

BROOKE GROUP LTD.

SUPPLEMENT DATED AUGUST 17, 1998
TO PROSPECTUS DATED JUNE 9, 1998

The Prospectus of Brooke Group Ltd. (the "Company") dated June 9, 1998 relating to the Company's common stock, \$.10 par value per share (the "Common Stock"), is hereby supplemented by the information contained in the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 1998, a copy of which is set forth herein.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

JOINT QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1998

BROOKE GROUP LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

1-5759

Commission File Number

51-0255124

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

BGLS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

33-93576

Commission File Number

13-3593483

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

100 S.E. SECOND STREET
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131
305/579-8000

(Address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code,
of the principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrants (1) have filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrants were required to file such reports), and (2) have been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. [X] Yes [] No

At August 14, 1998 Brooke Group Ltd. had 20,473,730 shares of common stock outstanding, and BGLS Inc. had 100 shares of common stock outstanding, all of which are held by Brooke Group Ltd.

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BROOKE GROUP LTD.
BGLS INC.

FORM 10-Q

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Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BROOKE GROUP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
	-----	-----
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,376	\$ 4,754
Accounts receivable - trade	13,485	10,462
Other receivables	1,391	1,239
Receivables from affiliates	2,147	1,978
Inventories	45,704	39,312
Other current assets	5,467	10,240
	-----	-----
Total current assets	79,570	67,985
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$32,501 and \$33,187	53,744	45,943
Intangible assets, at cost, less accumulated amortization of \$19,845 and \$19,302	750	2,610
Other assets	11,109	9,922
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 145,173	\$ 126,460
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT):		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 177,547	\$ 6,429
Accounts payable	16,239	10,461
Due to affiliates	3,921	1,226
Cash overdraft		945
Accrued promotional expenses	22,891	26,993
Accrued taxes payable	19,345	19,998
Accrued interest	24,042	39,782
Other accrued liabilities	27,718	34,670
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	291,704	140,504
Notes payable, long-term debt and other obligations, less current portion	228,184	399,835
Noncurrent employee benefits	26,363	29,366
Other liabilities	69,874	45,152
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity (deficit):		
Preferred Stock, par value \$1.00 per share, authorized 10,000,000 shares		
Series G Preferred Stock, 2,184,834 shares, convertible, participating, cumulative, each share convertible to 1,000 shares of common stock and cash or stock distribution, liquidation preference of \$1.00 per share		
Common stock, par value \$0.10 per share, authorized 40,000,000 shares, issued 26,498,043 shares, outstanding 20,454,230 and 18,497,096 shares	2,046	1,850
Additional paid-in capital	122,957	88,290
Deficit	(570,997)	(538,791)
Other	6,659	(5,607)
Less: 6,043,813 and 6,900,947 shares of common stock in treasury, at cost	(31,146)	(34,139)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(470,952)	(488,397)
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity (deficit)	\$ 145,173	\$ 126,460
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BGLS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	June 30, 1998 -----	December 31, 1997 -----
ASSETS:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,376	\$ 4,754
Accounts receivable - trade	13,485	10,462
Other receivables	1,347	1,191
Receivables from affiliates		1,603
Inventories	45,704	39,312
Other current assets	5,491	10,044
	-----	-----
Total current assets	77,403	67,366
Property, plant and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of \$32,002 and \$32,760	53,621	45,775
Intangible assets, at cost, less accumulated amortization of \$19,845 and \$19,302.....	750	
Investment in affiliate		2,610
Other assets	12,656	13,165
	-----	-----
Total assets	\$ 144,430	\$ 128,916
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT):		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable and current portion of long-term debt	\$ 177,547	\$ 6,212
Accounts payable	16,096	10,336
Cash overdraft		891
Due to parent	33,250	22,951
Accrued promotional expenses	22,891	26,993
Accrued taxes payable	19,343	19,998
Accrued interest	24,042	39,782
Other accrued liabilities	27,193	34,312
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	320,362	161,475
Notes payable, long-term debt and other obligations, less current portion	228,184	399,835
Noncurrent employee benefits	26,363	29,366
Other liabilities	75,625	51,355
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholder's equity (deficit):		
Common stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding.....		39,081
Additional paid-in capital	67,597	39,081
Deficit	(583,293)	(550,339)
Other	9,592	(1,857)
	-----	-----
Total stockholder's deficit	(506,104)	(513,115)
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	\$ 144,430	\$ 128,916
	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BROOKE GROUP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
Revenues*	\$ 111,262	\$ 96,593	\$ 196,065	\$ 176,598
Cost of goods sold*	51,680	50,951	93,336	92,796
Gross profit	59,582	45,642	102,729	83,802
Operating, selling, administrative and general expenses	46,643	39,715	82,126	77,037
Operating income	12,939	5,927	20,603	6,765
Other income (expenses):				
Interest income	185	692	250	1,251
Interest expense	(19,637)	(15,499)	(40,423)	(30,966)
Equity in loss of affiliate	(7,261)	(6,157)	(11,448)	(14,351)
Sale of assets	468	1,065	1,318	23,086
Retirement of debt				2,963
Proceeds from legal settlement				4,125
Other, net	(1,079)	61	(998)	180
Loss before income taxes	(14,385)	(13,911)	(30,698)	(6,947)
Provision for income taxes	381	45	1,312	789
Net loss	<u>\$ (14,766)</u>	<u>\$ (13,956)</u>	<u>\$ (32,010)</u>	<u>\$ (7,736)</u>
Basic and diluted common share data:				
Net loss applicable to common shares	<u>\$ (0.72)</u>	<u>\$ (0.77)</u>	<u>\$ (1.60)</u>	<u>\$ (0.42)</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>20,444,353</u>	<u>18,097,096</u>	<u>19,957,412</u>	<u>18,240,743</u>

* Revenues and Cost of goods sold include excise taxes of \$22,427, \$22,103, \$40,345 and \$41,237, respectively.

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BGLS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	----- Three Months Ended -----		----- Six Months Ended -----	
	June 30, 1998 -----	June 30, 1997 -----	June 30, 1998 -----	June 30, 1997 -----
Revenues*	\$ 111,262	\$ 96,593	\$ 196,065	\$ 176,598
Cost of goods sold*	51,680	50,951	93,336	92,796
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	59,582	45,642	102,729	83,802
Operating, selling, administrative and general expenses	45,426	39,581	80,797	76,657
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	14,156	6,061	21,932	7,145
Other income (expenses):				
Interest income	63	680	119	1,239
Interest expense	(20,738)	(16,411)	(42,562)	(32,792)
Equity in loss of affiliate	(7,261)	(6,157)	(11,448)	(14,351)
Sale of assets	468	1,279	1,318	27,663
Retirement of debt				2,963
Other, net	(1,079)	61	(1,001)	173
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Loss before income taxes	(14,391)	(14,487)	(31,642)	(7,960)
Provision for income taxes	381	45	1,312	787
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (14,772)	\$ (14,532)	\$ (32,954)	\$ (8,747)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

* Revenues and Cost of goods sold include excise taxes of \$22,427, \$22,103, \$40,345 and \$41,237, respectively.

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BROOKE GROUP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit	Treasury Stock	Other	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance, December 31, 1997	18,097,096	\$ 1,850	\$ 88,290	\$ (538,791)	\$ (34,139)	\$ (8,337)	\$ (2,730)	\$ (488,397)
Net loss.....				(32,010)				(32,010)
Issuance of warrants			22,421					22,421
Issuance of common stock	1,500,000	150	11,342					11,492
Effectiveness fee on debt			2,442		1,663			4,105
Issuance of treasury stock ..	857,134	46	(449)	(196)	1,330			731
Distributions on common stock (\$0.15 per share)			(3,055)					(3,055)
Amortization of deferred compensation			1,495			817		2,312
Unrealized holding gain on investment in New Valley							12,432	12,432
Effect of New Valley capital transactions							(983)	(983)
Balance, June 30, 1998	20,454,230	\$ 2,046	\$ 122,957	\$ (570,997)	\$ (31,146)	\$ (7,520)	\$ 14,179	\$ (470,952)

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BGLS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Deficit	Other	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Shares	Amount					
Balance, December 31, 1997	100	\$ --	\$ 39,081	\$(550,339)	\$ 1,013	\$ (2,870)	\$(513,115)
Net loss				(32,954)			(32,954)
Effectiveness fee on debt			2,442				2,442
Issuance of warrants			22,421				22,421
Payment of interest by parent			2,531				2,531
Amortization of deferred compensation			1,122				1,122
Unrealized holding gain on investment In New Valley						12,432	12,432
Effect of New Valley capital transactions	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	(983)	(983)
Balance, June 30, 1998	100	\$ --	\$ 67,597	\$(583,293)	\$ 1,013	\$ 8,579	\$(506,104)
	===	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BROOKE GROUP LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (17,409)	\$ (20,003)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	1,686	43,245
Capital expenditures	(7,138)	(3,653)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(5,452)	39,592
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt		475
Repayments of debt	(1,068)	(6,197)
Borrowings under revolver	133,671	140,812
Repayments on revolver	(129,464)	(132,963)
Decrease in cash overdraft	(824)	(6)
Distributions on common stock	(3,055)	(4,102)
Proceeds from participating loan	20,000	
Issuance of common stock	10,144	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	29,404	(1,981)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	84	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,627	17,608
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,749	1,941
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,376	\$ 19,549
Supplemental non-cash financing activities:		
Issuance of stock to Liggett bondholders	\$ 4,105	
Issuance of warrants	22,422	

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

Item 1. CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (CONTINUED)

BGLS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (10,298)	\$ (25,202)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of businesses and assets, net	1,686	43,245
Capital expenditures	(7,138)	(3,653)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(5,452)	39,592
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt		3,750
Repayments of debt	(1,023)	(4,900)
Borrowings under revolver	133,671	140,812
Repayments on revolver	(129,464)	(132,963)
Decrease in cash overdraft	(891)	(6)
Proceeds from participating loan	20,000	
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,293	2,943
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	84	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,627	17,333
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,749	1,940
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 11,376	\$ 19,273
	=====	=====
Supplemental non-cash financing activities:		
Issuance of stock to Liggett bondholders	\$ 4,105	
Issuance of warrants	22,422	

The accompanying notes are in an integral part
of the consolidated financial statements.

BROOKE GROUP LTD.
BGLS INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

1. PRINCIPLES OF REPORTING

The consolidated financial statements of Brooke Group Ltd. (the "Company") include the consolidated statements of its wholly owned subsidiary, BGLS Inc. ("BGLS"). The consolidated statements of BGLS include the accounts of Liggett Group Inc. ("Liggett"), Brooke (Overseas) Ltd. ("BOL"), New Valley Holdings, Inc. ("NV Holdings"), Liggett-Ducat Ltd. ("Liggett-Ducat") and other less significant subsidiaries. Liggett is engaged primarily in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, principally in the United States. Liggett-Ducat is engaged in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes in Russia. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Company and BGLS are unaudited and, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary (which are normal and recurring) to present fairly the Company's and BGLS' consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in the Company's and BGLS' Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 1997, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The consolidated results of operations for interim periods should not be regarded as necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the entire year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain amounts in the 1997 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 1998 presentation.

LIQUIDITY:

The Company's sources of liquidity for 1998 include, among other things, additional public and/or private debt and equity financing, management fees and certain funds available from New Valley subject to limitations imposed by BGLS' indenture agreements. New Valley may acquire or seek to acquire additional operating businesses through merger, purchase of assets, stock acquisition or other means, or to make other investments, which may limit its ability to make such distributions. New Valley's ability to make such distributions is subject to risk and uncertainties attendant to its business. (Refer to Note 2.)

On January 30, 1998, Liggett obtained the consents of the required majority of the holders of Liggett's 11.50% Series B and 19.75% Series C Senior Secured Notes due 1999 (the "Liggett Notes") to various amendments to the Indenture governing the Liggett Notes. The amendments provided, among other things, for a deferral of the February 1, 1998 mandatory redemption of \$37,500 principal amount of the Liggett Notes to the date of final maturity, February 1, 1999. (Refer to Note 6.) At maturity, the Liggett Notes will require a principal payment of \$144,891. Liggett does not anticipate it will be able to generate sufficient cash from operations to make such payments. In addition, Liggett has a \$40,000 revolving credit facility expiring March 8, 1999 (the "Facility"), under which \$22,678 was outstanding at June 30, 1998. Accordingly, the Liggett Notes and the balance of the Facility have been reclassified to current liabilities. As of June 30, 1998, Liggett had net capital and working

BROOKE GROUP LTD.
BGLS INC.NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)-(CONTINUED)

capital deficiencies of \$188,372 and \$176,784, respectively. The current maturities of the Liggett Notes and the Facility of approximately \$167,500 contribute substantially to the working capital deficiency. If Liggett is unable to refinance or restructure the terms of the Liggett Notes or otherwise make all payments thereon, substantially all of the Liggett Notes and the Facility would be in default. In such event, Liggett may be forced to seek protection from creditors under applicable laws. Due to the many risks and uncertainties associated with the cigarette industry and the impact of tobacco litigation, there can be no assurance that Liggett will be able to meet its future earnings or cash flow goals. These matters raise substantial doubt about Liggett meeting its liquidity needs and its ability to continue as a going concern and may negatively impact the Company's liquidity.

