and gas are likely to differ from the estimated amounts set forth herein. In addition, the reserve estimates for the Royalty Properties will be affected by future changes in sales prices for oil and gas produced. See Note 8 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 hereof for additional unaudited information regarding the proved oil and gas reserves of the Trust. Other than those filed with the SEC, our estimated reserves have not been filed with or included in any reports to any federal agency. The process of estimating oil and gas reserves is complex and requires significant judgment. As a result, the Trustee has developed internal policies and controls for estimating reserves attributable to the Trust. As described above, the Trust does not have information that would be available to a company with oil and gas operations because detailed information is not generally available to owners of royalty interests. The Trustee gathers production 23information (which information is net to the Trust' s interests in the Royalty Properties) and provides such information to DeGolyer and MacNaughton, who extrapolates from such information estimates of the reserves attributable to the Royalty Properties based on its expertise in the oil and gas fields where the Royalty Properties are situated, as well as publicly available information. The Trust' s policies regarding reserve estimates require proved reserves to be in compliance with the SEC definitions and guidance. DeGolyer and MacNaughton, the independent petroleum engineering consultants who prepared the reserve study, have provided petroleum consulting services for more than 70 years. Dilhan Ilk, Senior Vice President with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, was the primary engineer responsible for the report. Dr. Ilk' s qualifications are set forth in the Certificate of Qualification attached to the letter report below. 24DeGolyer and MacNaughton 5001 Spring Valley Road Suite 800 East Dallas, Texas 75244 February 8, 2023 Argent Trust Company 2911 Turtle Creek Blvd, Suite 850 Dallas, Texas 75219-6291 Ladies and Gentlemen: Pursuant to the request of Sabine Royalty Trust (the Trust), this report of third party presents an independent evaluation, as of January 1, 2023, of the extent and value of the estimated net proved developed producing oil, condensate, natural gas liquids (NGL), and gas reserves of certain properties in which the Trust has represented it holds an interest. This evaluation was completed on February 8, 2023. The properties evaluated herein consist of royalties located in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas. Argent Trust Company acts as trustee of the Trust. Argent Trust Company has represented that these properties account for 100 percent of revenues attributed to royalty interest payments received by the Trust as of January 1, 2023. The net proved developed producing reserves estimates have been prepared in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4 – 10 (a) (1) – (32) of Regulation S – X of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). This report was prepared in accordance with guidelines specified in Item 1202 (a) (8) of Regulation S – K and is to be used for inclusion in certain SEC filings by the Trust. Reserves estimates included herein are expressed as net reserves. Gross reserves are defined as the total estimated petroleum remaining to be produced from these properties after December 31, 2022. Net reserves are defined as that portion of the gross reserves attributable to the interests held by the Trust after deducting all interests held by others. Values for proved developed producing reserves in this report are expressed in terms of future gross revenue, future net revenue, and present worth. Future gross revenue is defined as that revenue which will accrue to the evaluated interests from the production and sale of the estimated net reserves. Future net revenue is calculated by deducting production taxes, ad valorem taxes, and transportation expenses from future gross revenue. Transportation expenses include marketing, processing, and other expenses that are charged to the royalty interests. At the request of the Trust, future income taxes were not taken into account in the preparation of these estimates. Present worth is defined as future net revenue discounted at a discount rate of 10 percent per year compounded monthly over the expected period of realization. Present worth should not be construed as fair market value because no consideration was given to additional factors that influence the prices at which properties are bought and sold. Estimates of reserves and revenue should be regarded only as estimates that may change as further production history and additional information become available. Not only are such estimates based on that information which is currently available, but such estimates are also subject to the uncertainties inherent in the application of judgmental factors in interpreting such information. Information used in the preparation of this report was obtained on behalf of the Trust from Argent Trust Company and from public sources. Additionally, this information includes data supplied by IHS Markit Inc; Copyright 2023 IHS Markit Inc. In the preparation of this report we have relied, without independent verification, upon information furnished by Argent Trust Company with respect to the property interests being evaluated, production from such properties, current costs of operation and development, current prices for production, agreements relating to current and future operations and sale of production, and various other information and data that were accepted as represented. A field examination was not considered necessary for the purposes of this report. 25Definition of Reserves Petroleum reserves included in this report are classified as proved developed producing. Only proved developed~~

~~producing reserves have been evaluated for this report. Producing reserves are those developed reserves expected to be recovered from completion intervals that are open and producing at the time of the estimate. Reserves classifications used in this report are in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4 – 10 (a) (1) – (32) of Regulation S – X of the SEC. Reserves are judged to be economically producible in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions and assuming continuation of current regulatory practices using conventional production methods and equipment. In the analyses of production- decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limit of economic rates of production under existing economic and operating conditions using prices and costs consistent with the effective date of this report, including consideration of changes in existing prices provided only by contractual arrangements but not including escalations based upon future conditions. The petroleum reserves are classified as follows: Proved oil and gas reserves – Proved oil and gas reserves are those quantities of oil and gas, which, by analysis of geoscience and engineering data, can be estimated with reasonable certainty to be economically producible — from a given date forward, from known reservoirs, and under existing economic conditions, operating methods, and government regulations — prior to the time at which contracts providing the right to operate expire, unless evidence indicates that renewal is reasonably certain, regardless of whether deterministic or probabilistic methods are used for the estimation. The project to extract the hydrocarbons must have commenced or the operator must be reasonably certain that it will commence the project within a reasonable time. (i) The area of the reservoir considered as proved includes: (A) The area identified by drilling and limited by fluid contacts, if any, and (B) Adjacent undrilled portions of the reservoir that can, with reasonable certainty, be judged to be continuous with it and to contain economically producible oil or gas on the basis of available geoscience and engineering data. (ii) In the absence of data on fluid contacts, proved quantities in a reservoir are limited by the lowest known hydrocarbons (LKH) as seen in a well penetration unless geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establishes a lower contact with reasonable certainty. (iii) Where direct observation from well penetrations has defined a highest known oil (HKO) elevation and the potential exists for an associated gas cap, proved oil reserves may be assigned in the structurally higher portions of the reservoir only if geoscience, engineering, or performance data and reliable technology establish the higher contact with reasonable certainty. (iv) Reserves which can be produced economically through application of improved recovery techniques (including, but not limited to, fluid injection) are included in the proved classification when: (A) Successful testing by a pilot project in an area of the reservoir with properties no more favorable than in the reservoir as a whole, the operation of an installed program in the reservoir or an analogous reservoir, or other evidence using reliable technology establishes the reasonable certainty of the engineering analysis on which the project or program was based; and (B) The project has been approved for development by all necessary parties and entities, including governmental entities. (v) Existing economic conditions include prices and costs at which economic producibility from a reservoir is to be determined. The price shall be the average price during the 12- month period prior to the ending date of the period covered by the report, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first- day- of- the- month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions. Developed oil and gas reserves – Developed oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that can be expected to be recovered: (i) Through existing wells with existing equipment and operating methods or in which the cost of the required equipment is relatively minor compared to the cost of a new well; and 26 (ii) Through installed extraction equipment and infrastructure operational at the time of the reserves estimate if the extraction is by means not involving a well. Undeveloped oil and gas reserves – Undeveloped oil and gas reserves are reserves of any category that are expected to be recovered from new wells on undrilled acreage, or from existing wells where a relatively major expenditure is required for recompletion. (i) Reserves on undrilled acreage shall be limited to those directly offsetting development spacing areas that are reasonably certain of production when drilled, unless evidence using reliable technology exists that establishes reasonable certainty of economic producibility at greater distances. (ii) Undrilled locations can be classified as having undeveloped reserves only if a development plan has been adopted indicating that they are scheduled to be drilled within five years, unless the specific circumstances justify a longer time. (iii) Under no circumstances shall estimates for undeveloped reserves be attributable to any acreage for which an application of fluid injection or other improved recovery technique is contemplated, unless such techniques have been proved effective by actual projects in the same reservoir or an analogous reservoir, as defined in [section 210. 