



Global Crossing Releases Operating Results for June 2003

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Florham Park, N.J. – Global Crossing today filed a Monthly Operating Report (MOR) with the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, as required by its Chapter 11 reorganization process. Results reported in the June 2003 MOR are unaudited.

In June 2003, Global Crossing reported consolidated revenue of approximately \$252 million. Consolidated access and maintenance costs were reported as \$168 million, while other operating expenses were \$81 million.

“Our business showed steady growth in several areas during June, including gains in revenue and EBITDA. Additionally, June was a strong month for cash performance, with healthy cash collections. We ended June with \$559 million in consolidated cash, a \$22 million increase from the previous month,” noted John Legere, Global Crossing’s CEO. “Our company remains strong, our customers and employees have stayed loyal, and we continue to look positively toward our emergence from Chapter 11 as a bright new beginning for Global Crossing.”

Global Crossing’s consolidated cash balance of approximately \$559 million as of June 30, 2003 was comprised of approximately \$222 million in unrestricted cash (including \$67 million of cash held by Global Marine) and \$337 million in restricted cash.

Consolidated EBITDA was reported at \$3 million. The consolidated net loss for June 2003 was \$99 million. The net loss increase from May is in part due to higher professional fees and one-time restructuring costs. As discussed below, the reported June 2003 depreciation and amortization of \$95 million, and therefore the June operating loss and net loss, would have been reduced substantially if the financial statements in the June MOR had reflected the tangible asset impairment anticipated by Global Crossing.

As previously reported, in connection with the independent audits being conducted for 2001 and 2002, Global Crossing concluded that its Global Marine subsidiary should no longer be classified as a discontinued operation since the newly emerged Global Crossing expects to retain this business. As a result, Global Marine was reclassified into Global Crossing’s continuing operations beginning with the May MOR. When historical financial statements are filed for 2001 and 2002 Global Marine will be presented as continuing operations for all periods presented. The April financial information in the tables below have been amended from previous press releases to include Global Marine as part of continuing operations to enhance comparability with June financial results.

MOR RESULTS MONTHLY RESULTS APRIL THROUGH JUNE 2003

MONTH	CONSOLIDATED REVENUE	CONSOLIDATED EBITDA	NET INCOME (LOSS)
June 2003	\$252 million	\$3 million	\$(99) million
May 2003	\$247 million	\$0 million	\$(86) million
April 2003	\$241 million	\$(10) million	\$(75) million

Notes

The MOR reports revenue and cash balances according to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). U.S. GAAP revenue includes revenue from sales of capacity in the form of Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRUs) that occurred in prior periods, recognized ratably over the lives of the relevant contracts. Beginning on October 1, 2002, Global Crossing ceased recognizing revenue from exchanges of leases of capacity.

Consolidated EBITDA is defined as operating income/(loss) from the consolidated statements of operations, less depreciation and amortization expense. EBITDA is not a measurement under U.S. GAAP and may not be similar to EBITDA measures of other companies. Management believes that EBITDA is a relevant indicator of operating performance, especially in a capital-intensive industry such as telecommunications, since it excludes items that are not directly attributable to ongoing business operations. In addition, the depreciation and amortization of \$95 million for the month of June 2003, and therefore the June operating loss, would have been reduced substantially if the financial statements in the June MOR had reflected the tangible asset write-down described below.

Pursuant to Regulation G, the following table provides a reconciliation of consolidated EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP financial metric, to net income, which is the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

MONTH	CONSOLIDATED EBITDA	DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION	OTHER INCOME (LOSS)	REORGANIZATION ITEMS – GAIN (LOSS)	NET INCOME (LOSS)
June 2003	\$3 million	\$95 million	\$(3) million	\$(4) million	\$(99) million
May 2003	\$0 million	\$95 million	\$13 million	\$(4) million	\$(86) million
April 2003	\$(10) million	\$98 million	\$24 million	\$9 million	\$(75) million

The information contained in this press release is qualified in its entirety by reference to the MORs for the months of February 2002 through June 2003, including the footnotes to the financial statements contained therein, copies of which are available through the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and on Global Crossing's Web site http://www.globalcrossing.com/pdf/investors/inv_mor_june_03.pdf. These MORs have been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and the unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in these MORs do not include all footnotes and certain financial presentations normally required under GAAP. In addition, any revenues, expenses, realized gains and losses, and provisions resulting from the reorganization and restructuring of Global Crossing are reported separately as reorganization items in these MORs.

As discussed more fully in the footnotes to the financial statements contained in the MORs, Global Crossing has not yet filed its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001. On November 25, 2002, the United States Trustee appointed Martin E. Cooperman, a partner of Grant Thornton LLP, as the Examiner in Global Crossing's bankruptcy proceedings. In general, the Examiner's role is limited to reviewing the financial statements of the Global Crossing companies in bankruptcy for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2001 and 2002 and earlier periods if any restatement of those periods is necessary. As part of his role, the Examiner, with the assistance of Grant Thornton LLP, will audit any revised financial statements and issue a report as to such financial statements. Separately, on January 8, 2003, Grant Thornton was appointed as independent auditors of Global Crossing effective as of November 25, 2002. The Examiner filed interim reports with the Bankruptcy Court on February 24, 2003 and June 30, 2003.