The Company has also engaged in negotiations with the principal holders of the BGLS 15.75% Series B Senior Secured Notes (the "BGLS Notes") with respect to certain modifications to the terms of such debt. On March 2, 1998, BGLS entered into an agreement with AIF II, L.P. and an affiliated investment manager on behalf of a managed account (together, "the Apollo Holders"), who hold approximately 41.8% of the \$232,864 principal amount of the BGLS Notes. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Apollo Holders have agreed to defer the payment of interest on the BGLS Notes held by them, commencing with the interest payment that was due July 31, 1997, which they had previously agreed to defer, through the interest payment due July 31, 2000. The deferred interest payments will be payable at final maturity of the BGLS Notes on January 31, 2001 or upon an event of default under the Indenture for the BGLS Notes. (Refer to Note 6.)

BOL is in the process of constructing a new tobacco factory in Moscow, Russia currently scheduled to be operational in early 1999. The remaining construction costs and equipment required for the new factory will be financed primarily by equipment lease financing currently in place and bank or other loans. (Refer to Notes 2 and 3.)

NET LOSS PER SHARE

Stock options, warrants and contingent shares (both vested and non-vested) at June 30, 1998 and 1997, respectively (See Note 7), were excluded from the calculation of diluted per share results presented because their effect was accretive. Accordingly, diluted net loss per common share is the same as basic net loss per common share.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income". SFAS No. 130, which the Company adopted in the first quarter of 1998, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose statements. For the Company, other components of stockholders' equity include such items as the Company's proportionate interest in New Valley's capital transactions and unrealized gains and losses on investment securities. The implementation of SFAS No. 130 in the first quarter 1998 did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 1997, the FASB issued SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information". SFAS No. 131 specifies revised guidelines for determining an entity's operating segments and the type and level of financial information to be disclosed. Management believes that the adoption of this pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statement disclosures. SFAS No. 131 is initially effective for annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1997.

In February 1998, SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits," was issued which revises required disclosures about pensions and postretirement benefit plans in order to facilitate financial analysis. Recognition or measurement issues are not addressed in the statement. SFAS No. 132 is effective for the Company for the year ended 1998. Management

BROOKE GROUP LTD.
BGLS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)-(CONTINUED)

believes that the adoption of this pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statement disclosures.

2. INVESTMENT IN NEW VALLEY CORPORATION

At June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997, the Company's investment in New Valley consisted of an approximate 42% voting interest. At June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997, the Company owned 57.7% of the outstanding \$15.00 Class A Increasing Rate Cumulative Senior Preferred Shares (\$100 Liquidation Value), \$.01 par value (the "Class A Preferred Shares"), 9.0% of the outstanding \$3.00 Class B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares (\$25 Liquidation Value), \$.10 par value (the "Class B Preferred Shares") and 41.7% of New Valley's common shares, \$.01 par value (the "Common Shares").

The Class A Preferred Shares and the Class B Preferred Shares are accounted for as debt and equity securities, respectively, pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities", and are classified as available-for-sale. The Common Shares are accounted for pursuant to APB No. 18, "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock".

The Company determines the fair value of the Class A Preferred Shares and Class B Preferred Shares based on the quoted market price. Through September 30, 1996, earnings on the Class A Preferred Shares were comprised of dividends accrued during the period and the accretion of the difference between the Company's basis and their mandatory redemption price. During the quarter ended September 30, 1996, the decline in the market value of the Class A Preferred Shares, the dividend received on the Class A Preferred Shares and the Company's equity in losses incurred by New Valley caused the carrying value of the Company's investment in New Valley to be reduced to zero. Beginning in the fourth quarter of 1996, the Company suspended the recording of its earnings on the dividends accrued and the accretion of the difference between the Company's basis in the Class A Preferred Shares and their mandatory redemption price.

The Company's and BGLS' investment in New Valley at June 30, 1998 is summarized below:

	NUMBER OF SHARES	FAIR VALUE	CARRYING AMOUNT
	-----	-----	-----
Class A Preferred Shares	618,326	\$ 39,035	\$ 39,035
Class B Preferred Shares	250,885	597	597
Common Shares	3,989,710	1,995	(39,632)
		-----	-----
		\$ 41,627	\$
		=====	=====

In November 1994, New Valley's First Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization, as amended ("Joint Plan"), was confirmed by order of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of New Jersey and on January 18, 1995, New Valley emerged from bankruptcy reorganization proceedings and completed substantially all distributions to creditors under the Joint Plan. Pursuant to the Joint Plan, among other things, the Class A Preferred Shares, the Class B Preferred Shares,

BROOKE GROUP LTD.
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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)-(CONTINUED)

the Common Shares and other equity interests were reinstated and retained all of their legal, equitable and contractual rights.

The Class A Preferred Shares of New Valley are required to be redeemed on January 1, 2003 for \$100.00 per share plus dividends accrued to the redemption date. The shares are redeemable, at any time, at the option of New Valley, at \$100.00 per share plus accrued dividends. The holders of Class A Preferred Shares are entitled to receive a quarterly dividend, as declared by the Board of Directors, payable at the rate of \$19.00 per annum. At June 30, 1998, the accrued and unpaid dividends arrearage was \$189,729 (\$177.07 per share).

Holders of the Class B Preferred Shares are entitled to receive a quarterly dividend, as declared by the Board, at a rate of \$3.00 per annum. At June 30, 1998, the accrued and unpaid dividends arrearage was \$152,166 (\$54.52 per share). No dividends on the Class B Preferred Shares have been declared since the fourth quarter of 1988.

Summarized financial information for New Valley as of June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997 and for the three and six months ended June 30, 1998 and 1997 follows:

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
	-----	-----
Current assets, primarily cash and marketable securities	\$ 90,522	\$ 118,642
Non-current assets	296,950	322,749
Current liabilities	101,935	128,128
Non-current liabilities	169,409	185,024
Redeemable preferred stock	285,932	258,638
Shareholders' deficit	(169,804)	(130,399)

	----- Three Months Ended -----		----- Six Months Ended -----	
	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997	June 30, 1998	June 30, 1997
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ 25,272	\$ 27,095	\$ 59,112	\$ 49,948
Costs and expenses	32,709	32,634	66,969	66,238
Loss from continuing operations	(6,876)	(5,029)	(6,719)	(15,370)
Income from discontinued operations	880		880	
Net loss applicable to common shares(A)	(25,754)	(21,779)	(44,429)	(48,100)

(A) Considers all preferred accrued dividends, whether or not declared.

On January 31, 1997, New Valley acquired substantially all the common shares of BML from BOL for \$55,000. (Refer to Note 3.)

In February 1998, New Valley and Apollo Real Estate Investment Fund III, L.P. ("Apollo") organized Western Realty Development LLC ("Western Realty Ducat") to make real estate and other investments in Russia. In connection with the formation of Western Realty, New Valley agreed, among other things, to contribute the real estate assets of BML, including Ducat Place II and the site for Ducat Place III, to Western Realty and Apollo agreed to contribute up to \$58,750, including the

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investment in Western Realty Repin discussed below. Through June 30, 1998, Apollo had funded \$27,900 of its investment in Western Realty Ducat.

The ownership and voting interests in Western Realty Ducat will be held equally by Apollo and New Valley. Apollo will be entitled to a preference on distributions of cash from Western Realty Ducat to the extent of its investment (\$40,000), together with a 15% annual rate of return, and New Valley will then be entitled to a return of \$10,000 of BML-related expenses incurred by New Valley since March 1, 1997, together with a 15% annual rate of return; subsequent distributions will be made 70% to New Valley and 30% to Apollo. Western Realty Ducat will be managed by a Board of Managers consisting of an equal number of representatives chosen by Apollo and New Valley. All material corporate transactions by Western Realty Ducat will generally require the unanimous consent of the Board of Managers. Accordingly, New Valley has accounted for its non-controlling interest in Western Realty Ducat using the equity method of accounting.

New Valley recorded its basis in the investment in Western Realty Ducat in the amount of \$60,169 based on the carrying value of assets less liabilities transferred. There was no difference between the carrying value of the investment and New Valley's proportionate interest in the underlying value of net assets of Western Realty Ducat.

Western Realty Ducat will seek to make additional real estate and other investments in Russia. Western Realty Ducat has made a \$20,000 participating loan to, and payable out of a 30% profits interest in, a company organized by BOL which, among other things, acquired an interest in a new factory being constructed on the outskirts of Moscow by a subsidiary of BOL. (Refer to Note 3.)

In June 1998, New Valley and Apollo organized Western Realty Repin LLC ("Western Realty Repin") to make a \$25,000 participating loan (the "Repin Loan") to BML. The proceeds of the loan will be used by BML for the acquisition and preliminary development of two adjoining sites totaling 10.25 acres (the "Kremlin Sites") located in Moscow across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. BML, which is planning the development of a 1.1 million sq. ft. hotel, office, retail and residential complex on the Kremlin Sites, owned 92.8% of one site and 52% of the other site at June 30, 1998. Apollo will be entitled to a preference on distributions of cash from Western Realty Repin to the extent of its investment (\$18,750) together with a 20% annual rate of return, and New Valley will then be entitled to a return of its investment (\$6,250), together with a 20% annual rate of return; subsequent distributions will be made 50% to New Valley and 50% to Apollo. Western Realty Repin will be managed by a Board of Managers consisting of an equal number of representatives chosen by Apollo and New Valley. All material corporate transactions by Western Realty Repin will generally require the unanimous consent of the Board of Managers.

On June 18, 1998, Western Realty Repin made a \$9,000 first advance (funded by Apollo) under the Repin Loan to BML. The Repin Loan, which bears no fixed interest, is payable only out of 100% of the distributions, if made, by the entities owning the Kremlin Sites to BML. Such distributions shall be applied first to pay the principal of the Repin Loan and then as contingent participating interest on the Repin Loan. Any rights of payment on the Repin Loan are subordinate to the rights of all other creditors of BML. Apollo funded an additional advance of \$5,300 under the Repin Loan on July 2, 1998. BML used the proceeds to repay New Valley for certain expenditures on the Kremlin Sites previously incurred. The Repin Loan is due and payable upon the dissolution of BML and is collateralized by a pledge of New Valley's shares of BML.

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As of June 30, 1998, BML had invested \$14,423 in the Kremlin sites and held \$4,165, in cash, which was restricted for future investment. In connection with the acquisition of its interest in one of the Kremlin Sites, BML has agreed with the City of Moscow to invest an additional \$6,000 in 1998 and \$22,000 in 1999 in the development of the property.

3. INVESTMENT IN BROOKE (OVERSEAS) LTD.

At June 30, 1998, BOL owned approximately 96% of the stock of Liggett-Ducat through its subsidiary, Western Tobacco Investments LLC ("Western Tobacco"), including shares of such stock acquired from Liggett in connection with Liggett's debt restructuring (refer to Note 6) and purchases of stock from other shareholders.

Liggett-Ducat is in the process of constructing a new cigarette factory on the outskirts of Moscow which is currently scheduled to be operational in early 1999. Liggett-Ducat has entered into a construction contract for the plant. The remaining liability under that contract, as amended, at June 30, 1998 is approximately \$16,000. Equipment purchase agreements in place at June 30, 1998 total \$34,355, of which \$28,791 is being financed by the manufacturers.

In April, 1998, Western Realty completed making a \$20,000 participating loan to Western Tobacco which holds BOL's interests in Liggett-Ducat, as discussed above, and the industrial site and manufacturing facility being constructed by Liggett-Ducat on the outskirts of Moscow. The loan, which bears no fixed interest, is payable only out of 30% of distributions, if any, made by Western Tobacco to BOL. After the prior payment of debt service on loans to finance the construction of the new facility, 30% of distributions from Western Tobacco to BOL will be applied first to pay the principal of the loan and then as contingent participating interest on the loan. Any rights of payment on the loan are subordinate to the rights of all other creditors of Western Tobacco. The loan is classified in other long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 1998. (Refer to Note 2.)

The performance of Liggett-Ducat's cigarette operations in Russia is affected by uncertainties in Russia which may include, among others, political or diplomatic developments, regional tensions, currency repatriation restrictions, foreign exchange fluctuations, inflation, and an undeveloped system of commercial laws and legislative reform relating to foreign ownership in Russia.