4 – 10 (a) Definitions], or by other evidence using reliable technology establishing reasonable certainty. Methodology and Procedures Estimates of reserves were prepared by the use of appropriate geologic, petroleum engineering, and evaluation principles and techniques that are in accordance with the reserves definitions of Rules 4 – 10 (a) (1) – (32) of Regulation S – X of the SEC and with practices generally recognized by the petroleum industry as presented in the publication of the Society of Petroleum Engineers entitled " Standards Pertaining to the Estimating and Auditing of Oil and Gas Reserves Information (revised June 2019) Approved by the SPE Board on 25 June 2019. " The method or combination of methods used in the analysis of each reservoir was tempered by experience with similar reservoirs, stage of development, quality and completeness of basic data, and production history. Based on the current stage of field development, production performance, the development plans provided by the Trust, and analyses of areas offsetting existing wells with test or production data, reserves were classified as proved developed producing. For depletion- type reservoirs or those whose performance disclosed a reliable decline in producing- rate trends or other diagnostic characteristics, reserves were estimated by the application of appropriate decline curves or other performance relationships. In the analyses of production- decline curves, reserves were estimated only to the limits of economic production as defined under the Definition of Reserves heading of this report. Because the Trust is unable to provide actual operating expenses for the properties evaluated (since the Trust' s interests are only royalty interests), typical operating expenses, based on our knowledge of the area and / or field operations, were used to determine the economic limits of production. In certain cases, reserves were estimated by incorporating elements of analogy with similar wells or reservoirs for which more complete data were available. Data provided by the Trust from wells drilled through October 30, 2022, and made available for this evaluation were used to prepare the reserves estimates herein. These reserves estimates were based on~~

~~consideration of monthly production data available for certain properties only through October 2022. Estimated cumulative production, as of January 1, 2023, was deducted from the estimated gross ultimate recovery to estimate gross reserves. This required that production be estimated for up to 2 months. Oil and condensate reserves estimated herein are to be recovered by normal field separation. NGL reserves estimated herein include pentanes and heavier fractions (C5) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which consists 27primarily of propane and butane fractions, and are the result of low- temperature plant processing. Oil, condensate, and NGL reserves included in this report are expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl). In these estimates 1 barrel equals 42 United States gallons. For reporting purposes, oil and condensate reserves have been estimated separately and are presented herein as a summed quantity. Gas quantities estimated herein are expressed as sales gas. Sales gas is defined as the total gas to be produced from the reservoirs, measured at the point of delivery, after reduction for fuel usage, flare, and shrinkage resulting from field separation and processing. Gas reserves estimated herein are reported as sales gas. Gas quantities are expressed at a temperature base of 60 degrees Fahrenheit (° F) and at the pressure base of the state in which the quantities are located. Gas quantities included in this report are expressed in millions of cubic feet (MMcf). Gas quantities are identified by the type of reservoir from which the gas will be produced. Nonassociated gas is gas at initial reservoir conditions with no oil present in the reservoir. Associated gas is both gas- cap gas and solution gas. Gas- cap gas is gas at initial reservoir conditions and is in communication with an underlying oil zone. Solution gas is gas dissolved in oil at initial reservoir conditions. Gas quantities estimated herein include both associated and nonassociated gas. The Trust has represented that it holds several thousand individual royalty interests. In view of the small reserves volumes attributable to many of these individual interests, certain of the reserves representing approximately 34 percent of the total net reserves of the properties included herein were summarized by state or area and estimated in the aggregate rather than on a property- by- property basis. Historical records of net production and revenue and our general knowledge of producing characteristics in the areas involved were used in evaluating these grouped properties. Primary Economic Assumptions Revenue values in this report were estimated using initial prices, expenses, and costs provided by Argent Trust Company. Future prices were estimated using guidelines established by the SEC and the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB). The following economic assumptions were used for estimating the revenue values reported herein: Oil, Condensate, and NGL Prices The oil, condensate, and NGL prices were based on a reference price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first- day- of- the- month price for each month within the 12- month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual agreements. Differentials to a West Texas Intermediate oil reference price of $ 94. 14 per barrel were based on royalty receipts received by the Trust, as provided by Argent Trust Company. The prices were held constant thereafter. The volume- weighted average prices attributable to the estimated proved developed producing reserves over the lives of the properties were $ 91. 29 per barrel of oil and condensate and $ 35. 45 per barrel of NGL. Gas Prices The gas prices were based on a reference price, calculated as the unweighted arithmetic average of the first- day- of- the- month price for each month within the 12- month period prior to the end of the reporting period, unless prices are defined by contractual agreements. Differentials to the Henry Hub gas reference price of $ 6. 40 per million Btu were based on royalty receipts received by the Trust, as provided by Argent Trust Company. The prices were held constant thereafter. Btu factors provided by Argent Trust Company were used to convert prices from dollars per million Btu to dollars per thousand cubic feet. The volume- weighted average price attributable to the estimated proved developed producing reserves over the lives of the properties was $ 5. 682 per thousand cubic feet of gas. 28Production and Ad Valorem Taxes Production taxes were calculated using rates provided by Argent Trust Company, including, where appropriate, abatements for enhanced recovery programs. Ad valorem taxes were calculated using rates provided by Argent Trust Company based on recent payments by the Trust. Operating Expenses, Capital Costs, and Abandonment Costs The properties evaluated are royalties. Therefore, no operating expenses, capital costs, or abandonment costs are incurred. Because the Trust is unable to provide actual operating expenses for the properties evaluated, typical operating expenses, based on our knowledge of the area and / or field operations, were used to determine the economic limits of production. Several properties incur additional expenses related to transportation, marketing, processing, and other expenses that are charged to the royalty interests. These expenses are reported as transportation expenses. These expenses were not adjusted for inflation. In our opinion, the information relating to estimated proved developed producing reserves, estimated future net revenue from proved developed producing reserves, and present worth of estimated future net revenue from proved developed producing reserves of oil, condensate, NGL, and gas contained in this report has been prepared in accordance with Paragraphs 932- 235- 50- 4, 932- 235- 50- 6, 932- 235- 50- 7, 932- 235- 50- 9, 932- 235- 50- 30, and 932- 235- 50- 31 (a), (b), and (e) of the Accounting Standards Update 932- 235- 50, Extractive Industries – Oil and Gas (Topic 932): Oil and Gas Reserve Estimation and Disclosures (January 2010) of the FASB and Rules 4 – 10 (a) (1) – (32) of Regulation S – X and Rules 302 (b), 1201, and 1202 (a) (1), (2), (3), (4), (8) of Regulation S – K of the SEC; provided, however, that (i) future income tax expenses have not been taken into account in estimating the future net revenue and present worth values set forth herein and (ii) estimates of the proved developed producing reserves are not presented at the beginning of the year. To the extent the above- enumerated rules, regulations, and statements require determinations of an accounting or legal nature, we, as engineers, are necessarily unable to express an opinion as to whether the above- described information is in accordance therewith or sufficient therefor. Summary of Conclusions DeGolyer and MacNaughton has performed an independent evaluation of the extent and value of the estimated net proved oil, condensate, NGL, and gas reserves of certain properties in which the Trust has represented it holds an interest. The estimated net proved developed producing reserves, as of January 1, 2023, of the properties evaluated herein were based on the definition of proved developed reserves of the SEC and are summarized by state as follows, expressed in thousands of barrels (Mbbl) and millions of cubic feet (MMcf): Estimated by DeGolyer and MacNaughtonNet Proved Developed Producing Reservesas of January 1, 2023 State Oil andCondensate (Mbbl) NGL (Mbbl) TotalLiquids (Mbbl) SalesGas (MMcf) Florida Louisiana Mississippi New Mexico Oklahoma 9, 917 Texas 3, 869 1, 116 4, 984 35, 987 Total 4, 660 1, 300 5, 959 47, 384 29The estimated future revenue to be derived from the production and sale of the net proved developed producing reserves, as of January 1, 2023, of the~~