Certain matters relating to Global Crossing's accounting for, and disclosure of, concurrent transactions for the purchase and sale of telecommunications capacity between Global Crossing

and its carrier customers are being investigated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and other governmental authorities. In addition, the U.S. Department of Labor is conducting an investigation into the administration of Global Crossing's benefit plans. These and other investigations are described more fully in footnote one to the financial statements contained in the June MOR.

Any changes to the financial statements resulting from any governmental investigations and adjustments arising out of the 2001 and 2002 financial statement audits could materially affect the unaudited consolidated financial statements contained in the MORs and the information presented in this press release.

On October 21, 2002, Global Crossing announced that it would restate certain financial statements previously filed with the SEC. These restatements, which are more fully described in footnote one to the financial statements contained in the June MOR, will record exchanges between carriers of leases of telecommunications capacity at historical carryover basis, resulting in no recognition of revenue. Reflecting this accounting treatment, the June MOR excludes amounts previously recognized as revenue over the lives of the lease contracts governing these capacity exchanges. The restatements have no impact on cash flow.

As previously announced, Global Crossing's net loss for the three months ended December 31, 2001, which has not yet been reported pending the completion of the audit of financial statements for 2001, is expected to reflect the write-off of the remaining goodwill and other intangible assets, which total approximately \$8 billion. Furthermore, as previously disclosed, Global Crossing has determined that it will write down its tangible assets in light of the terms contained in the previously announced agreement with Hutchison Telecommunications and Singapore Technologies Telemedia, and the bankruptcy filings of Asia Global Crossing and its subsidiary, Pacific Crossing Ltd. Global Crossing has concluded that the tangible asset impairment will be recorded in the fourth quarter of 2001 and will approximate at least \$7 billion, an estimate that excludes any amounts attributable to the restatement of exchanges of capacity leases described above and excludes any impairment attributable to the assets of Asia Global Crossing and its subsidiaries, which Global Crossing deconsolidated effective November 18, 2002. The financial information included within this press release and the June MOR reflects the restatement of exchanges of capacity leases as described above and the \$8 billion write-off of all of the goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets, but does not reflect any write-down of tangible asset value. Accordingly, the net loss of \$99 million for the month of June 2003 would have been reduced substantially if the financial statements in the June MOR had reflected the reduction in depreciation and amortization expense resulting from this tangible asset write-down. The write-off of the intangible assets and the write-downs of tangible assets are described more fully in the June MOR.

ABOUT GLOBAL CROSSING

Global Crossing provides telecommunications solutions over the world's first integrated global IP-based network, which reaches 27 countries and more than 200 major cities around the globe. Global Crossing serves many of the world's largest corporations, providing a full range of managed data and voice products and services.

On January 28, 2002, Global Crossing Ltd. and certain of its subsidiaries (excluding Asia Global Crossing and its subsidiaries) commenced Chapter 11 cases in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (Bankruptcy Court) and coordinated proceedings in the Supreme Court of Bermuda (Bermuda Court). On the same date, the Bermuda Court granted an order appointing joint provisional liquidators with the power to oversee the continuation and reorganization of the Bermuda-incorporated companies' businesses under the control of their boards of directors and under the supervision of the Bankruptcy Court and the Bermuda Court. Additional Global Crossing subsidiaries commenced Chapter 11 cases on April 23, August 4 and August 30, 2002, with the Bermuda incorporated subsidiaries filing coordinated insolvency proceedings in the Bermuda Court. The administration of all the cases filed subsequent to Global

Crossing's initial filing on January 28, 2002 has been consolidated with that of the cases commenced on January 28, 2002. Global Crossing's Plan of Reorganization, which was confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court on December 26, 2002, does not include a capital structure in which existing common or preferred equity will retain any value.

On November 18, 2002, Asia Global Crossing Ltd., a majority-owned subsidiary of Global Crossing, and its subsidiary, Asia Global Crossing Development Co., commenced Chapter 11 cases in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York and coordinated proceedings in the Supreme Court of Bermuda, both of which are separate from the cases of Global Crossing. Asia Global Crossing has announced that no recovery is expected for Asia Global Crossing's shareholders. Asia Netcom, a company organized by China Netcom Corporation (Hong Kong) on behalf of a consortium of investors, has acquired substantially all of Asia Global Crossing's operating subsidiaries except Pacific Crossing Ltd., a majority-owned subsidiary of Asia Global Crossing that filed separate bankruptcy proceedings on July 19, 2002. Global Crossing no longer has control of or effective ownership in any of the assets formerly operated by Asia Global Crossing.

Please visit www.globalcrossing.com for more information about Global Crossing.

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Statements made in this press release that state Global Crossing's or management's intentions, beliefs, expectations, or predictions for the future are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks, assumptions and uncertainties that could cause Global Crossing's actual results to differ materially from those projected in such forward-looking statements. These risks, assumptions and uncertainties include: the impact of Global Crossing's bankruptcy proceedings on sales, customer and employee retention, supplier relationships and operations; the ability to complete systems within currently estimated time frames and budgets; the ability to compete effectively in a rapidly evolving and price competitive marketplace; possible reductions in demand for our products and services due to competition changes in industry conditions; changes in the nature of telecommunications regulation in the United States and other countries; changes in business strategy; the successful integration of acquired businesses; the impact of technological change; and other risks referenced from time to time in Global Crossing's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Global Crossing's news releases are archived for historical purposes. While the information in the releases was accurate at the time of release, information regarding the matters discussed in the releases, including material information, changes over time. Information in a release may, therefore, no longer be accurate or in effect after the date of the release, and Global Crossing undertakes no duty to update such information.