On January 31, 1997, BOL sold all its shares of BML to New Valley for \$21,500 in cash and a promissory note of \$33,500 payable \$21,500 on June 30, 1997 and \$12,000 on December 31, 1997 with interest at 9%. The note was paid in full as of December 31, 1997. The consideration received exceeded the carrying value of its investment in BML by \$43,700. The Company recognized a gain on the sale in 1997 in the amount of \$21,300. The remaining \$22,400 was deferred in recognition of the fact that the Company retains an interest in BML through its 42% equity ownership in New Valley and that a portion of the property sold (the site of the third phase of the Ducat Place real estate project being developed by BML, which is currently used by Liggett-Ducat for its existing cigarette factory), is subject to a put option held by New Valley. The option allows New Valley to put this site back to the Company at the greater of the appraised fair value of the property at the date of exercise or \$13,600, during the period Liggett-Ducat operates the factory on such site.

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4. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of:

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
	-----	-----
Finished goods	\$ 13,080	\$ 13,273
Work-in-process	2,617	1,976
Raw materials	28,356	24,495
Replacement parts and supplies	4,972	4,466
	-----	-----
Inventories at current cost	49,025	44,210
LIFO adjustments	(3,321)	(4,898)
	-----	-----
	\$ 45,704	\$ 39,312
	=====	=====

At June 30, 1998, Liggett and Liggett-Ducat had leaf tobacco purchase commitments of approximately \$7,311 and \$11,835, respectively.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consist of:

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
	-----	-----
Land and improvements	\$ 411	\$ 411
Buildings	6,308	6,521
Machinery and equipment	55,582	53,717
Leasehold improvements	302	302
Construction-in-progress	23,642	18,179
	-----	-----
	86,245	79,130
Less accumulated depreciation	(32,501)	(33,187)
	-----	-----
	\$ 53,744	\$ 45,943
	=====	=====

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6. NOTES PAYABLE, LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Notes payable, long-term debt and other obligations consist of:

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
	-----	-----
15.75% Series B Senior Secured Notes due 2001, net of unamortized discount of \$21,102 and \$1,511	\$211,762	\$231,723
Deferred interest on 15.75% Series B Senior Secured Notes due 2001	16,422	
14.500% Subordinated Debentures due 1998		800
Notes payable - Foreign	9,995	5,000
Other	94	629
Liggett:		
11.500% Senior Secured Series B Notes due 1999, net of unamortized discount of \$111 and \$206	112,501	112,406
Variable Rate Series C Senior Secured Notes due 1999	32,279	32,279
Revolving credit facility	22,678	23,427
	-----	-----
Total notes payable, long-term debt and other obligations	405,731	406,264
Less:		
Current maturities	177,547	6,429
	-----	-----
Amount due after one year	\$228,184	\$399,835
	=====	=====

The 14.500% Subordinated Debentures due 1998 in principal amount of \$800 were paid at maturity on April 1, 1998.

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT - BGLS:

During negotiations with the holders of more than 83% of the BGLS Notes concerning certain modifications to the terms of such debt, BGLS entered into a standstill agreement with such holders on August 28, 1997. Pursuant to the standstill agreement, as amended, such holders agreed that they would be entitled to receive their portion of the July 31, 1997 interest payment on the BGLS Notes (in total, \$15,340) only after giving BGLS 20 days' notice but in any event by February 6, 1998.

On February 6, 1998, BGLS entered into a further amendment to the standstill agreement with the Apollo Holders who hold approximately 41.8% of the BGLS Notes which extended the termination date of such agreement with respect to the Apollo Holders to March 2, 1998. Also on February 6, 1998, the holder of 41.9% of the BGLS Notes, who had previously been a party to the standstill agreement, was paid its pro rata share of the July 31, 1997 interest payment on the BGLS Notes. The Company also sold stock on January 16, 1998 to an affiliate of this holder in which it recorded an expense of \$2,531 for the first quarter 1998, representing the difference between the cost and fair market value of the shares sold. (Refer to Note 7.)

On March 2, 1998, the Company entered into an agreement with the Apollo Holders in which the Apollo Holders agreed to defer the payment of interest on the BGLS Notes held by them, commencing with the interest payment that was due July 31, 1997, which they had previously agreed to defer, through the interest payment due July 31, 2000. The deferred interest payments together

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with interest compounded semi-annually thereon will be payable at final maturity of the BGLS Notes on January 31, 2001 or upon an event of default under the Indenture for the BGLS Notes. Accordingly, accrued interest as of March 2, 1998 was reclassified and included in other long-term obligations.

In connection with the March 2, 1998 agreement with the Apollo Holders, the Company issued to the Apollo Holders a five-year warrant to purchase 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share. The Apollo Holders were also issued a second warrant expiring October 31, 2004 to purchase an additional 2,150,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.10 per share. The second warrant will become exercisable on October 31, 1999, and the Company will have the right under certain conditions prior to that date to substitute for that warrant a new warrant for 9.9% of the common stock of Liggett.

Based on the fair value of the equity instruments given to the holders of the debt, and the difference between the fair value of the modified debt and the carrying value of the debt held by the Apollo Holders prior to the transaction, no gain or loss was recorded on the transaction. The fair value of the equity instruments was estimated based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following assumptions: volatility of 77%, risk-free interest rate of 6%, expected life of five to seven years and a dividend rate of 0%. Imputed interest of approximately \$23,000 will be accreted over the term of the modified debt based on its recorded fair value.

In connection with the consents of the Liggett bondholders to the restructuring of the Liggett Notes, on February 2, 1998, the Company issued 483,002 shares of treasury stock to the Liggett bondholders of record as of January 15, 1998. (Refer to Note 7.) The Company recorded a deferred charge of \$4,105 during the first quarter of 1998 reflecting the fair value of the instruments issued.

15.75% SERIES B SENIOR SECURED NOTES DUE 2001

The Series B Notes are collateralized by substantially all of BGLS' assets, including a pledge of BGLS' equity interests in Liggett, BOL and NV Holdings as well as a pledge of all of the New Valley securities held by BGLS and NV Holdings. The BGLS Series B Notes Indenture contains certain covenants, which among other things, limit the ability of BGLS to make distributions to the Company to \$6,000 per year (\$12,000 if less than 50% of the Series B Notes remain outstanding), limit additional indebtedness of BGLS to \$10,000, limit guaranties of subsidiary indebtedness by BGLS to \$50,000, and restrict certain transactions with affiliates that exceed \$2,000 in any year subject to certain exceptions which include payments to the Company not to exceed \$6,500 per year for permitted operating expenses, payment of the Chairman's salary and bonus and certain other expenses, fees and payments. In addition, the Indenture contains certain restrictions on the ability of the Chairman and certain of his affiliates to enter into certain transactions with, and receive payments above specified levels from, New Valley. The Series B Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, through December 31, 1999, at a price of 101% of the principal amount and thereafter at 100%. Interest is payable at the rate of 15.75% per annum on January 31 and July 31 of each year.

LIGGETT 11.50% SENIOR SECURED SERIES B NOTES DUE 1999:

On February 14, 1992, Liggett issued \$150,000 in Senior Secured Notes (the "Liggett Series B Notes"). Interest on the Liggett Series B Notes is payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 at an annual rate of 11.50%. The Liggett Series B Notes and Series C Notes referred to below

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(collectively, the "Liggett Notes") required mandatory principal redemptions of \$7,500 on February 1 in each of the years 1993 through 1997 and \$37,500 on February 1, 1998 with the balance of the Liggett Notes due on February 1, 1999. In February 1997, \$7,500 of Liggett Series B Notes were purchased using the Facility and credited against the mandatory redemption requirements. The transaction resulted in a net gain of \$2,963. The Liggett Notes are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of Liggett, excluding inventories and receivables. Eve Holdings Inc. is a guarantor for the Liggett Notes. The Liggett Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount at the option of Liggett. The Liggett Notes contain restrictions on Liggett's ability to declare or pay cash dividends, incur additional debt, grant liens and enter into any new agreements with affiliates, among others.

On January 30, 1998, with the consent of the required majority of the holders of the Liggett Notes, Liggett entered into various amendments to the Indenture governing the Liggett Notes, which provided, among other things, for a deferral of the February 1, 1998 mandatory redemption payment of \$37,500 to the date of final maturity of the Liggett Notes on February 1, 1999. In connection with the deferral, the Company agreed to issue 483,002 shares of the Company's common stock to the holders of record on January 15, 1998 of the Liggett Notes. As a result of this transaction, Liggett recorded a deferred charge of approximately \$4,100 during the first quarter of 1998 reflecting the fair value of the instruments issued. This deferred charge is being amortized over a period of one year. The Indenture under which the Liggett Notes are outstanding was also amended to prohibit, with limited exceptions, payments of dividends and incurrence of new debt by Liggett and to tighten restrictions on the disposition of proceeds of asset sales. The Company and BGLS also agreed to guarantee the payment by Liggett of the August 1, 1998 interest payment on the Liggett Notes. In addition, Liggett Noteholders were granted additional collateral in the form of a security interest in 16% of the stock of Liggett-Ducat or a successor entity held by BOL.

On February 1, 1999, all of the Liggett Notes, approximately \$144,900, will reach maturity. There are no refinancing or restructuring arrangements in place at this time for the notes and no assurances can be given in this regard. (Refer to Note 1.)

LIGGETT SERIES C VARIABLE RATE NOTES:

The Series C Notes have the same terms (other than interest rate, which is 19.75%) and stated maturity as the Liggett Series B Notes.

REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY - LIGGETT:

On March 8, 1994, Liggett entered into the Facility for \$40,000 with a syndicate of commercial lenders. The Facility is collateralized by all inventories and receivables of Liggett. At June 30, 1998, \$5,946 was available under the Facility based on eligible collateral. Borrowings under the Facility, whose interest is calculated at a rate equal to 1.5% above the Philadelphia National Bank's prime rate, bear a rate of 10.0% at June 30, 1998. The Facility requires Liggett's compliance with certain financial and other covenants, including restrictions on the payment of cash dividends and distributions by Liggett. In addition, the Facility, as amended April 8, 1998, imposes requirements with respect to Liggett's permitted maximum adjusted net worth (not to fall below a deficit of \$195,000 as computed in accordance with the agreement, this computation was \$185,051 at June 30, 1998) and net working capital deficiencies (not to fall below a deficit of \$17,000 as computed in accordance with the agreement, this computation was \$6,005 at June 30, 1998). The Facility, as amended, also

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provides that a default by Liggett or its subsidiaries under the March 1996 Settlements, March 1997 Settlements and March 1998 Settlements (all as defined below in Note 8) shall constitute an event of default under the Facility. In November 1997, the Facility was extended for an additional year until March 8, 1999.

On August 29, 1997, the Facility was amended to permit Liggett to borrow an additional \$6,000 which was used on that date in making the interest payment of \$9,700 due on August 1, 1997 to the holders of the Liggett Notes. BGLS guaranteed the additional \$6,000 advance under the Facility and collateralized the guarantee with \$6,000 in cash, deposited with Liggett's lender. At June 30, 1998, this amount is classified in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

FOREIGN LOANS:

At June 30, 1998, Liggett-Ducat had two credit facilities outstanding, one for \$2,000 with an interest rate of 27% which expires August 20, 1998 and another for \$10,000 with an interest rate of 21% which expires in May of 1999.

7. EQUITY

As of January 1, 1998, the Company granted to employees of the Company non-qualified stock options to purchase 42,500 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.00 per share. The options have a ten-year term and vest in six equal annual installments. The Company will recognize compensation expense of \$154 over the vesting period.

On January 16, 1998, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement in which High River Limited Partnership purchased 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock for \$9,000.

In connection with the March 2, 1998 agreement with the Apollo Holders, the Company issued warrants to purchase the Company's common stock. (Refer to Note 6.)

On March 12, 1998, the Company granted an option for 1,250,000 shares of the Company's common stock to a law firm that represents the Company and Liggett. On May 1, 1998 and April 1, 1999, options for 250,000 and 1,000,000 shares, respectively, of common stock are exercisable at \$17.50 per share. The option expires on March 31, 2003. The fair value of the equity instruments was estimated based on the Black-Sholes option pricing model and the following assumptions: volatility 77.6%, risk-free interest rate of 5.47%, expected life of two years and dividend rate of 0%. The Company will recognize expense of \$3,063 over the vesting period including \$1,495 in the second quarter of 1998.

During April and May 1998, the Company granted 10,000 shares of the Company's common stock to each of its three outside directors. Of these shares, 7,500 vested immediately and the remaining 22,500 shares will vest in three equal annual installments. The Company will recognize compensation expense of \$404 over the vesting period.

On May 8, 1998, the Company adopted its 1998 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan") subject to approval by the shareholders of the Company at the next annual meeting. The Incentive Plan authorizes the granting of up to 5,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock through awards of stock options (which may include incentive stock options and/or nonqualified stock options), stock appreciation rights and shares of restricted Company common stock. All officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries are eligible to receive awards under the Plan.