~~properties evaluated using the guidelines established by the SEC is summarized as follows, expressed in thousands of dollars (M $): ProvedDevelopedProducing (M $) Future Gross Revenue 740, 695 Production Taxes 39, 051 Ad Valorem Taxes 28, 444 Transportation Expenses 15, 253 Future Net Revenue 657, 947 Present Worth at 10 Percent 327, 149 Note: Future income taxes have not been taken into account in the preparation of these estimates. While the oil and gas industry may be subject to regulatory changes from time to time that could affect an industry participant' s ability to recover its reserves, we are not aware of any such governmental actions which would restrict the recovery of the January 1, 2023, estimated reserves. DeGolyer and MacNaughton is an independent petroleum engineering consulting firm that has been providing petroleum consulting services throughout the world since 1936. DeGolyer and MacNaughton does not have any financial interest, including stock ownership, in the Trust. Our fees were not contingent on the results of our evaluation. This report has been prepared at the request of the Trust. DeGolyer and MacNaughton has used all assumptions, data, procedures, and methods that it considers necessary and appropriate to prepare this report. Submitted, \ s \ DeGolyer and MacNaughton DeGOLYER and MacNAUGHTON Texas Registered Engineering Firm F- 716 \ s \ Dilhan Ilk Dilhan Ilk, P. E. { SEAL } Executive Vice President DeGolyer and MacNaughton 30CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATION I, Dilhan Ilk, Petroleum Engineer with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, 5001 Spring Valley Road, Suite 800 East, Dallas, Texas, 75244 U. S. A., hereby certify: 1. That I am an Executive Vice President with DeGolyer and MacNaughton, which firm did prepare this report of third party addressed to Argent Trust Company dated February 8, 2023, and that I, as Executive Vice President, was responsible for the preparation of this report of third party. 2. That I attended Istanbul Technical University, and that I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering in the year 2003, a Master of Science degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A & M University in 2005, and a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Petroleum Engineering from Texas A & M University in 2010; that I am a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Texas; that I am a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers; and that I have in excess of 12 years of experience in oil and gas reservoir studies and reserves evaluations. \ s \ Dilhan Ilk Dilhan Ilk, P. E. { SEAL } Executive Vice President DeGolyer and MacNaughton 31There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in projecting the future rates of production and timing of development. The preceding reserve data in the letter regarding the study represent estimates only and should not be construed to be exact. The estimated present worth of future net revenue amounts shown by the study should not be construed as the current fair market value of the estimated oil and gas reserves since a market value determination would include many additional factors. Reserve estimates may be adjusted from time to time as more accurate information on the volume or recoverability of existing reserves becomes available. Actual reserve quantities do not change, however, except through production. The Trust continues to own only the Royalty Properties that were initially transferred to the Trust at the time of its creation and is prohibited by the Trust Agreement from acquiring additional oil and gas interests. The future net revenue shown by the study has not been reduced for administrative costs and expenses of the Trust in future years. The costs and expenses of the Trust may increase in future years, depending on the amount of income from the Royalty Properties, increases in the Trustee' s fees (including escrow agent fees) and expenses, accounting, engineering, legal and other professional fees, and other factors. It is expected that the costs and expenses of the Trust in 2023 will be approximately $ 3, 600, 000. The present value of future net revenue of the Trust' s proved developed reserves increased from $ 207, 073, 331 at January 1, 2022 to $ 327, 149, 176 at January 1, 2023. This increase resulted primarily from the commodity prices used in the calculation of such amount, from an average price of $ 63. 57 per barrel of oil, $ 22.~~ 21 ~~per barrel of NGL and $ 3. 224 per Mcf of gas at January 1, 2022 to an average price of $ 91. 29 per barrel of oil, $ 35. 45 per barrel of NGL and $ 5. 682 per Mcf of gas at January 1, 2023. Subsequent to year end, the price of both oil and gas continued to fluctuate, giving rise to a correlating adjustment of the respective standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows. As of February 13, 2023, NYMEX posted oil prices were approximately $ 80. 14 per barrel, which compared to the average posted price of $ 94. 14 per barrel, used to calculate the worth of future net revenue of the Trust' s proved developed reserves, would result in a decrease in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for oil. As of February 13, 2023, NYMEX posted gas prices were $ 2. 42 per million British thermal units. The use of such price, as compared to the average posted price of $ 3. 91 per million British thermal units, used to calculate future net revenue for the Trust' s proved developed reserves would result in a decrease in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for gas. The volatile nature of the world energy markets makes it difficult to estimate future prices of oil and gas. The prices obtained for oil and gas depend upon numerous factors, none of which is within the Trustee' s control, including the domestic and foreign supply of oil and gas and the price of foreign imports, market demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, the availability of pipeline capacity, instability in oil- producing regions and the effect of governmental regulations. Item 3. Legal Proceedings. There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Registrant is a party or of which any of its property is the subject. Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures. Not applicable. 32PART II Item 5. Market for Registrant' s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities. The Units are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol " SBR. " At February 8, 2023, there were 14, 579, 345 Units outstanding and approximately 914 Unit holders of record. The Trust does not maintain any equity compensation plans. The Trust did not repurchase any Units during the period covered by this report. Item 6. [Reserved] Item 7. Trustee' s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Liquidity and Capital Resources Sabine Royalty Trust (the " Trust ") makes monthly distributions to its Unit holders of the excess of the preceding month' s revenues received over expenses incurred. Upon receipt, royalty income is invested in short- term investments until its subsequent distribution. In accordance with the Trust Agreement, the Trust' s only long- term assets consist of royalty interests in producing oil and gas properties. Although the Trust is permitted to borrow funds if necessary to continue its operations, borrowings are not anticipated in the foreseeable future. Accordingly the Trust is dependent on its operations to generate excess cash flows utilized in making distributions. These operating cash flows are largely dependent on such factors as oil and gas prices and production volumes, which are influenced by many factors beyond the control of the Trust. As a royalty owner, the Trust does not have access to certain types of information that would be~~

disclosed by a company with oil and gas operations. See " Item 2. Properties " for a discussion of the types of information not available to the Trust. The amount to be distributed to Unit holders (" Monthly Income Amount ") is determined on a monthly basis. The Monthly Income Amount is an amount equal to the sum of cash received by the Trust during a monthly period (the period commencing on the day after a monthly record date and continuing through and including the next succeeding monthly record date) attributable to the Royalty Properties, any reduction in cash reserves and any other cash receipts of the Trust, including interest, reduced by the sum of liabilities paid and any increase in cash reserves. Unit holders of record as of the monthly record date (the 15th day of each calendar month, except in limited circumstances) are entitled to have distributed to them the calculated Monthly Income Amount for such month on or before 10 business days after the monthly record date. The Monthly Income Amount per Unit is declared by the Trust no later than 10 days prior to the monthly record date. The cash received by the Trust is primarily from purchasers of the Trust' s oil and gas production and consists of gross sales of production less applicable severance taxes. Results of Operations Distributable income consists of royalty income plus interest income plus any decrease in cash reserves established by the Trustee less general and administrative expenses of the Trust less any increase in cash reserves established by the Trustee. The Trust' s royalty income represents payments received during a particular time period for oil and gas production from the Trust' s properties. Because of various factors which influence the timing of the Trust' s receipt of payments, royalty income for any particular time period will usually include payments for oil and gas produced in prior periods. The price and volume figures that follow represent the volumes and prices for which the Trust received payment during 2020, 2021 and 2022. Royalty income during 2022 increased approximately $ 64, 845, 000, or 106. 5 percent, compared to 2021 royalty income, which had increased approximately $ 24, 571, 000, or 67. 6 percent, from 2020 royalty income. 33Revenues generated by sales of oil and gas increased in 2022 from 2021 as a result of higher oil and gas prices ($ 48. 3 million) and increased production of natural gas ($ 24. 0 million); offset somewhat by decreased oil production volumes ($ 2. 1 million) and higher operating expenses and taxes ($ 5. 3 million). Gas volumes increased from 10, 070, 366 thousand cubic feet (" Mcf ") in 2021 to 14, 092, 037 Mcf in 2022 after increasing from 8, 015, 576 Mcf in 2020. The average price per Mcf of gas received by the Trust increased from $ 3. 20 in 2021 to $ 5. 96 in 2022 after increasing from $ 1. 70 in 2020. The COVID- 19 pandemic that hit in March 2020 and the subsequent sharp decrease in demand due to lockdowns worldwide pushed the price of natural gas to historic lows. The restrictions in activity through the rest of 2020 and the economic uncertainty that went with it continued to put pressure on natural gas prices. When the lockdowns began to ease in 2021, the subsequent rise in demand allowed natural gas prices to rise. Cold weather in the last quarter of 2021 also contributed to higher prices. In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and the resulting uncertainty due to the war and sanctions imposed on Russia drove the price of natural gas up significantly, peaking in the summer. Once international markets absorbed the effects of Russia' s inability to sell gas to the EU and other countries, the price of natural gas began to ease somewhat. Oil volumes sold decreased to 608, 140 barrels (" Bbls ") in 2022 from 631, 660 Bbls in 2021 after decreasing from 700, 177 Bbls in 2020. The average sales price of oil increased to $ 90. 41 per Bbl in 2022, from $ 57. 95 per Bbl in 2021 after increasing from $ 41. 63 per Bbl in 2020. For the first two months of 2020, oil prices were high until COVID- 19 was discovered in the U. S. in March. The subsequent lockdowns led to a steep decrease in demand, causing the spot price of oil briefly to go negative. The price of oil recovered somewhat in the third and fourth quarters of 2020 as restrictions began to ease. This price recovery continued throughout 2021 as COVID restrictions continued to be eased around the U. S., resulting in an increase in the demand of oil. In February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and the uncertainty of war and the sanctions that were imposed on Russia drove the price of oil to historic levels where they peaked in June. The price continued to stay somewhat elevated through the end of the year, albeit not as high as in the summer. Louis Werner Sawmill Audit and Review During 2021- 2022, significant activity was initiated by operators to drill and bring to production over 30 horizontal wells in the Haynesville shale play in the Panola County leases. This resulted in over 9 bcf of gas being produced, generating $ 33. 3 million of net revenue to the Trust. Additional audit and review of ownerships in Panola County resulted in an additional $ 345, 000 of revenue to be correctly paid to the Trust. These reviews will continue, however, it is considered to be complete at this time. Interest income was approximately $ 232, 000 in 2022, which had increased from approximately $ 6, 000 in 2021, which had decreased from approximately $ 31, 000 in 2020. Changes in interest income are the result of changes in interest rates and funds available for investment. General and administrative expenses increased to approximately $ 3, 287, 400 in 2022 from approximately $ 3, 054, 000 in 2021. This increase was caused mainly by increases in legal and professional services of approximately $ 329, 900 and an increase in revenue processing of approximately $ 117, 900. These increases were offset somewhat by decreases due to the timing of payment of expenses to digitize certain permanent files of approximately $ 174, 900, a decrease in the Escrow Agent / Trustee fees of approximately $ 46, 600 and a decrease in Unitholder services of approximately $ 3, 400. General and administrative expenses decreased to approximately $ 3, 054, 000 in 2021 from approximately $ 3, 057, 000 in 2020. This is caused mainly by a decrease of approximately $ 118, 000 in revenue processing. This decrease was partially offset by increases in Unitholder services of approximately $ 42, 800, an increase in the expense to digitize certain permanent files of approximately $ 38, 300, Escrow Agent / Trustee fees of approximately $ 26, 300, as well as an increase in oil and gas software fees of approximately $ 16, 000. 34The cash received by the Trust is primarily from purchasers of the Trust' s oil and gas production and consists of gross sales of production less applicable severance taxes. In August 2020, the Trust received a refund of $ 122, 556 (tax year 2018) from the State of New Mexico and in December 2019, the Trust received a refund of $ 86, 535 (tax year 2017) from the State of New Mexico. These refunds represented taxes that were withheld from the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties and remitted to the State of New Mexico by the applicable payors of such proceeds. Income taxes are not payable by the Trust, but are the responsibility of the individual Unit holders. Therefore, the State of New Mexico refunded the withheld taxes, and the refund was included as royalty income in the Trust' s September 2020 and January 2020 distributions, respectively. The Trust did file tax returns for 2020 and 2021 with the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico requesting refunds. The Trust will file tax returns for 2022 with the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico requesting refunds. The refunds represent

~~taxes that were withheld from the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties and remitted to the State of Oklahoma and the State of New Mexico by the applicable payors of such proceeds. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates The Trust' s financial statements reflect the selection and application of accounting policies that require the Trust to make significant estimates and assumptions. The following are some of the more critical judgement areas in the application of accounting policies that currently affect the Trust' s financial condition and results of operations. 1. Basis of Accounting The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on the following basis and are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America: • Royalty income, net of severance and ad valorem taxes, and interest income are recognized in the month in which amounts are received by either the escrow agent or the Trust, pending verification of ownership and title. • Trust expenses, consisting principally of routine general and administrative costs, include payments made during the accounting period. Expenses are accrued to the extent of amounts that become payable on the next monthly record date following the end of the accounting period. Reserves for liabilities that are contingent or uncertain in amount may also be established if considered necessary. • Royalties that are producing properties are amortized using the unit- of- production method. This amortization is shown as a reduction of Trust corpus. • Distributions to Unit holders are recognized when declared by the Trustee. The financial statements of the Trust differ from financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America because of the following: • Royalty income is recognized in the month received, pending verification of ownership and title, rather than in the month of production. • Expenses other than those expected to be paid on the following monthly record date are not accrued. • Amortization of the royalties is shown as a reduction to Trust corpus and not as a charge to operating results. • Reserves may be established for contingencies that would not be recorded under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This comprehensive basis of accounting other than GAAP corresponds to the accounting permitted for royalty trusts by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as specified by Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 12: E, Financial Statements of Royalty Trusts. 352. Revenue Recognition Revenues from royalty interests are recognized in the period in which amounts are received and verified by the Trust or escrow agent. Royalty income received by the Trust or escrow agent in a given calendar year will generally reflect the proceeds, on an entitlements basis, from natural gas produced for the twelve- month period ended September 30th in that calendar year and from oil produced for the twelve- month period ended October 31st in the same calendar year. 3. Reserve Disclosure The SEC and the Financial Accounting Standards Board requires supplemental disclosures for oil and gas producers based on a standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserve quantities. Under this disclosure, future cash inflows are computed by applying the average prices during the twelve- month period prior to the fiscal year- end, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first- day- of- the- month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions. Future price changes are only considered to the extent provided by contractual arrangements in existence at year end. The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is achieved by using a discount rate of 10 % a year to reflect the timing of future cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves. Numerous uncertainties are inherent in estimating volumes and the value of proved reserves and in projecting future production rates and the timing of development of non- producing reserves. Such reserve estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. The reserves actually recovered and the timing of production may be substantially different from the reserve estimates. See Note 8 of the Notes to Financial Statements in Item 8 hereof for additional information regarding the proved oil and gas reserves of the Trust. Other than those filed with the SEC, our estimated reserves have not been filed with or included in any reports to any federal agency. 4. Contingencies Contingencies related to the Royalty Properties that are unfavorably resolved would generally be reflected by the Trust as reductions to future royalty income payments to the Trust with corresponding reductions to cash distributions to Unit holders. The Trustee is aware of no such items as of December 31, 2022. New Accounting Pronouncements There are no new pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Trust' s financial statements. Off- Balance Sheet Arrangements As stipulated in the Trust Agreement, the Trust is intended to be passive in nature and the Trustee does not have any control over or any responsibility relating to the operation of the Royalty Properties. The Trustee has powers to collect and distribute proceeds received by the Trust and to pay Trust liabilities and expenses, and its actions have been limited to those activities. Therefore, the Trust has not engaged in any off- balance sheet arrangements. Inflation Prices obtained for oil and gas production depend upon numerous factors that are beyond the control of the Trust, including the extent of domestic and foreign production, imports of foreign oil, market demand, domestic and worldwide economic and political conditions, storage capacity and government regulations and tax laws. Prices for both oil and gas have fluctuated between 2020 and 2022. The following table presents the weighted average prices received per year by the Trust: OilPer BBL GasPer Mcf 2022 $ 90. 