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On July 20, 1998, the Company granted a non-qualified stock option to each of Bennett S. LeBow, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Howard M. Lorber, a consultant to the Company (the "Option Holders") pursuant to the Plan. The grant of the options to the Option Holders is conditioned upon the approval of the Plan by the Company's stockholders. Under the options, Messrs. LeBow and Lorber have the right to purchase 2,500,000 shares and 500,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$9.75 per share (the fair market value of a share of common stock on the date of grant). The options have a ten-year term and become exercisable as to one-fourth of the aggregate shares covered thereby on each of the first four anniversaries of the date of grant. However, any then unexercisable portion of the option will immediately vest and become exercisable upon (i) the occurrence of a "Change in Control," or (ii) the termination of the Option Holder's employment or consulting arrangement with the Company due to death or disability.

8. CONTINGENCIES

TOBACCO-RELATED LITIGATION:

OVERVIEW. Since 1954, Liggett and other United States cigarette manufacturers have been named as defendants in numerous direct and third-party actions predicated on the theory that cigarette manufacturers should be liable for damages from cancer and other adverse health effects alleged to have been caused by cigarette smoking or by exposure to secondary smoke (environmental tobacco smoke, "ETS") from cigarettes. These cases are reported hereinafter as though having been commenced against Liggett (without regard to whether such cases were actually commenced against the Company or Liggett). There has been a noteworthy increase in the number of cases commenced against Liggett and the other cigarette manufacturers. The cases generally fall into four categories: (i) smoking and health cases alleging personal injury brought on behalf of individual smokers ("Individual Actions"); (ii) smoking and health cases alleging personal injury and purporting to be brought on behalf of a class of plaintiffs ("Class Actions"); (iii) health care cost recovery actions brought by state and local governments ("Attorney General Actions"); and (iv) health care cost recovery actions brought by third-party payors including asbestos manufacturers, unions and taxpayers ("Third-Party Payor Actions"). As new cases are commenced, defense costs and the risks attendant to the inherent unpredictability of litigation continue to increase. Liggett had been receiving assistance from others in the industry in defraying the costs and other burdens incurred in the defense of smoking and health litigation and related proceedings, which, for the most part, consisted of the payment of counsel fees and costs, but this assistance terminated in 1997. The future financial impact on the Company of the termination of this assistance and the effects of the tobacco litigation settlements discussed below is not quantifiable at this time. For the six months ended June 30, 1998, Liggett incurred counsel fees and costs totaling approximately \$2,562, compared to \$2,152 for the comparable prior year period.

In June 1992, in an action entitled CIPOLLONE V. LIGGETT GROUP INC., ET AL., the United States Supreme Court issued an opinion concluding that The Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act did not preempt state common law damage claims but that The Public Health Cigarette Smoking Act of 1969 (the "1969 Act") did preempt certain, but not all, state common law damage claims. The decision bars plaintiffs from asserting claims that, after the effective date of the 1969 Act, the tobacco companies either failed to warn adequately of the claimed health risks of cigarette smoking or sought to neutralize those claimed risks in their advertising or promotion of cigarettes. Bills have been

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introduced in Congress on occasion to eliminate the federal preemption defense. Enactment of any federal legislation with such an effect could result in a significant increase in claims, liabilities, and litigation costs.

INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS. As of June 30, 1998, there were approximately 245 cases pending against Liggett, and in most cases the other tobacco companies, where individual plaintiffs allege injury resulting from cigarette smoking, addiction to cigarette smoking or exposure to ETS and seek compensatory and, in some cases, punitive damages. Of these, 95 were pending in the State of Florida, 84 in the State of New York and 20 in the State of Texas. The balance of individual cases was pending in 16 states. There are three individual cases pending where Liggett is the only named defendant.

The plaintiffs' allegations of liability in those cases in which individuals seek recovery for personal injuries allegedly caused by cigarette smoking are based on various theories of recovery, including negligence, gross negligence, special duty, voluntary undertaking, strict liability, fraud, misrepresentation, design defect, failure to warn, breach of express and implied warranties, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, concert of action, unjust enrichment, common law public nuisance, indemnity, market share liability and violations of deceptive trade practices laws, the Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act ("RICO") and antitrust statutes. In many of these cases, in addition to compensatory damages, plaintiffs also seek other forms of relief including disgorgement of profits and punitive damages. Defenses raised by defendants in these cases include lack of proximate cause, assumption of the risk, comparative fault and/or contributory negligence, lack of design defect, statute of limitations, equitable defenses such as "unclean hands" and lack of benefit, failure to state a claim and federal preemption.

On May 12, 1998, Liggett settled an individual tobacco-related action entitled WIDDICK V. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Duval County Circuit Court, Florida. The settlement will not have a material affect on the Company's or Liggett's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

CLASS ACTIONS. As of June 30, 1998, there were approximately 40 actions pending, for which either a class has been certified or plaintiffs are seeking class certification, where Liggett, among others, was a named defendant. Two of these cases, FLETCHER, ET AL. V. BROOKE GROUP LTD., ET AL. and WALKER, ET AL. V. LIGGETT GROUP INC., ET AL., have been settled by the Company, subject to court approval. These two settlements are more fully discussed below under the "Settlements" section.

In October 1991, an action entitled BROIN, ET AL. V. PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED, ET AL., Circuit Court of the Eleventh Judicial District in and for Dade County, Florida, was filed against Liggett and others. This case was brought by plaintiffs on behalf of all flight attendants that worked or are presently working for airlines based in the United States and who never regularly smoked cigarettes but allege that they have been damaged by involuntary exposure to ETS. In October 1997, the other major tobacco companies settled this matter, which settlement provides for a release of the Company and Liggett. In February 1998, the Circuit Court approved the settlement; however, an objector filed a Notice of Appeal of the settlement in the Third District Court of Appeal.

In March 1994, an action entitled CASTANO, ET AL. V. THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY INC., ET AL., United States District Court, Eastern District of Louisiana, was filed against Liggett and others. The class action complaint sought relief for a nationwide class of smokers based on their alleged

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addiction to nicotine. In February 1995, the District Court granted plaintiffs' motion for class certification (the "Class Certification Order").

In May 1996, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the Class Certification Order and instructed the District Court to dismiss the class complaint. The Fifth Circuit ruled that the District Court erred in its analysis of the class certification issues by failing to consider how variations in state law affect predominance of common questions and the superiority of the class action mechanism. The appeals panel also held that the District Court's predominance inquiry did not include consideration of how a trial on the merits in CASTANO would be conducted. The Fifth Circuit further ruled that the "addiction-as-injury" tort is immature and, accordingly, the District Court could not know whether common issues would be a "significant" portion of the individual trials. According to the Fifth Circuit's decision, any savings in judicial resources that class certification may bring about is speculative and would likely be overwhelmed by the procedural problems certification brings. Finally, the Fifth Circuit held that in order to make the class action manageable, the District Court would be forced to bifurcate issues in violation of the Seventh Amendment.

The extent of the impact of the CASTANO decision on tobacco-related class action litigation is still uncertain, although the decertification of the CASTANO class by the Fifth Circuit may preclude other federal courts from certifying a nationwide class action for trial purposes with respect to tobacco-related claims. The CASTANO decision has had to date, however, only limited effect with respect to courts' decisions regarding narrower tobacco-related classes or class actions brought in state rather than federal court. For example, since the Fifth Circuit's ruling, courts in New York, Louisiana and Maryland have certified "addiction-as-injury" class actions that covered only citizens in those states. Two class actions pending in state court in Florida have also been certified one of which, the BROIN case, was settled in 1997. The CASTANO decision has had no measurable impact on litigation brought by or on behalf of single individual claimants.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ACTIONS. As of June 30, 1998, 40 Attorney General Actions were filed against Liggett and the Company. As more fully discussed below, Liggett and the Company have settled 36 of these actions. In addition, the Company and Liggett have reached settlements with nine Attorneys General representing states, commonwealths or territories that have not commenced litigation against the Company or Liggett. In these proceedings, state and local government entities seek reimbursement for Medicaid and other health care expenditures allegedly caused by use of tobacco products. The claims asserted in these health care cost recovery actions vary. In most of these cases, plaintiffs assert the equitable claim that the tobacco industry was "unjustly enriched" by plaintiffs' payment of health care costs allegedly attributable to smoking and seek reimbursement of those costs. Other claims made by some but not all plaintiffs include the equitable claim of indemnity, common law claims of negligence, strict liability, breach of express and implied warranty, violation of a voluntary undertaking or special duty, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, public nuisance, claims under state and federal statutes governing consumer fraud, antitrust, deceptive trade practices and false advertising, and claims under RICO.

THIRD-PARTY PAYOR ACTIONS. As of June 30, 1998, there were approximately 55 Third-Party Payor Actions pending. The claims in these cases are similar to those in the Attorney General Actions. In April 1998, a group known as the "Coalition for Tobacco Responsibility", which represents Blue Cross and Blue Shield Plans in more than 35 states, filed federal lawsuits against the industry seeking payment of health-care costs allegedly incurred as a result of cigarette smoking and ETS. The lawsuits were filed in Federal District Courts in New York, Chicago, and Seattle and seek billions of

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dollars in damages. The lawsuits allege conspiracy, fraud, misrepresentation, and violation of federal racketeering and anti-trust laws as well as other claims.

SETTLEMENTS. In March 1996, the Company and Liggett entered into an agreement, subject to court approval, to settle the CASTANO class action tobacco litigation. Under the CASTANO settlement agreement, upon final court approval of the settlement, the CASTANO class would be entitled to receive up to five percent of Liggett's pretax income (income before income taxes) each year (up to a maximum of \$50,000 per year) for the next 25 years, subject to certain reductions provided for in the agreement and a \$5,000 payment from Liggett if the Company or Liggett fail to consummate a merger or similar transaction with another non-settling tobacco company defendant within three years of the date of settlement. The Company and Liggett have the right to terminate the CASTANO settlement under certain circumstances. On March 14, 1996, the Company, the CASTANO Plaintiffs Legal Committee and the CASTANO plaintiffs entered into a letter agreement. According to the terms of the letter agreement, for the period ending nine months from the date of Final Approval (as defined in the letter), if granted, of the CASTANO settlement or, if earlier, the completion by the Company or Liggett of a combination with any defendant in CASTANO, except Philip Morris, the CASTANO plaintiffs and their counsel agree not to enter into any more favorable settlement agreement with any CASTANO defendant which would reduce the terms of the CASTANO settlement agreement. If the Castano plaintiffs or their counsel enter into any such settlement during this period, they shall pay the Company \$250,000 within 30 days of the more favorable agreement and offer the Company and Liggett the option to enter into a settlement on terms at least as favorable as those included in such other settlement. The letter agreement further provides that during the same time period, and if the CASTANO settlement agreement has not been earlier terminated by the Company in accordance with its terms, the Company and its affiliates will not enter into any business transaction with any third party which would cause the termination of the CASTANO settlement agreement. If the Company or its affiliates enter into any such transaction, then the CASTANO plaintiffs will be entitled to receive \$250,000 within 30 days from the transacting party. In May 1996, the CASTANO Plaintiffs Legal Committee filed a motion with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana seeking preliminary approval of the CASTANO settlement. In September 1996, shortly after the class was decertified, the CASTANO plaintiffs withdrew the motion for approval of the CASTANO settlement.

In March 1996, the Company and Liggett entered into a settlement of tobacco-related litigation with the Attorneys General of Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi and West Virginia (the "March 1996 Settlements"). The March 1996 Settlements release the Company and Liggett from all tobacco-related claims including claims for health care cost reimbursement and claims concerning sales of cigarettes to minors. Certain of the terms of the March 1996 Settlements are summarized below.

Under the March 1996 Settlements, the five settling states would share an initial payment by Liggett of \$5,000, payable over nine years and indexed and adjusted for inflation, provided that any unpaid amount will be due 60 days after either a default by Liggett in its payment obligations under the settlement or a merger or other similar transaction by the Company or Liggett with another defendant in the lawsuits. In addition, Liggett will be required to pay the settling states a percentage of Liggett's pretax income (income before income taxes) each year from the second through the twenty-fifth year. This annual percentage is 2.5% of Liggett's pretax income, subject to increase to 7.5% depending on the number of additional states joining the settlement. No additional states have joined this settlement to date. All of Liggett's payments are subject to certain reductions provided for in the agreement. Liggett has also agreed to pay to the settling states \$5,000 if the Company or Liggett

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fails to consummate a merger or other similar transaction with another defendant in the lawsuits within three years from the date of the March 1996 Settlement.

Settlement funds received by the Attorneys General will be used to reimburse the states for smoking-related health care costs. The Company and Liggett also have agreed to phase in compliance with certain of the proposed interim FDA regulations on the same basis as provided in the CASTANO settlement. The Company and Liggett have the right to terminate the March 1996 Settlements with respect to any settling state if any of the remaining defendants in the litigation succeed on the merits in that state's respective Attorney General action. The Company and Liggett may also terminate the March 1996 Settlements if they conclude that too many states have filed Attorney General actions and have not settled such cases with the Company and Liggett.