41 $ 5. 96 2021 57. 95 3. 20 2020 41. 63 1. 70 36Forward- Looking Statements This Annual Report includes " forward- looking statements " within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbor created thereby. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report are forward- looking statements. Such statements include, without limitation, factors affecting the price of oil and natural gas contained in Item 1, " Business, " certain reserve information and other statements contained in Item 2, " Properties, " certain statements regarding the Trust' s financial position, industry conditions and other matters contained in this Item 7. Although the Trustee believes that the expectations reflected in such forward- looking statements are reasonable, such expectations are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties and the Trustee can give no assurance that they will prove correct. There are many factors, none of which is within the Trustee' s control, that may cause such expectations not to be realized, including, among other things, factors identified in this Annual Report affecting oil and gas prices (including, without limitation, the domestic and foreign supply of oil and gas and the price of foreign imports, market demand, the price and availability of alternative fuels, the availability of pipeline capacity, instability in oil- producing regions and the effect of governmental regulations or pandemics), the recoverability of reserves, general economic conditions, actions and policies of petroleum- producing nations and other~~

changes in the domestic and international energy markets and the factors identified in Item 1A, “ Risk Factors ”. Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk. The Trust is a passive entity, and other than the Trust’ s ability to periodically borrow money as necessary to pay expenses, liabilities and obligations of the Trust that cannot be paid out of cash held by the Trust, the Trust is prohibited from engaging in borrowing transactions. The amount of any such borrowings is unlikely to be material to the Trust. The Trust periodically holds short term investments acquired with funds held by the Trust pending distribution to Unit holders and funds held in reserve for the payment of Trust expenses and liabilities. Because of the short- term nature of these borrowings and investments and certain limitations upon the types of such investments which may be held by the Trust, the Trustee believes that the Trust is not subject to any material interest rate risk. The Trust does not engage in transactions in foreign currencies which could expose the Trust or Unit holders to any foreign currency related market risk. The Trust invests in no derivative financial instruments and has no foreign operations or long- term debt instruments. 37Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data. Page Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID Number 410) Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus Statements of Distributable Income Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus Notes to Financial Statements All financial statement schedules are omitted as they are inapplicable or the required information has been included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto. 38Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Unit Holders of Sabine Royalty Trust and Argent Trust Company, Trustee Opinion on the Financial Statements We have audited the accompanying statements of assets, liabilities and trust corpus of Sabine Royalty Trust (the Trust) as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “ financial statements ”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the assets, liabilities, and trust corpus of the Trust as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the distributable income and changes in trust corpus for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“ PCAOB ”), the Trust’ s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on criteria established in 2013 Internal Control- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) and our report dated February 28, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, these financial statements were prepared on a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Basis for Opinion These financial statements are the responsibility of the Trustee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Trust in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Trustee, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion. Critical Audit Matters Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined that there are no critical audit matters. / s / WEAVER AND TIDWELL, L. L. P. We have served as the Trust’ s auditor since 2016. Dallas, Texas February 28, 2023 39SABINE ROYALTY TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus December 31, Assets Cash and short- term investments $ 16, 170, 491 $ 16, 187, 221 Royalty interests in oil and gas properties less accumulated amortization of $ 22, 289, 693 (2022) and $ 22, 258, 575 (2021) 112, 492 131, 985 Total $ 16, 282, 983 $ 16, 319, 206 Liabilities and Trust Corpus Trust expenses payable $ 210, 757 $ 246, 150 Other payables (Note 4) 4, 662, 720 1, 167, 691 Total liabilities 4, 873, 477 1, 413, 841 Contingencies (Note 2) Trust Corpus (14, 579, 345 units of beneficial interest authorized and outstanding) 11, 409, 506 14, 905, 365 Total 16, 282, 983 $ 16, 319, 206 Statements of Distributable Income Year Ended December 31, Royalty Income $ 125, 749, 358 60, 904, 253 $ 36, 333, 273 Interest Income 231, 935 5, 815 30, 601 Total 125, 981, 293 60, 910, 068 36, 363, 874 General and administrative expenses (Note 6) 3, 287, 420 3, 054, 186 3, 057, 247 Distributable income $ 122, 693, 873 $ 57, 855, 882 $ 33, 306, 627 Distributable income per unit (Basic and Assuming Dilution) (14, 579, 345 units) (Notes 1, 2) $ 8. 42 $ 3. 97 $ 2. 28 Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus Trust corpus, beginning of year $ 14, 909, 990 $ 3, 987, 564 $ 5, 647, 763 Amortization of royalty interests (24, 118) (24, 118) (25, 237) Distributable income 122, 693, 873 57, 855, 882 33, 306, 627 Distributions to unit holders (Note 3) (126, 170, 239) (46, 909, 338) (34, 941, 589) Trust corpus, end of year $ 11, 409, 506 $ 14, 909, 990 $ 3, 987, 564 Distributions per unit (Note 3) $ 8. 65 $ 3. 22 $ 2. 40 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 40SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 1. Trust Organization and Provisions Sabine Royalty Trust (the “ Trust ”) was established by the Sabine Corporation Royalty Trust Agreement (the “ Trust Agreement ”), made and entered into effective as of December 31, 1982, to receive a distribution from Sabine Corporation (“ Sabine ”) of royalty and mineral interests, including landowner’ s royalties, overriding royalty interests, minerals (other than executive rights, bonuses and delay rentals), production payments and any other similar, nonparticipatory interest, in certain producing and proved undeveloped oil and gas properties located in Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas (the “ Royalty Properties ”). Certificates evidencing units of

~~beneficial interest (the “ Units ”) in the Trust were mailed on December 31, 1982 to Sabine Corporation’ s (“ Sabine ”) shareholders of record on December 23, 1982, on the basis of one Unit for each share of Sabine’ s outstanding common stock. In May 1988, Sabine was acquired by Pacific Enterprises, a California corporation. Through a series of mergers, Sabine was merged into Pacific Enterprises Oil Company (USA) (“ Pacific (USA) ”), a California corporation which in turn was merged and consolidated into Sempra Energy (“ Sempra ”), effective January 1, 1993. As of August 1, 2006, Sempra sold its various interests and rights to Providence Energy Corporation (“ PEC ”). PEC in turn transferred their interests and rights to RJ Holdings, Inc. (“ RJH ”) as of June 1, 2021. This acquisition and the subsequent mergers had no effect on the Units. RJ Holdings, Inc. as successor to Sabine, has assumed by operation of law all of Sabine’ s rights and obligations with respect to the Trust. The Units are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange. In connection with the transfer of the Royalty Properties to the Trust upon its formation, Sabine had reserved to itself all executive rights, including rights to execute leases and to receive bonuses and delay rentals. Through a series of mergers, Sabine was merged into Pacific (USA), a California corporation which in turn was merged and consolidated into Sempra, effective January 1, 1993. In January 1993, Pacific (USA) completed the sale of substantially all its producing oil and gas assets to a third party. The sale did not include executive rights relating to the Royalty Properties, and Pacific (USA)’ s ownership of such rights was not affected by the sale. The wells on the properties conveyed to the Trust are operated by many companies including large, established companies such as BP Amoco, Chevron, ConocoPhillips and ExxonMobil. The Trustee believes these operators utilize the recovery methods best suited for the particular formations on which the properties are located. Argent Trust Company (the “ Trustee ”), acts as trustee of the Trust. The terms of the Trust Agreement provide, among other things, that: • The Trust shall not engage in any business or commercial activity of any kind or acquire assets other than those initially transferred to the Trust. • The Trustee may not sell all or any part of its assets unless approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding Units in which case the sale must be for cash and the proceeds, after satisfying all existing liabilities, promptly distributed to Unit holders. • The Trustee may establish a cash reserve for the payment of any liability that is contingent or uncertain in amount or that otherwise is not currently due and payable. • The Trustee will use reasonable efforts to cause the Trust and the Unit holders to recognize income and expenses on monthly record dates. • The Trustee is authorized to borrow funds to pay liabilities of the Trust provided that such borrowings are repaid in full before any further distributions are made to Unit holders. • The Trustee will make monthly cash distributions to Unit holders of record on the monthly record date (see Note 3). 41SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) On January 9, 2014, Bank of America, N. A. (as successor to InterFirst Bank Dallas, N. A.) gave notice to Unit holders that it was resigning as the Trustee subject to certain conditions including the appointment of Southwest Bank as trustee of the Trust. At a special meeting of Trust Unit holders, the Unit holders approved the appointment of Southwest Bank as successor trustee of the Trust, once Bank of America, N. A.’ s resignation took effect. The effective date of Bank of America, N. A.’ s resignation and the effective date of Southwest Bank’ s appointment as successor trustee was May 30, 2014. Effective October 19, 2017, Simmons First National Corporation (“ SFNC ”) completed its acquisition of First Texas BHC, Inc., the parent company of Southwest Bank. SFNC is the parent of Simmons Bank. SFNC merged Southwest Bank with Simmons Bank effective February 20, 2018. On November 4, 2021, Simmons Bank, as Trustee, announced that it had entered into an agreement with Argent Trust Company (“ Argent ”), pursuant to which Simmons Bank would resign as trustee of the Trust and would nominate Argent as successor trustee of the Trust. At a special meeting of Trust Unit holders, the Unit holders approved the appointment of Argent as successor trustee of the Trust. Simmons Bank’ s resignation as trustee, and Argent’ s appointment as successor trustee, became effective December 30, 2022. The defined term “ Trustee ” as used herein shall refer to Bank of America, N. A. for periods prior to May 30, 2014, shall refer to Southwest Bank for periods from May 30, 2014 through February 19, 2018, shall refer to Simmons Bank for periods from February 20, 2018 through December 29, 2022, and shall refer to Argent for periods on and after December 30, 2022. Because of the passive nature of the Trust and the restrictions and limitations on the powers and activities of the Trustee contained in the Trust Agreement, the Trustee does not consider any of the officers and employees of the Trustee to be “ officers ” or “ executive officers ” of the Trust as such terms are defined under applicable rules and regulations adopted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties are receivable from hundreds of separate payors. In order to facilitate creation of the Trust and to avoid the administrative expense and inconvenience of daily reporting to Unit holders, the conveyances by Sabine of the Royalty Properties located in five of the six states (Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) provided for the execution of an escrow agreement by Sabine and the initial trustee of the Trust, in its capacities as trustee of the Trust and as escrow agent. The conveyances by Sabine of the Royalty Properties located in Louisiana provided for the execution of a substantially identical escrow agreement by Sabine and a Louisiana bank in the capacities of escrow agent and of trustee under the name of Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust. Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust, the sole beneficiary of which is the Trust, was established in order to avoid uncertainty under Louisiana law as to the legality of the Trustee’ s holding record title to the Royalty Properties located in Louisiana. Argent now serves as Trustee of the Sabine Louisiana Royalty Trust, since Louisiana law now permits an out- of-state company to act in this capacity. Therefore, the trust now only has one escrow agent, which is the Trustee, and a single escrow agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the escrow agreement and the conveyances of the properties by Sabine, the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties for each calendar month, and interest thereon, are collected by the escrow agent and are paid to and received by the Trust only on the next monthly record date. The escrow agent has agreed to endeavor to assure that it incurs and pays expenses and fees for each calendar month only on the next monthly record date. The Trust Agreement also provides that the Trustee is to endeavor to assure that income of the Trust will be accrued and received and expenses of the Trust will be incurred and paid only on each monthly record date. Assuming that the escrow agreement is recognized for federal income tax purposes and that the Trustee, as escrow agent is able to control the timing of income and expenses, as stated above, cash and accrual basis Unit holders should be treated as realizing income only on each monthly record date. The Trustee is treating the escrow agreement as effective for tax purposes. However, for financial reporting purposes, royalty and interest~~

~~income are recorded in the calendar month in which the amounts are received by either the escrow agent or the Trust. 42SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) Distributable income as determined for financial reporting purposes for a given quarter will not usually equal the sum of distributions made during that quarter. Rather, distributable income for a given quarter will approximate the sum of the distributions made during the last two months of such quarter and the first month of the next quarter. 2. Accounting Policies Basis of Accounting The financial statements of the Trust are prepared on the following basis and are not intended to present financial position and results of operations in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America: • Royalty income, net of severance and ad valorem taxes, and interest income are recognized in the month in which amounts are received by either the escrow agent or the Trust, pending verification of ownership and title (see Note 1). • Trust expenses, consisting principally of routine general and administrative costs, include payments made during the accounting period. Expenses are accrued to the extent of amounts that become payable on the next monthly record date following the end of the accounting period. Reserves for liabilities that are contingent or uncertain in amount may also be established if considered necessary. • Royalties that are producing properties are amortized using the unit- of- production method. This amortization is shown as a reduction of Trust corpus. • Distributions to Unit holders are recognized when declared by the Trustee (see Note 3). The financial statements of the Trust differ from financial statements prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America because of the following: • Royalty income is recognized in the month received, pending verification of ownership and title, rather than in the month of production. • Expenses other than those expected to be paid on the following monthly record date are not accrued. • Amortization of the royalties is shown as a reduction to Trust corpus and not as a charge to operating results. • Reserves may be established for contingencies that would not be recorded under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America corresponds to the accounting permitted for royalty trusts by the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission, as specified by Staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 12: E, Financial Statements of Royalty Trusts. Revenue Recognition Revenues from royalty interests are recognized in the period in which amounts are received and verified by the Trust or escrow agent. Royalty income received by the Trust or escrow agent in a given calendar year will generally reflect the proceeds, on an entitlements basis, from natural gas produced for the twelve- month period ended September 30th in that calendar year and from oil produced for the twelve- month period ended October 31st in the same calendar year. 43SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) Contingencies Contingencies related to the Royalty Properties that are unfavorably resolved would generally be reflected by the Trust as reductions to future royalty income payments to the Trust with corresponding reductions to cash distributions to Unit holders. The Trustee is aware of no such items as of December 31, 2022. Use of Estimates The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the basis of accounting described above requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses as of and for the reporting periods. Actual results may differ from such estimates. Impairment The Trustee routinely reviews its royalty interests in oil and gas properties for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If an impairment event occurs and it is determined that the carrying value of the Trust' s royalty interests may not be recoverable, an impairment will be recognized as measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the royalty interests exceeds the fair value of these assets, which would likely be measured by discounting projected cash flows. There is no impairment of the assets as of December 31, 2022. New Accounting Pronouncements There are no new pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Trust' s financial statements. Distributable Income Per Unit Basic distributable income per Unit is computed by dividing distributable income by the weighted average Units outstanding. Distributable income per Unit assuming dilution is computed by dividing distributable income by the weighted average number of Units and equivalent Units outstanding. The Trust had no equivalent Units outstanding for any period presented. Therefore, basic distributable income per Unit and distributable income per Unit assuming dilution are the same. Federal Income Taxes The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the Trust is classified as a grantor trust for federal income tax purposes and therefore is not subject to taxation at the trust level. The Unit holders are considered, for federal income tax purposes, to own the Trust' s income and principal as though no trust were in existence. Accordingly, no provision for federal income tax expense has been made in these financial statements. The income of the Trust will be deemed to have been received or accrued by each Unit holder at the time such income is received or accrued by the Trust, which is on the record date following the end of each month, as discussed above in Note 1. Some Trust Units are held by middlemen, as such term is broadly defined in U. S. Treasury Regulations (and includes custodians, nominees, certain joint owners, and brokers holding an interest for a customer in street name, referred to herein collectively as " middlemen "). Therefore, the Trustee considers the Trust to be a non- mortgage widely held fixed investment trust (" WHFIT ") for U. S. federal income tax purposes. Argent, EIN 62- 1437218, 2911 Turtle Creek Blvd., Ste. 850, Dallas, Texas, 75219, telephone number 1- 855- 588- 7839, email address trustee @ sbr- sabine. com, is the representative of the Trust that will provide tax information in accordance 44SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) with applicable U. S. Treasury Regulations governing the information reporting requirements of the Trust as a WHFIT. Tax information is also posted by the Trustee at www. sbr- sabine. com. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the middlemen holding Trust Units on behalf of Unit holders, and not the Trustee of the Trust, are solely responsible for complying with the information reporting requirements under the U. S. Treasury Regulations with respect to such Trust Units, including the issuance of IRS Forms 1099 and certain written tax statements. Unit holders whose Trust Units are held by middlemen should consult with such middlemen regarding the information that will be reported to them by the middlemen with respect to the Trust Units. 3. Distributions to Unit Holders The amount to be distributed to Unit holders (" Monthly Income Amount ") is determined on a monthly basis. The Monthly Income Amount is an amount equal to the sum of cash received by the Trust during a monthly period (the period commencing on the day after a monthly record date and continuing through and including the next~~