In March 1997, Liggett, the Company and the five settling states executed an addendum pursuant to which Liggett and the Company agreed to provide to the five settling states, among other things, the additional cooperation and compliance with advertising restrictions that is provided for in the March 1997 Settlements (discussed below). Also, pursuant to the addendum, the initial settling states agreed to use best efforts to ensure that in the event of a global tobacco settlement enacted through federal legislation or otherwise, Liggett's and the Company's financial obligations under such a global settlement would be no more onerous than under this settlement.

During 1997, Liggett and the Company entered into a comprehensive settlement of tobacco litigation through parallel agreements with the Attorneys General of 21 states and with a nationwide class of individuals and entities that allege smoking-related claims (settlements with these 21 Attorneys General and with the nationwide class are hereinafter referred to as the "March 1997 Settlements"). In March 1998, Liggett and the Company announced settlements with the Attorneys General of 15 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands and the U.S. Virgin Islands (the "March 1998 Settlements"). The foregoing settlements cover all smoking-related claims, including both addiction-based and tobacco injury claims against the Company and Liggett, brought by the Attorneys General and, upon court approval, the nationwide class.

The states, commonwealths and territories where settlements have been reached with Attorneys General are: Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Northern Mariana Islands, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, U.S. Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. Other states have either recently filed health care cost recovery actions or indicated intentions to do so. Both Liggett and the Company will endeavor to resolve those actions on substantially the same terms and conditions as the March 1998 Settlements, however, there can be no assurance that any such settlements will be completed.

As mentioned above, in March 1997, Liggett, the Company and plaintiffs filed a mandatory class settlement agreement in an action entitled FLETCHER, ET AL. V. BROOKE GROUP LTD., ET AL., Circuit Court of Mobile County, Alabama, where the court granted preliminary approval and preliminary certification of the class, and in May 1997, a similar mandatory class settlement agreement was filed in an action entitled WALKER, ET AL. V. LIGGETT GROUP INC., ET AL., United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia. On July 2, 1998, Liggett, the Company and plaintiffs filed an amended class action settlement agreement in FLETCHER. Pursuant to the amended agreement, Liggett is required to pay to

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the class 7.5% of Liggett's pre-tax income each year for 25 years, with a minimum annual payment guarantee of \$1,000 over the term of the agreement. The amended agreement does not set forth a formula with respect to the distribution of settlement proceeds to the class. The Company anticipates that should the court in FLETCHER, after dissemination of notice to the class of the pending limited fund class action settlement and a full fairness hearing with respect thereto, issue a final order and judgment approving the settlement, such an order would preclude further prosecution by class members of tobacco-related claims against both Liggett and the Company. Under the Full Faith and Credit Act, a final judgment entered in a nationwide class action pending in a state court has a preclusive effect against any class member with respect to the claims settled and released. As the class definition in FLETCHER encompasses all persons in the United States who could claim injury as a result of cigarette smoking or ETS and any third-party payor claimants, it is anticipated that, upon final order and judgment, all such persons and third-party payor claimants would be barred from further prosecution of tobacco-related claims against Liggett and the Company.

In the FLETCHER action, it is anticipated that class members will be notified of the settlement and will have an opportunity to appear at a later court hearing. Effectiveness of the mandatory settlement is conditioned on final court approval of the settlement after a fairness hearing. There can be no assurance as to whether, or when, such court approval will be obtained.

The WALKER court also granted preliminary approval and preliminary certification of the nationwide class, however, in August 1997, the court vacated its preliminary certification of the settlement class, which decision is currently on appeal. The WALKER court relied on the Supreme Court's decision in AMCHEM PRODUCTS INC. V. WINDSOR in reaching its decision to vacate preliminary certification of the class. In AMCHEM, the Supreme Court affirmed a decision of the Third Circuit vacating the certification of a settlement class that involved asbestos-exposure claims. The Supreme Court held that the proposed settlement class did not meet the requirements of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for predominance of common issues and adequacy of representation. The Third Circuit had held that, although classes could be certified for settlement purposes, Rule 23's requirements had to be satisfied as if the case were going to be litigated. The Supreme Court agreed that the fairness and adequacy of the settlement are not pertinent to the predominance inquiry under Rule 23(b)(3), and thus, the proposed class must have sufficient unity so that absent class members can fairly be bound by decisions of class representatives.

After the AMCHEM opinion was issued by the Supreme Court in June 1997, objectors to Liggett's settlement in WALKER moved for decertification. Although Liggett's settlement in the WALKER action is a "limited fund" class action settlement proceeding under Rule 23(b)(1) and AMCHEM was a Rule 23 (b)(3) case, the court in the WALKER action, nonetheless, decertified the WALKER class. Applying AMCHEM to the WALKER case, the District Court, in a decision issued in August 1997, determined that while plaintiffs in WALKER have a common interest in "maximizing the limited fund available from the defendants," there remained "substantial conflicts among class members relating to distribution of the fund and other key concerns" that made class certification inappropriate.

The AMCHEM decision's ultimate affect on the viability of both the WALKER and FLETCHER settlements remains uncertain given the Fifth Circuit's recent ruling reaffirming a limited fund class action settlement in IN RE ASBESTOS LITIGATION ("AHEARN"). In June 1997, the Supreme Court remanded AHEARN to the Fifth Circuit for consideration in light of AMCHEM. On remand, the Fifth Circuit made two decisive distinctions between AMCHEM and AHEARN. First, the AHEARN class action proceeded under Rule 23(b)(1) while AMCHEM was a Rule 23(b)(3) case, and second, in AHEARN, there was no

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allocation or difference in award, according to nature or severity of injury, as there was in AMCHEM. The Fifth Circuit concluded that all members of the class and all class representatives share common interests and none of the uncommon questions abounding in AMCHEM exist. On June 22, 1998, the Supreme Court granted certiorari to review the Fifth Circuit decision.

The remaining material terms of the March 1996 Settlements, the March 1997 Settlements and the March 1998 Settlements are described below.

Pursuant to each of the settlements, both the Company and Liggett agreed to cooperate fully with the Attorneys General and the nationwide class in their respective lawsuits against the tobacco industry. The Company and Liggett agreed to provide to these parties all relevant tobacco documents in their possession, other than those subject to claims of joint defense privilege, and to waive, subject to court order, certain attorney-client privileges and work product protections regarding Liggett's smoking-related documents to the extent Liggett and the Company can so waive these privileges and protections. The Attorneys General and the nationwide class agreed to keep Liggett's documents under protective order and, subject to final court approval, to limit their use to those actions brought by parties to the settlement agreements. Those documents that may be subject to a joint defense privilege with other tobacco companies will not be produced to the Attorneys General or the nationwide class, but will be, pursuant to court order, submitted to the appropriate court and placed under seal for possible IN CAMERA review. Additionally, under similar protective conditions, the Company and Liggett agreed to offer their employees for witness interviews and testimony at deposition and trial. Pursuant to the settlement agreements, Liggett also agreed to place an additional warning on its cigarette packaging stating that "Smoking is Addictive" and to issue a public statement, as requested by the Attorneys General. Liggett has commenced distribution of cigarette packaging, which displays the new warning label.

Pursuant to the March 1996 Settlements, any other tobacco company defendant, except Philip Morris, merging or combining with Liggett or the Company, prior to the third anniversary of the settlement, would receive certain settlement benefits, including limitations on potential liability. Pursuant to the agreement, any such combining tobacco company would be released from the lawsuits brought by the five initial settling states. Such combining tobacco company would be obligated to pay into the settlement fund within sixty days of becoming bound to the agreement \$135,000, and make annual payments of 2.5% of the combining company's pre-tax income (but not less than \$30,000 per year). Such combining tobacco company would also have to comply with the advertising and access restrictions provided for in the agreement, and would have to withdraw their objections to the FDA rule.

Pursuant to the March 1997 Settlements, any other tobacco company defendant, except Philip Morris, merging or combining with Liggett or the Company, prior to the fourth anniversary of the settlements, would receive certain settlement benefits, including limitations on potential liability for affiliates not engaged in domestic tobacco operations and a waiver of any obligation to post a bond to appeal any future adverse judgment. In addition, within 120 days following any such combination, Liggett would be required to pay the settlement fund \$25,000. Under all settlements, the plaintiffs have agreed not to seek an injunction preventing a defendant tobacco company combining with Liggett or the Company from spinning off any affiliate which is not engaged in the domestic tobacco business.

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Pursuant to the March 1998 Settlements, Liggett is required to pay each of the settling states and territories their relative share (based on the Medicaid population of each state over the total Medicaid population of the United States) of between 27.5% and 30% of Liggett's pre-tax income each year for 25 years, with a minimum payment guarantee of \$1,000 per state over the first nine years of the agreement. The aggregate payments required under the March 1996, March 1997 and March 1998 Settlements are \$45,000. Of this amount, \$3,389 has been paid as of June 30, 1998. The annual percentage is subject to increase, pro rata from 27.5% up to 30%, depending on the number of additional states joining the settlement. Pursuant to the "most favored nation" provisions under the March 1996 Settlement and the March 1997 Settlements, each of the states settling under those settlements could benefit from the economic terms of the March 1998 Settlements. In all settlements, Liggett agreed to phase-in compliance with certain proposed FDA regulations regarding smoking by children and adolescents, including a prohibition on the use of cartoon characters in tobacco advertising and limitations on the use of promotional materials and distribution of sample packages where minors are present. The March 1998 Settlements provide for additional restrictions and regulations on Liggett's advertising, including a prohibition on outdoor advertising and product advertising on the Internet and on payments for product placement in movies and television.

Under all settlements, the Company and Liggett are also entitled to "most favored nation" treatment in the event any settling Attorney General reaches a settlement with any other defendant tobacco company. Pursuant to the March 1996 and March 1997 Settlements, in the event of a global settlement involving federal legislation with any other defendant tobacco company, the settling Attorneys General agreed to use their "best efforts" to ensure that the Company and Liggett's liability under such legislation should be no more onerous than under those settlements. Under the March 1998 Settlements, the settling Attorneys General agreed to write letters to Congress and the President of the United States to ensure that the Company and Liggett's liability under any such legislation should be no more onerous than under this settlement.

The Company accrued approximately \$4,000 for the present value of the fixed payments under the March 1996 Settlements and \$18,301 for the present value of the fixed payments under the March 1998 Settlements. No additional amounts have been accrued because the Company cannot quantify the future costs of the settlements as the amounts Liggett must pay are based, in part, on future operating results. Possible future payments based on a percentage of pretax income, and other contingent payments based on the occurrence of a business combination, will be expensed when considered probable.

Separately, the other tobacco companies negotiated settlements of the Attorney General Actions in Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Minnesota and it has been widely publicized that the other companies have engaged in negotiations to settle with the Attorneys General of the remaining states.

Copies of the various settlement agreements are filed as exhibits to the Company's Form 10-K and the discussion herein is qualified in its entirety by reference thereto.

TRIALS. On May 8, 1998, the other tobacco companies settled the litigation in Minnesota known as the STATE OF MINNESOTA BY HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, III, ITS ATTORNEY GENERAL AND BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD OF MINNESOTA V. PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED, ET AL. Liggett settled the claims of the State of Minnesota

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on March 20, 1997 and on June 2, 1998 settled the claims of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota. There are several other trial dates scheduled during 1998 for individual cases; however, trial dates are subject to change.

OTHER RELATED MATTERS. In March 1997, RJR, Philip Morris, B&W and Lorillard obtained a temporary restraining order from a North Carolina state court preventing the Company and Liggett and their agents, employees, directors, officers and lawyers from turning over documents allegedly subject to the joint defense privilege in connection with the settlements, which restraining order was converted to a preliminary injunction by the court in April 1997. In March 1997, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas and state courts in Mississippi and Illinois each issued orders enjoining the other tobacco companies from interfering with Liggett's filing with the courts, under seal, those documents.

A grand jury investigation is being conducted by the office of the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York (the "Eastern District Investigation") regarding possible violations of criminal law relating to the activities of The Council for Tobacco Research - USA, Inc. (the "CTR"). Liggett was a sponsor of the CTR at one time. In May 1996, Liggett received a subpoena from a Federal grand jury sitting in the Eastern District of New York, to which Liggett has responded.

In March 1996, and in each of March, July, October and December 1997, the Company and/or Liggett received subpoenas from a Federal grand jury in connection with an investigation by the United States Department of Justice (the "DOJ Investigation") involving the industry's knowledge of: the health consequences of smoking cigarettes; the targeting of children by the industry; and the addictive nature of nicotine and the manipulation of nicotine by the industry. Liggett has responded to the March 1996, March 1997 and July 1997 subpoenas and is in the process of responding to the October and December 1997 subpoenas. The Company understands that the Eastern District Investigation and the DOJ Investigation essentially have been consolidated into one investigation conducted by the Department of Justice (the "DOJ"). The Company and Liggett are unable, at this time, to predict the outcome of this investigation.

On April 28, 1998, the Company announced that Liggett had reached an agreement with the DOJ to cooperate in both the Eastern District Investigation and the DOJ Investigation. The agreement does not constitute an admission of any wrongful behavior by Liggett. The DOJ has not provided immunity to Liggett and has full discretion to act or refrain from acting with respect to Liggett in the investigation.

Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of the aforementioned actions could be decided unfavorably against the Company or Liggett. An unfavorable outcome of a pending smoking and health case could encourage the commencement of additional similar litigation. The Company is unable to evaluate the effect of these developing matters on pending litigation or the possible commencement of additional litigation. The Company is also unable to make a meaningful estimate with respect to the amount of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of many of the cases pending against the Company, because the complaints filed in these cases rarely detail alleged damages. Typically, the claims set forth in an individual's complaint against the tobacco industry pray for money damages in an amount to be determined by a jury, plus punitive damages and costs. These damage claims are typically stated as being for the minimum necessary to invoke the jurisdiction of the court.

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Third-party payor claimants and others have set forth several additional variations on relief sought: funding of corrective public education campaigns relating to issues of smoking and health; funding for clinical smoking cessation programs; disgorgement of profits from sales of cigarettes; restitution; treble damages; and attorneys' fees. Nevertheless, no specific amounts are provided. It is understood that requested damages against the tobacco company defendants in these cases might be in the billions of dollars.

It is possible that the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operation and cash flow could be materially adversely affected by an unfavorable outcome in any such tobacco-related litigation.

Liggett has been involved in certain environmental proceedings, none of which, either individually or in the aggregate, rises to the level of materiality. Liggett's management believes that current operations are conducted in material compliance with all environmental laws and regulations. Management is unaware of any material environmental conditions affecting its existing facilities. Compliance with federal, state and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, has not had a material effect on the capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position of Liggett.

There are several other proceedings, lawsuits and claims pending against the Company unrelated to smoking or tobacco product liability. Management is of the opinion that the liabilities, if any, ultimately resulting from such other proceedings, lawsuits and claims should not materially affect the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

LEGISLATION AND REGULATION:

In January 1993, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") released a report on the respiratory effect of ETS which concludes that ETS is a known human lung carcinogen in adults and in children, causes increased respiratory tract disease and middle ear disorders and increases the severity and frequency of asthma. In June 1993, the two largest of the major domestic cigarette manufacturers, together with other segments of the tobacco and distribution industries, commenced a lawsuit against the EPA seeking a determination that the EPA did not have the statutory authority to regulate ETS, and that given the current body of scientific evidence and the EPA's failure to follow its own guidelines in making the determination, the EPA's classification of ETS was arbitrary and capricious. Whatever the outcome of this litigation, issuance of the report may encourage efforts to limit smoking in public areas. On July 17, 1998, the court ruled that the EPA made procedural and scientific mistakes when it declared in its 1993 report that secondhand smoke caused as many as 3,000 cancer deaths a year among nonsmokers.

In April 1994, the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") issued a proposed rule that could ultimately ban smoking in the workplace. Hearings were completed during 1995. OSHA has not yet issued a final rule or a proposed revised rule. While the Company cannot predict the outcome, some form of federal regulation of smoking in workplaces may result.

In February 1996, the United States Trade representative issued an "advance notice of rule making" concerning how tobaccos imported under a previously established tobacco rate quota ("TRQ") should be allocated. Currently, tobacco imported under the TRQ is allocated on a "first-come, first-served"

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basis, meaning that entry is allowed on an open basis to those first requesting entry in the quota year. Others in the cigarette industry have suggested an "end-user licensing" system under which the right to import tobacco under the quota would be initially assigned based on domestic market share. Such an approach, if adopted, could have a material adverse effect on the Company and Liggett.

In August 1996, the FDA filed in the Federal Register a Final Rule (the "FDA Rule") classifying tobacco as a drug, asserting jurisdiction by the FDA over the manufacture and marketing of tobacco products and imposing restrictions on the sale, advertising and promotion of tobacco products. Litigation was commenced in the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina challenging the legal authority of the FDA to assert such jurisdiction, as well as challenging the constitutionality of the rules. The court, after argument, granted plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment prohibiting the FDA from regulating or restricting the promotion and advertising of tobacco products and denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on the issue of whether the FDA has the authority to regulate access to, and labeling of, tobacco products. The four major cigarette manufacturers and the FDA have filed notices of appeal. The Company and Liggett support the FDA Rule and have begun to phase in compliance with certain of the proposed interim FDA regulations. See discussions of the CASTANO and Attorney General Actions settlements above.

In August 1996, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts enacted legislation requiring tobacco companies to publish information regarding the ingredients in cigarettes and other tobacco products sold in that state. In December 1997, the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts enjoined this legislation from going into effect, however, in December 1997, Liggett began complying with this legislation by providing ingredient information to the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

As part of the budget agreement recently approved by Congress, federal excise taxes on a pack of cigarettes, which are currently 24 cents, would rise 10 cents in the year 2000 and 5 cents more in the year 2002.

PROPOSED RESOLUTION. In June 1997, Philip Morris Incorporated ("Philip Morris"), R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company ("RJR"), B&W, Lorillard Tobacco Company ("Lorillard") and the United States Tobacco Company, along with the Attorneys General for the States of Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Mississippi, New York and Washington and the CASTANO Plaintiffs' Litigation Committee executed a Memorandum of Understanding to support the adoption of federal legislation and necessary ancillary undertakings, incorporating the features described in a proposed resolution (the "Resolution"). The proposed Resolution mandates a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed and distributed in the United States. (The proposed Resolution is discussed in the Company's 1997 Form 10-K/A No. 1.)

In a speech in September 1997, President Clinton called for federal legislation that, among other things, would raise cigarette prices by up to \$1.50 per pack. Since then, several bills have been introduced in Congress, including bills modeled after the proposed resolution that purport to propose legislation along these lines. The White House, Congress, and various public interest groups are currently reviewing the proposed Resolution along with other proposed federal tobacco legislation. Management is unable to predict whether the proposed Resolution or other federal legislation will be enacted or the form any such

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enactment might take. The present legislative and litigation environment is substantially uncertain and could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company and Liggett.

In addition to the foregoing, there have been a number of other restrictive regulatory actions, adverse political decisions and other unfavorable developments concerning cigarette smoking and the tobacco industry, the effects of which, at this time, the Company is not able to evaluate.

OTHER MATTERS:

In June 1993, the Company obtained expropriation and forced abandonment insurance coverage for its investment in its Ducat Place I real estate project in Moscow, Russia. Shortly thereafter, the Company submitted a Notice of Loss to the insurer, under and pursuant to the policy. The insurer denied the claim and, in July 1994, arbitration proceedings were commenced in the United Kingdom. In January 1997, the Company recognized a gain of \$4,125 in settlement of the dispute.

On or about March 13, 1997, a shareholder derivative suit was filed against New Valley, as a nominal defendant, its directors and the Company in the Delaware Chancery Court, by a shareholder of New Valley. The suit alleges that New Valley's purchase of the BML shares constituted a self-dealing transaction which involved the payment of excessive consideration by New Valley. The plaintiff seeks (i) a declaration that New Valley's directors breached their fiduciary duties, the Company aided and abetted such breaches and such parties are therefore liable to New Valley, and (ii) unspecified damages to be awarded to New Valley. The Company's time to respond to the complaint has not yet expired. The Company believes that the allegations are without merit. Although there can be no assurances, management is of the opinion, after consultation with counsel, that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On January 31, 1997, New Valley entered into a stock purchase agreement with BOL pursuant to which New Valley acquired 10,483 shares of BML common stock (99.1%) for a purchase price of \$55,000, consisting of \$21,500 in cash and a \$33,500 promissory note with an interest rate of 9%. The note was paid in full in 1997. (Refer to Notes 3 and 8.)

In January 1998, the Company entered into an amendment to the Amended and Restated Consulting Agreement dated as of January 1, 1996 with a consultant who also serves as a director and President of New Valley. The amendment provides that the consultant is entitled on an annual basis to receive additional payments in an amount necessary to reimburse him, on an after-tax basis, for all applicable taxes incurred by him during the prior calendar year as a result of the grant to him, or vesting, of a 1994 award of 500,000 restricted shares of the Company's Common Stock and 1995 and 1996 awards of 500,000 and 1,000,000, respectively, options to acquire shares of the Company's common stock. The consultant received an additional consulting payment of \$425,000 in January 1998, which the consultant and the Company have agreed will constitute full satisfaction of the Company's obligations under the amendment with respect to 1997.

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Effective May 1, 1998, a former officer of the Company entered into a consulting agreement in which the Company will pay him a total of \$2,254 in stock or cash in quarterly installments over a period of 6 years. The Company recognized the expense during the second quarter 1998.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

INTRODUCTION

The following discussion provides an assessment of the consolidated results of operations, capital resources and liquidity of Brooke Group Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries and should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto of the Company and BGLS Inc. ("BGLS") included elsewhere in this document. BGLS is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of BGLS, Liggett Group Inc. ("Liggett"), Brooke (Overseas) Ltd. ("BOL"), New Valley Holdings, Inc. ("NV Holdings"), Liggett-Ducat Ltd. ("Liggett-Ducat") and other less significant subsidiaries. The Company holds an equity interest in New Valley Corporation ("New Valley") through NV Holdings.

The Company is a holding company for a number of businesses which it holds through its wholly-owned subsidiary BGLS. Accordingly, a separate Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for BGLS is not presented herein as it would not differ materially from the discussion of the Company's consolidated results of operations, capital resources and liquidity.

For purposes of this discussion and other consolidated financial reporting, the Company's significant business segment is tobacco in the United States and Russia for the six months ended June 30, 1998 and June 30, 1997.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

THE COMPANY

STANDSTILL AGREEMENT. On March 5, 1998, BGLS entered into an agreement (the "Standstill Agreement") with AIF II, L.P. and an affiliated investment manager on behalf of a managed account (the "Apollo Holders"), who together hold approximately 41.8% of the \$232,864 principal amount of BGLS' 15.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2001 (the "BGLS Notes").

Pursuant to the terms of the Standstill Agreement, the Apollo Holders agreed to defer the payment of interest on the BGLS Notes held by them, commencing with the interest payment that was due July 31, 1997, which they had previously agreed to defer, through the interest payment due on July 31, 2000. The deferred interest payments will be payable at final maturity of the BGLS Notes on January 31, 2001 or upon an Event of Default under the Indenture for the BGLS Notes. In connection with the Standstill Agreement, the Company issued to the Apollo Holders a five-year warrant to purchase 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share. The Apollo Holders were also issued a second warrant expiring October 31, 2004 to purchase an additional 2,150,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.10 per share. The second warrant will become exercisable on October 31, 1999 and the Company will have the right under certain conditions prior to that date to substitute for that warrant a new warrant for 9.9% of the common stock of Liggett.

On February 6, 1998, the holder of 41.9% of the BGLS Notes, who had previously been a party to the Standstill Agreement, was paid its pro-rata share of the July 31, 1997 interest payment

on the BGLS Notes. On March 2, 1998, BGLS made the interest payment due on January 31, 1998 to all holders of the BGLS Notes other than the Apollo Holders.

SALE OF STOCK. On January 16, 1998, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with High River Limited Partnership ("High River") in which High River purchased 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock for \$9,000.

LIGGETT

NOTES RESTRUCTURING. On January 30, 1998, with the consent of the required majority of the holders of the Liggett 11.50% Series B and 19.75% Series C Senior Secured Notes due 1999 (the "Liggett Notes"), Liggett entered into various amendments to the Indenture governing the Liggett Notes which provided, among other things, for a deferral of the February 1, 1998 mandatory redemption payment of \$37,500 to the date of final maturity of the Liggett Notes on February 1, 1999. In connection with the deferral, the Company agreed to issue 483,002 shares of the Company's common stock to the holders of record on January 15, 1998 of the Liggett Notes. The Indenture under which the Liggett Notes are outstanding was also amended to prohibit, with limited exceptions, payments of dividends and incurrence of new debt by Liggett and to tighten restrictions on the disposition of proceeds of asset sales.

NEW VALLEY

WESTERN REALTY DUCAT. In February 1998, New Valley and Apollo Real Estate Investment Fund III, L.P. ("Apollo") organized Western Realty Development LLC ("Western Realty Ducat") to make real estate and other investments in Russia. In connection with the formation of Western Realty Ducat, New Valley agreed, among other things, to contribute the real estate assets of BrookeMil Ltd. ("BML") to Western Realty Ducat and Apollo agreed to contribute up to \$58,750, including the investment in Western Realty Repin discussed below. Western Realty Ducat will seek to make additional real estate and other investments in Russia. Western Realty Ducat has made a \$20,000 participating loan to, and payable out of a 30% profits interest in, a company organized by BOL which, among other things, acquired an interest in an industrial site and manufacturing facility being constructed on the outskirts of Moscow by a subsidiary of BOL.