succeeding monthly record date) attributable to the Royalty Properties, any reduction in cash reserves and any other cash receipts of the Trust, including interest, reduced by the sum of liabilities paid and any increase in cash reserves. Unit holders of record as of the monthly record date (the 15th day of each calendar month except in limited circumstances) are entitled to have distributed to them the calculated Monthly Income Amount for such month on or before 10 business days after the monthly record date. The Monthly Income Amount per Unit is declared by the Trust no later than 10 days prior to the monthly record date. The cash received by the Trust is primarily from purchasers of the Trust' s oil and gas production and consists of gross sales of production less applicable severance taxes. In August 2020, the Trust received a refund of $ 122, 556 (tax year 2018) from the State of New Mexico and in December 2019, the Trust received a refund of $ 86, 535 (tax year 2017) from the State of New Mexico. These refunds represented taxes that were withheld from the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties and remitted to the State of New Mexico by the applicable payors of such proceeds. Income taxes are not payable by the Trust, but are the responsibility of the individual Unit holders. Therefore, the State of New Mexico refunded the withheld taxes, and the refund was included as royalty income in the Trust' s September 2020 and January 2020 distributions, respectively. The Trust did file tax returns for 2020 and 2021 with the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico requesting refunds. The Trust will file tax returns for 2022 with the States of Oklahoma and New Mexico requesting refunds. The refunds represent taxes that were withheld from the proceeds of production from the Royalty Properties and remitted to the State of Oklahoma and the State of New Mexico by the applicable payors of such proceeds. 4. Other Payables Other payables consist of the following: December 31, Royalty receipts in suspense pending verification of ownership interest or title $ 4, 662, 720 $ 1, 167, 691 The Trustee believes that these amounts represent an ordinary operating condition of the Trust and that they will be paid or released in the normal course of business. 45SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) 5. Subsequent Events Distributions Subsequent to December 31, 2022, the Trust declared the following distributions: Notification Date Monthly Record Date Payment Date Distribution perUnit January 7, 2023 January 17, 2023 January 31, 2023 $ 0. 631510 February 3, 2023 February 14, 2023 February 28, 2023 $ 0. 637300 6. General and Administrative Expenses General and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, were as follows: Trustee' s fee $ 422, 011 $ 433, 662 $ 427, 090 Escrow agent fee paid to Trustee 1, 266, 038 1, 300, 989 1, 281, 263 Professional fees 792, 277 462, 347 458, 220 Unit holders' services fees 395, 359 398, 784 356, 021 Other 411, 735 458, 404 534, 653 Total General and Administrative Expenses 3, 287, 420 3, 054, 186 3, 057, 247 7. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) The following table sets forth the royalty income, distributable income and distributable income per Unit of the Trust for each quarter in the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 (in thousands, except per Unit amounts): 2022 RoyaltyIncome DistributableIncome DistributableIncome per Unit First Quarter $ 23, 930 $ 23, 014 $ 1. 58 Second Quarter 28, 027 27, 308 1. 87 Third Quarter 39, 950 39, 090 2. 68 Fourth Quarter 33, 842 33, 282 2. 29 $ 125, 749 $ 122, 694 $ 8. 42 2021 RoyaltyIncome DistributableIncome DistributableIncome per Unit First Quarter $ 9, 743 $ 8, 959 $ 0. 61 Second Quarter 12, 950 12, 159 0. 84 Third Quarter 14, 487 13, 777 0. 94 Fourth Quarter 23, 724 22, 961 1. 58 $ 60, 904 $ 57, 856 $ 3. 97 46SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) 8. Supplemental Oil and Gas Information (Unaudited) Reserve Quantities Information regarding estimates of the proved oil and gas reserves attributable to the Trust are based on reports prepared by DeGolyer and MacNaughton, independent petroleum engineering consultants. Estimates were prepared in accordance with the guidelines established by the FASB and the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information required by this guidance is not presented because that information is not applicable to the Trust due to its passive nature. Oil and gas reserve quantities (all located in the United States) are estimates based on information available at the time of their preparation. Such estimates are subject to change as additional information becomes available. Reserves actually recovered, and the timing of the production of those reserves, may differ substantially from original estimates. The following schedule presents changes in the Trust' s total proved reserves (in thousands): Oil (Barrels) Gas (Mcf) January 1, 2020 7, 063 35, 421 Revisions of previous statements 11, 194 Production (793) (6, 730) December 31, 2020 6, 330 39, 885 Revisions of previous statements 8, 521 Production (431) (5, 657) December 31, 2021 6, 020 42, 749 Revisions of previous statements 14, 270 Production (438) (9, 635) December 31, 2022 5, 959 47, 384 Estimated quantities of proved developed reserves of oil and gas as of the dates indicated were as follows (in thousands): Oil (Barrels) NGL (Barrels) Gas (Mcf) Proved Developed Reserves: January 1, 2020 5, 170 1, 893 35, 421 December 31, 2020 4, 984 1, 346 39, 885 December 31, 2021 4, 802 1, 219 42, 749 December 31, 2022 4, 660 1, 300 47, 384 Disclosure of a Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows The following is a summary of a standardized measure (in thousands) of discounted future net cash flows related to the Trust' s total proved oil and gas reserve quantities. Information presented is based upon a valuation of proved reserves by using discounted cash flows based upon average posted oil and gas prices ($ 94. 14 per Bbl and $ 3. 91 per MMBtu, respectively) during the twelve- month period prior to the fiscal year- end, determined as an unweighted arithmetic average of the first- day- of- the- month price for each month within such period, unless prices are defined by contractual arrangements, excluding escalations based upon future conditions and severance and ad valorem taxes, if any, and economic conditions, discounted at the required rate of 10 %. As the Trust is not subject to taxation at the trust level, no provision for income taxes has been made in the following disclosure. 47SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) Based on oil and gas product quality and property location, prices received by the Trust were slightly different than the posted prices above resulting in volume weighted average prices attributable to its proved reserves over the lives of the properties of $ 91. 29 per barrel of oil, $ 35. 45 per barrel of NGL, and $ 5. 68 per Mcf. The impact of changes in current prices on reserves could vary significantly from year to year. Accordingly, the information presented below should not be viewed as an estimate of the fair market value of the Trust' s oil and gas properties nor should it be viewed as indicative of any trends. December 31, Future net cash inflows $ 657, 947 $ 414, 216 $ 229, 431 Discount of future net cash flows @ 10 % (330, 798) (207, 143) (108, 662) Standardized measure of discounted future net cash inflows $ 327, 149 $ 207, 073 $ 120, 769 The change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash inflows for the years ended December 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020 is as follows (in thousands): Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, January 1, $ 207, 073 $ 120, 769 $ 158, 710 Royalty income, net of severance and ad valorem taxes (125, 749) (60, 904) (36, 333) Changes in prices, net of related costs 118, 200 99, 865 (47, 720) Revisions of previous estimates and other 106, 918 35, 266 30, 241 Accretion of discount 20, 707 12, 077 15, 871 Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows, December 31, $ 327, 149 $ 207, 073 $ 120, 769 Subsequent to year end, the price of both oil and gas continued to fluctuate, giving rise to a correlating adjustment of the respective standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows. As of February 13, 2023, NYMEX posted oil prices were approximately $ 80. 14 per barrel, which compared to the average posted price of $ 94. 14 per barrel, used to calculate the worth of future net revenue of the Trust' s proved developed reserves, would result in a decrease in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for oil. As of February 13, 2023, NYMEX posted gas prices were $ 2. 42 per million British thermal units. The use of such price, as compared to the average posted price of $ 3. 91 per million British thermal units, used to calculate the future net revenue for the Trust' s proved developed reserves would result in a decrease in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows for gas. 9. State Taxes Texas does not impose an individual income tax. Therefore, no part of the income produced by the Trust is subject to an individual income tax in Texas. However, Texas imposes a franchise tax at a rate of 0. 75 % on gross revenues less certain deductions, as specifically set forth in the Texas franchise tax statutes. Entities subject to tax generally include trusts and most other types of entities having limited liability protection, unless otherwise exempt. Trusts that receive at least 90 % of their federal gross income from designated passive sources, including royalties from mineral properties and other non- operated mineral interest income, and do not receive more than 10 % of their income from operating an active trade or business, are generally exempt from the Texas franchise tax as " passive entities. " The Trust has been and expects to continue to be exempt from Texas franchise tax as a passive entity. 