THE KREMLIN SITES. BML is planning the development of two adjoining sites totaling 10.25 acres (the "Kremlin Sites") located in Moscow across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. BML, which is planning to develop a 1.1 million sq. ft. hotel, office, retail and residential complex on the Kremlin Sites, owned 92.8% of one site and 52% of the other site at June 30, 1998. In June 1998, New Valley and Apollo organized Western Realty Repin LLC to make a \$25,000 participating loan to BML. The proceeds of the loan will be used by BML for the acquisition and preliminary development of the Kremlin Sites (see Note 3 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements).

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income". SFAS No. 130, which the Company adopted in the first quarter of 1998, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose statements. For the Company, other components of stockholders' equity include such items as the Company's proportionate interest in New Valley's capital transactions and unrealized gains and losses on investment securities. The implementation of SFAS No. 130 in the first quarter 1998 did not have any material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

In June 1997, the FASB issued SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information". SFAS No. 131 specifies revised guidelines for determining an entity's operating segments and the type and level of financial information to be disclosed. Management believes that the adoption of this pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statement disclosures. SFAS No. 131 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1997, with earlier application encouraged.

In February 1998, SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits," was issued which revises required disclosures about pensions and postretirement benefit plans in order to facilitate financial analysis. Recognition or measurement issues are not addressed in the statement. SFAS No. 132 is effective for the Company for the year ended 1998. Management believes that the implementation of this pronouncement will not have a material effect on the Company's financial statement disclosures.

YEAR 2000 COSTS

The Company has evaluated the costs to implement century date change compliant systems conversions and is in the process of executing a planned conversion of its systems prior to the year 2000. Although such costs may be a factor in describing changes in operating profit for one or more of the Company's business segments in any given reporting period, the Company currently does not believe that the anticipated costs of year 2000 systems conversions will have a material impact on its future consolidated results of operations or cash flows. However, due to the interdependent nature of computer systems, the Company may be adversely impacted in the year 2000 depending on whether it or entities not affiliated with the Company have addressed this issue successfully.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CIGARETTE INDUSTRY

PRICING ACTIVITY. As of August 14, 1998, list price increases during 1998 amount to \$1.85 per carton. On January 23, 1998, Philip Morris and RJR announced a list price increase of \$.25 per carton. This action was matched by Liggett and the other manufacturers during the following week. On April 3, 1998, Philip Morris announced a second list price increase of \$.50 per carton. This action was matched by Liggett and the other manufacturers. On May 11, 1998, Philip Morris and RJR announced a third list price increase of \$.50 per carton on all brands. This action was matched by Liggett and the other manufacturers during the following week. On July 31, 1998, Philip Morris announced a fourth list price increase of \$.60 per carton on all brands. This action was matched by Liggett and the other manufacturers during the following week.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION AND LITIGATION. The cigarette industry continues to be challenged on numerous fronts. New cases continue to be commenced against Liggett and the Company and other cigarette manufacturers. As of June 30, 1998, there were approximately 245 individual suits, 40 purported class actions and 60 state, municipality and other third-party payor health care reimbursement actions pending in the United States in which Liggett is a named defendant. As new cases are commenced, the costs associated with defending such cases and the risks attendant to the inherent unpredictability of litigation continue to increase. Recently, there have been a number of restrictive regulatory actions from various Federal administrative bodies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") and the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), adverse political decisions and other unfavorable developments concerning cigarette smoking and the tobacco industry, including the commencement and certification of class actions and the commencement of Medicaid reimbursement suits by various states' Attorneys General. These developments generally receive widespread media attention. The Company is not able to evaluate the effect of these developing matters on pending litigation or the possible commencement of additional litigation, but it is possible that Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially adversely affected by an ultimate unfavorable outcome in any of such pending litigation. (See Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of legislation, regulation and litigation.)

The plaintiffs' allegations of liability in those cases in which individuals seek recovery for personal injuries allegedly caused by cigarette smoking are based on various theories of recovery, including negligence, gross negligence, special duty, voluntary undertaking, strict liability, fraud, misrepresentation, design defect, failure to warn, breach of express and implied warranties, conspiracy, aiding and abetting concert of action, unjust enrichment, common law public nuisance, indemnity, market share liability, and violations of deceptive trade practices laws, RICO and antitrust statutes. In many of these cases, in addition to compensatory damages, plaintiffs also seek other forms of relief including disgorgement of profits and punitive damages. Defenses raised

by defendants in these cases include lack of proximate cause, assumption of the risk, comparative fault and/or contributory negligence, lack of design defect, statutes of limitations or repose, equitable defenses such as "unclean hands" and lack of benefit, failure to state a claim and federal preemption.

The claims asserted in the health care cost recovery actions vary. In most of these cases, plaintiffs assert the equitable claim that the tobacco industry was "unjustly enriched" by plaintiffs' payment of health care costs allegedly attributable to smoking and seek reimbursement of those costs. Other claims made by some but not all plaintiffs include the equitable claim of indemnity, common law claims of negligence, strict liability, breach of express and implied warranty, violation of a voluntary undertaking or special duty, fraud, negligent misrepresentation, conspiracy, public nuisance, claims under state and federal statutes governing consumer fraud, antitrust, deceptive trade practices and false advertising, and claims under the RICO.

SETTLEMENTS. In March 1996, Liggett and the Company entered into an agreement to settle the CASTANO class action tobacco litigation and an agreement with the Attorneys General of West Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Massachusetts and Louisiana to settle certain actions brought against Liggett and the Company by such states (the "March 1996 Settlements"). Liggett and the Company, while neither consenting to FDA jurisdiction nor waiving their objections thereto, agreed to withdraw their objections and opposition to the proposed FDA regulations and to phase in compliance with certain of the proposed interim FDA regulations.

Under the CASTANO settlement agreement, upon final court approval of the settlement, the CASTANO class would be entitled to receive up to 5% of Liggett's pretax income (income before income taxes) each year (up to a maximum of \$50,000 per year) for the next twenty-five years, subject to certain reductions provided for in the agreement, and a \$5,000 payment from Liggett if the Company or Liggett fails to consummate a merger or similar transaction with another non-settling tobacco company defendant within three years of the date of the settlement. The Company and Liggett have the right to terminate the CASTANO settlement under certain circumstances. On May 11, 1996, the CASTANO Plaintiffs Legal Committee filed a motion with the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana seeking preliminary approval of the CASTANO settlement. On May 23, 1996, the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit reversed the February 17, 1995 order of the District Court certifying the CASTANO suit as a nationwide class action and instructed the District Court to dismiss the class complaint. (For additional information concerning the Fifth Circuit's decision, see Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.) In September 1996, the CASTANO plaintiffs withdrew the motion for approval of the CASTANO settlement.

In March 1996, the Company, the CASTANO Plaintiffs Legal Committee and the CASTANO plaintiffs entered into a letter agreement. According to the terms of the letter agreement, for the period ending nine months from the date of Final Approval (if granted) of the CASTANO settlement or, if earlier, the completion by the Company or Liggett of a combination with any defendant in CASTANO, except Philip Morris, the CASTANO plaintiffs and their counsel agree not to enter into any more favorable settlement agreement with any CASTANO defendant which would reduce the terms of the CASTANO settlement agreement. If the CASTANO plaintiffs or their counsel enter into any such settlement during this period, they shall pay the Company \$250,000 within thirty days of the more favorable agreement and offer the Company and Liggett the option to enter into a settlement on terms at least as favorable as those included in such other settlement. The letter agreement further provides that during the same time period, and if the CASTANO settlement agreement has not been earlier terminated by the Company in accordance with its terms, the Company and its affiliates will not enter into any business transaction with any third party which would cause the termination of the CASTANO settlement agreement. If the Company or its affiliates enter into any such transaction, then the CASTANO plaintiffs will be entitled to receive \$250,000 within thirty days from the transacting party.

Under the Attorneys General settlement, the five states would share an initial payment by Liggett of \$5,000 (\$1,000 of which was paid in March 1996, with the balance payable over nine years and indexed and adjusted for inflation), provided that any unpaid amount will be due 60 days after either a default by Liggett in its payment obligations under the settlement or a merger or other similar transaction by the Company or Liggett with another defendant in the lawsuits. In addition, Liggett will be required to pay the states a percentage of Liggett's pretax income (income before income taxes) each year from the second through the twenty-fifth year. This annual percentage is 2-1/2% of Liggett's pretax income, subject to increase to 7-1/2% depending on the number of additional states joining the settlement. No additional states have joined this settlement to date. All of Liggett's payments are subject to certain reductions provided for in the agreement. Liggett has also agreed to pay to the states \$5,000 if the Company or Liggett fails to consummate a merger or other similar transaction with another defendant in the lawsuits within three years of the date of the settlement.

In 1997, Liggett and the Company entered into a comprehensive settlement of tobacco litigation through parallel agreements with the Attorneys General of 21 states and with a nationwide class of individuals and entities that allege smoking-related claims (collectively, the "March 1997 Settlements"). In March 1998, the Company and Liggett entered into additional settlements with the Attorneys General of 15 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the U. S. Virgin Islands (the "March 1998 Settlements"). The foregoing settlements cover all smoking-related claims, including both addiction-based and tobacco injury claims against the Company and Liggett brought by the states and, upon court approval, the nationwide class.

As mentioned above, in March 1997, Liggett, the Company and plaintiffs filed the mandatory class settlement agreement in an action entitled FLETCHER, ET AL. V. BROOKE GROUP LTD., ET AL., Circuit Court of Mobile County, Alabama, where the court granted preliminary approval and preliminary certification of the class, and in May 1997, a similar mandatory class settlement agreement was filed in an action entitled WALKER, ET AL. V. LIGGETT GROUP INC., ET AL., United States District Court, Southern District of West Virginia. On July 2, 1998, the Company and plaintiffs filed an amended class action settlement agreement in FLETCHER. Pursuant to the amended agreement, Liggett is required to pay to the class 7.5% of Liggett's pre-tax income each year for 25 years, with a minimum annual payment guarantee of \$1,000 over the term of the agreement. The amended agreement does not set forth a formula with respect to the distribution of settlement proceeds to the class. The WALKER court also granted preliminary approval and preliminary certification of the nationwide class; however, on August 5, 1997, the court vacated its preliminary certification of the settlement class, which decision is currently on appeal.

In the FLETCHER action, it is anticipated that class members will be notified of the settlement and will have an opportunity to appear at a later court hearing. Effectiveness of the mandatory settlement is conditioned on final court approval of the settlement after a fairness hearing. There can be no assurance as to whether or when court approval will be obtained. (For additional information concerning the FLETCHER action, see Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Under the March 1998 Settlements, Liggett is required to pay each of the settling states and territories their relative share (based on the Medicaid population of each state over the total Medicaid population of the United States) of between 27.5% and 30% of Liggett's pre-tax income each year for 25 years, with a minimum payment guarantee of \$1,000 per state over the first nine years of the agreement. The annual percentage is subject to increase, pro rata from 27.5% up to 30%, depending on the number of additional states joining the settlement. Pursuant to the "most favored nation" provisions under the March 1996 and March 1997 Settlements, each of the states settling under those settlements could benefit from the economic terms of the March 1998 Settlements.

The Company accrued approximately \$4,000 for the present value of the fixed payments under the March 1996 Settlements and \$18,301 for the present value of the fixed payments under the March 1998 Settlements. No additional amounts have been accrued because the Company cannot quantify the future costs of the settlements as the amounts Liggett must pay are based, in part, on future operating results. Possible future payments based on a percentage of pretax income, and other contingent payments based on the occurrence of a business combination, will be expensed when considered probable. (See the discussions of the tobacco litigation settlements appearing in Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.)

Separately, the other tobacco companies negotiated settlements of the Attorney General actions in Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Minnesota and it has been widely publicized that the other companies have engaged in negotiations to settle with the Attorney Generals of the remaining states.

OTHER MATTERS. On June 20, 1997, Philip Morris, RJR, B&W, Lorillard and the United States Tobacco Company, along with the Attorneys General for the States of Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, Mississippi, New York and Washington and the CASTANO Plaintiffs' Litigation Committee executed a Memorandum of Understanding to support the adoption of federal legislation and necessary ancillary undertakings, incorporating the features described in a proposed resolution. The proposed resolution mandates a total reformation and restructuring of how tobacco products are manufactured, marketed and distributed in the United States. (For additional information concerning the proposed resolution, see Note 8 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.) The White House, Congress and various public interest groups are currently reviewing the proposed resolution along with other proposed federal tobacco legislation. Management is unable to predict the ultimate effect, if any, of the enactment of legislation adopting the proposed resolution. Management is also unable to predict the ultimate content of any such legislation. However, adoption of any such legislation could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company and Liggett.