48SABINE ROYALTY TRUST NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS — (Continued) Because the Trust should be exempt from Texas franchise tax at the Trust level as a passive entity, each Unit holder that is a taxable entity under the Texas franchise tax generally will be required to include its share of Trust revenues in its own Texas franchise tax computation. This revenue is sourced to Texas under provisions of the Texas Administrative Code providing that such income is sourced according to the location of the principal place of business of the Trust, which is Texas. Because the Trust distributes all of its net income to Unit holders, it should not be subject to income tax in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi, New Mexico or Oklahoma. While the Trust should not owe tax, Unit holders may have a state filing responsibility in each of those states. Unit holders should consult their own tax advisor regarding state tax requirements, if any, applicable to ownership of Trust Units. * * * * * 49Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure. None. Item 9A. Controls and Procedures. Conclusion Regarding the Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedures The Trustee conducted an evaluation of the Trust' s disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a- 15 (e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Based on this evaluation, the Trustee has concluded that the Trust' s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report. Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting There has not been any change in the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of 2022 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting. Trustee' s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting The Trustee is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rule 13a- 15 (f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting. The Trustee conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework 2013 issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Trustee' s evaluation under the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework 2013, the Trustee concluded that the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2022. The independent registered public accounting firm of Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P., as auditors of the statements of assets, liabilities and trust corpus, and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for the year ended December 31, 2022, has issued an attestation report on the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, which is included herein. 50Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm To the Unit Holders of Sabine Royalty Trust and Argent Trust Company, Trustee Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting We have audited Sabine Royalty Trust (the Trust)' s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022 based on criteria established in 2013 Internal Control- Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, the Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2022, based on the COSO criteria. We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the statements of assets, liabilities, and trust corpus of Sabine Royalty Trust as of December 31, 2022 and 2021 and the related statements of distributable income and changes in trust corpus for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2022, and our report dated February 28, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon. Basis for Opinion The Trustee is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Trustee' s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Trust' s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to Sabine Royalty Trust in accordance with the U. S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and

~~evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting An entity' s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the financial statements. An entity' s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the financial statements, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of the Trustee and directors of the entity; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity' s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. Dallas, Texas February 28, 2023 51Item 9B. Other Information. None. Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections. Not applicable. PART III Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers and Corporate Governance. Directors and Executive Officers. The Registrant has no directors or executive officers. The Trustee is a corporate trustee which may be removed, with or without cause, by the affirmative vote at a meeting duly called and held of the holders of a majority of the Units represented at the meeting. Compliance with Section 16 (a) of the Exchange Act. The Trust has no directors and officers and knows of no Unit holder that is a beneficial owner of more than ten percent of the outstanding Units, and is therefore unaware of any person that failed to report on a timely basis reports required by Section 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Code of ethics. Because the Trust has no employees, it does not have a code of ethics. Employees of the Trustee, Argent Trust Company, must comply with the company' s code of ethics which may be found in the employee handbook. Audit Committee. The Trust has no directors and therefore has no audit committee or audit committee financial expert. Nominating Committee. The Trust has no directors and therefore has no nominating committee. Item 11. Executive Compensation. Not applicable. Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters. (a) Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners. Based on the Trustee' s review of information filed with the SEC as of February 10, 2023, the following table sets forth information with respect to each person known to the Trustee to beneficially own more than 5 % of the outstanding Units: Name and Address Amount and Natureof Beneficial Ownership Percent ofClass Christopher B. Sarofim Two Houston Center, Suite 2907 909 Fannin Street Houston, TX 77010 809, 705 (1) 5. 6 % (1) Pursuant to a Schedule 13G / A filed February 10, 2023, Christopher B. Sarofim reported as of December 31, 2022, he directly and through certain entities of which he is a controlling person beneficially owned 809, 705 Units, of which he had sole voting and dispositive power with respect to 608, 107 Units and shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 201, 598 Units. (b) Security Ownership of Management. The Trust has no directors or executive officers. 52 (c) Changes in Control. The Trustee knows of no arrangements the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of the Registrant. (d) Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans. The Trust has no equity compensation plans. Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence. Not applicable. Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services. Fees for services performed by Deloitte & Touche LLP and Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 are: 2022 Audit fees — Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. $ 95, 280 $ 111, 020 Audit- related fees: Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. $ $ Tax fees: Deloitte & Touche LLP $ 35, 489 $ 28, 218 All other fees (1) $ 13, 364 $ 12, 480 (1) FORVIS (formerly BKD) was the firm engaged to audit the " Statement of Fees and Expenses Paid by Sabine Royalty Trust to Simmons Bank, as Trustee and Escrow Agent " report, as per the Trust agreement, which is filed as Exhibit 99 to this Form 10- K. As referenced in Item 10, above, the Trust has no audit committee, and as a result, has no audit committee pre- approval policy with respect to fees paid to Deloitte & Touche LLP or Weaver and Tidwell, L. L. P. PART IV Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules. (a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report: 1. Financial Statements (included in Item 8 of this report) Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Statements of Assets, Liabilities and Trust Corpus at December 31, 2022 and 2021 Statements of Distributable Income for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2022 Statements of Changes in Trust Corpus for Each of the Three Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2022 Notes to Financial Statements 2. Financial Statement Schedules Financial statement schedules are omitted because of the absence of conditions under which they are required or because the required information is included in the financial statements and notes thereto. 533. Exhibits (4) (a) – Sabine Corporation Amended and Restated Royalty Trust Agreement effective as of May 22, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 (a) of the Registrant' s Quarterly Report on Form 10- Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2014). (b) – Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Royalty Trust Agreement of Sabine Royalty Trust, dated May 2, 2022 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4. 1 of the Registrant' s Current Report on Form 8- K filed May 6, 2022). (c) * – Sabine Corporation Louisiana Royalty Trust Agreement effective as of December 31, 1982, by and between Sabine Corporation and Hibernia National Bank in New Orleans, as trustee, and joined in by InterFirst Bank Dallas, N. A., as trustee. (P) (23) – Consent of DeGolyer and MacNaughton. (31) – Rule 13a- 14 (a) (15d- 14 (a)) Certification. (32) – Certification by Argent, Trustee of Sabine Royalty Trust, dated February 28, 2023 and submitted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes- Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U. S. C. Section 1350). (99) – Report dated February 27, 2023 of the special purpose statement of Fees and Expenses paid by Sabine Royalty Trust to Simmons Bank, as Trustee and Escrow Agent. * Exhibit 4 (c) is incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4 (b), respectively, of the Registrant' s Annual Report on Form 10- K for the year ended December 31, 1993. (P) Paper exhibits. 54SIGNATURES Pursuant to the requirements of~~

~~Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized. SABINE ROYALTY TRUSTBY: ARGENT TRUST COMPANY, TrusteeBy: / s / RON E. HOOPER Ron E. Hooper SVP, Royalty Trust Management Date: February 28, 2023 (The Registrant has no directors or executive officers.) 55~~