In a speech in September 1997, President Clinton called for federal legislation that, among other things, would raise cigarette prices by up to \$1.50 per pack. Since then, several bills have been introduced in the Senate that purport to propose legislation along these lines. Management is unable to predict the ultimate content of any such legislation; however, adoption of any such legislation could have a material adverse effect on the business of the Company and Liggett.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

	REVENUES		OPERATING INCOME		REVENUES		OPERATING INCOME	
	THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997
Liggett	\$ 83,398	\$ 78,142	\$ 10,125	\$ 4,428	\$149,024	\$144,443	\$ 17,026	\$ 4,786
Liggett-Ducat	27,864	18,451	6,059	1,217	47,042	31,932	7,479	1,614
Other			93	282		223	(564)	365
Total	\$111,262	\$ 96,593	\$ 16,277	\$ 5,927	\$196,065	\$176,598	\$ 23,941	\$ 6,765

THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1998 COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1997.

REVENUES. Total revenues were \$111,262 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$96,593 for the three months ended June 30, 1997. This 15.2% increase in revenues was primarily due to a \$5,256 or 6.7% increase in revenues at Liggett and an increase of \$9,413 or 51.0% in revenues at BOL. The increase in revenues in both the premium and discount segments at Liggett was due to price increases of \$10,754 (see "Recent Developments in the Cigarette Industry - Pricing Activity") and improved product mix of \$290 partially offset by a 7.4% decrease in Liggett's unit sales volume (119.5 million units) accounting for \$5,788 in volume variance. The decline in premium and discount unit sales volume was due to certain competitors continuing leveraging rebate programs tied to their products and increased promotional activity by certain other manufacturers.

Premium sales at Liggett for the three months ended June 30, 1998 amounted to \$26,951 and represented 32.3% of total revenues, compared to \$25,309 and 32.4% of total sales for the same period in 1997. In the premium segment, revenues increased by 6.5% (\$1,642) over the three months ended June 30, 1998, compared to the same period in 1997, due to price increases of \$3,015, partially offset by a 5.4% decline in unit sales volume (23.0 million units) accounting for \$1,373 in volume variance.

Discount sales (comprising the brand categories of branded discount, private label, control label, generic, international and contract manufacturing) for the three months ended June 30, 1998 amounted to \$56,447 and represented 67.7% of total revenues, compared to \$52,833 and 67.6% of total sales for the same period in 1997. In the discount segment, revenues increased by 6.8% (\$3,614) over the three months ended June 30, 1998, compared to the same period in 1997, due to price increases of \$7,738 and improved product mix among the brand categories of \$162, partially offset by an 8.1% decline in unit sales volume (96.5 million units) accounting for \$4,286 in volume variance. For the three months ended June 30, 1998, fixed manufacturing costs on a basis comparable to the same period in 1997 were \$1,062 lower, and costs per thousand units decreased \$0.87 per thousand, due to lower severance costs.

Net sales at Liggett-Ducat for the three months ended June 30, 1998 increased 51.0% (\$9,413) over the same period in 1997 due primarily to an increase of 45.4% (\$8,369) in unit sales volume (1,646.3 million units) and price increases of 5.5% (\$1,015).

GROSS PROFIT. Consolidated gross profit was \$59,582 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$45,642 for the three months ended June 30, 1997, an increase of \$13,940 when compared to the same period last year, reflecting an increase in gross profit at Liggett of \$8,388 and an increase at Liggett-Ducat of \$5,958 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to the same period in the prior year.

Gross profit at Liggett of \$50,316 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 increased due primarily to the price increases discussed above. (See "Recent Developments in the Cigarette Industry - Pricing Activity".) In 1998, Liggett's premium and discount brands contributed 34.9% and 65.1%, respectively, to the Company's overall gross profit. Over the same period in 1997, Liggett's premium and discount brands contributed 36.5% and 63.5%, respectively, to total gross profit. As a percent of revenues (excluding federal excise taxes), gross profit at Liggett increased to 76.5% for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to 71.1% for the same period in 1997, with gross profit for the premium segment at 79.4% and 75.7% in the second quarter of 1998 and 1997, respectively, and gross profit for the discount segment at 75.1% and 68.7% in the second quarter of 1998 and 1997, respectively. This increase is the result of the September 1997, January 1998, April 1998 and May 1998 list price increases and improved production variances. These increases were partially offset by increased tobacco costs at Liggett due to a reduction in the average discount available to the Company from leaf tobacco dealers on tobacco purchased under prior years' purchase commitments.

As a percent of revenues (excluding Russian excise taxes), gross profit at Liggett-Ducat increased to 39.46% for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to 20.37% in the same period in 1997.

EXPENSES. Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses were \$46,643 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$39,715 for the same period last year due to increases in expenses at Liggett of \$3,921 and at Liggett-Ducat of \$1,296 and higher expenses at corporate resulting from a non-cash charge for an option award. Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses at Liggett were \$41,421 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$37,500 for the same period for the prior year, an increase of \$3,921. This increase in operating expense was due primarily to \$3,549 in higher promotional and marketing costs as well as higher legal settlement charges of \$1,399 partially offset by reductions in systems development costs of \$868 and reduced administrative costs.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE). Interest expense was \$19,637 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$15,499 for the same period last year, an increase of \$4,138 primarily due to the debt restructuring at BGLS and Liggett in which the Company took additional charges of approximately \$3,875 for the three months ended June 30, 1998. (See Note 6 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.) In addition, Liggett-Ducat and BOL had total interest expense of \$525 for the three months ended June 30, 1998, compared with \$304 for the same period in 1997.

Equity in earnings of affiliate was a loss of \$7,261 for the three months ended June 30, 1998 compared to a loss of \$6,157 for the three months ended June 30, 1997 and relates in both periods to New Valley's net loss applicable to common shares of \$25,754 and \$21,779, respectively.

For the three months ended June 30, 1997, interest expense and loss in equity of affiliate were slightly offset by the gain on sale of assets, which included the sale of the BML shares and surplus realty at Liggett.

SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1998 COMPARED TO SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1997.

REVENUES. Total revenues were \$196,065 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$176,598 for the six months ended June 30, 1997. This 11.0% increase in revenues was due to a \$4,581 or 3.2% increase in revenues at Liggett and an increase of \$15,110 or 47.3% at Liggett-Ducat. Revenues at Liggett increased in both the premium and discount segments due to price increases of \$18,064 (see "Recent Developments in the cigarette Industry - Pricing Activity") and improved product mix of \$667 offset by a 9.8% (\$14,150) decline in unit sales volume, a

decrease of 298.1 million units. The decline in premium and discount unit sales volume was due to certain competitors continuing leveraging rebate programs tied to their products and increased promotional activity by certain other manufacturers. The increase in tobacco revenues at Liggett-Ducat is attributable to increased unit sales volume of 37.3% (\$11,888) and price increases of \$3,307 slightly offset by unfavorable product mix.

Premium sales for the six months ended June 30, 1998 amounted to \$49,925 and represented 33.5% of total revenues, compared to \$47,914 and 33.2% of total sales for the same period in 1997. In the premium segment, revenues grew by 4.2% (\$2,011) due to price increases of \$5,212 offset by a 6.7% decline in unit sales volume (54.5 million units) accounting for \$3,201 in volume variance over the six months ended June 30, 1998, compared to the same period in 1997.

Liggett's discount sales (comprising the brand categories of branded discount, private label, control label, generic, international and contract manufacturing) over this period amounted to \$99,099 and represented 66.5% of total revenues, compared to \$96,529 and 66.8% of total sales for the same period in 1997. In the discount segment, revenues grew by 2.7% (\$2,570) over the six months ended June 30, 1998, compared to the same period in 1997, due to price increases of \$12,851 and improved product mix among the discount brand categories of \$276 offset by a 10.9% decline in unit sales volume (243.6 million units) accounting for \$10,557 in volume variance. For the six months ended June 30, 1998, fixed manufacturing costs on a basis comparable to the same period in 1997 were \$1,314 lower, and costs per thousand units decreased \$0.34 per thousand, due to lower severance costs.

GROSS PROFIT. Gross profit was \$102,729 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$83,802 for the six months ended June 30, 1997, an increase of \$18,927 or 22.6% when compared to the same period last year, due to price increases at Liggett and volume and price increases at Liggett-Ducat discussed above. Liggett's gross profit as a percentage of revenues (excluding federal excise taxes) for the period increased to 77.0% compared to 71.5% in the same period in the prior year. For the six months ended June 30, 1998, Liggett's premium and discount brands contributed 36.1% and 63.9%, respectively, to Liggett's overall gross profit. Over the same period in 1997, Liggett's premium and discount brands contributed 37.4% and 62.6%, respectively, to total gross profit. Gross profit for the premium segment was 79.6% and 76.1%, respectively, in the six months ended June 30 of 1998 and 1997, respectively, and gross profit for the discount segment was 75.6% and 69.0% in 1998 and 1997, respectively. These increases are the result of the March 1997, September 1997, January 1998, April 1998 and May 1998 list price increases and improved production variances. See "Recent Developments in the Cigarette Industry - Pricing Activity". These increases were partially offset by increased tobacco costs at Liggett due to a reduction in the average discount available to Liggett from leaf tobacco dealers on tobacco purchased under prior years' purchase commitments. See "Recent Developments in the Cigarette Industry".

As a percentage of revenues (excluding Russian excise taxes), gross profit at Liggett-Ducat increased to 32.44% for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to 19.96% in the same period in 1997.

EXPENSES. Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses were \$80,797 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$76,657 for the same period last year. The increase of \$4,140 is due primarily to higher promotion and marketing expenses at Liggett and higher legal settlement charges of \$1,881. Such expenses were partially offset by restructuring including decreases in systems development costs over the prior year.

OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE). Interest expense was \$40,423 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to \$30,966 for the same period last year. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to charges for debt restructuring of approximately \$6,300 at corporate and \$4,100 at Liggett offset by lower interest expense due to lower outstanding balances on the revolving credit facility at Liggett.

Equity in earnings of affiliate was a loss of \$11,448 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 compared to a loss of \$14,351 for the six months ended June 30, 1997 and relates to the decline in market value of the Class A Preferred Shares and to New Valley's net loss applicable to common shares of \$44,429 in 1998 compared to its net loss of \$48,100 in 1997.

In 1997, interest expense and loss in equity of affiliate were offset by the gain on sale of assets, which included the sale of the BML shares and surplus realty at Liggett, and proceeds from a legal settlement. See Notes 3 and 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

CAPITAL RESOURCES AND LIQUIDITY

Net cash and cash equivalents increased \$6,627 and \$17,608 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 and June 30, 1997, respectively. Net cash used in operating activities was \$17,409 and \$20,003 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 and 1997, respectively. In the 1998 six-month period, cash payments included primarily semi-annual interest payments by Liggett and BGLS of approximately \$9,700 and \$10,800, respectively, as well as a deferred July 1997 interest payment to a principal holder of the BGLS Notes of \$8,347. In addition, increases in inventories and receivables were partially offset by increases in payables and in other long-term liabilities. For the six months ended June 30, 1997, net cash used in operations was due to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses of approximately 421,600, and an increase in notes receivable of \$32,500 due to the sale of the BML shares partially offset by a decrease in receivables at Liggett, equity in loss of affiliate of \$14,400 and the impact of the deferred gain on the sale of the BML shares of approximately \$22,000.

Cash used in investing activities of \$5,452 compares to cash provided of \$39,592 for the periods ended June 30, 1998 and 1997, respectively. In 1998, capital expenditures of \$7,138, principally at Liggett-Ducat were partially offset by proceeds from sales of equipment. In 1997, proceeds included cash of \$43,000 received in the sale of the BML shares to New Valley slightly offset by capital expenditures of \$3,653 at Liggett and BOL.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$29,404 for the six months ended June 30, 1998 as compared with cash used in financing activities of \$1,981 for the six months ended June 30, 1997. Proceeds in the 1998 period include proceeds from the participating loan made by Western Realty Ducat of \$20,000, cash received from the sale of common stock and exercise of stock options, in total \$10,144, net borrowings under credit facilities at both Liggett and BOL of \$4,245, partially offset by distributions on common stock and a decrease in cash overdraft. Proceeds from financing activities in 1997 include net borrowings under credit facilities at BOL and Liggett of \$7,849. These proceeds were offset by repayments on debt including principally the required repurchase of \$7,500 face amount of Liggett bonds on February 1, 1997 at a net gain of \$2,963. Distributions on common stock of \$4,102 in the 1997 period include distributions declared in the fourth quarter 1996 which were paid in January 1997 and distributions declared and paid in the first two quarters of 1997.

LIGGETT. Liggett had a net capital deficiency of \$188,372 at June 30, 1998 and is highly leveraged. In addition, the Liggett Notes mature on February 1, 1999 and the revolving credit facility (the "Facility") expires on March 8, 1999. Due to the many risks and uncertainties associated with the cigarette industry, the impact of recent tobacco litigation settlements (see "Recent Developments in the Cigarette Industry - Legislation and Litigation") and increased tobacco costs, there can be no assurance that Liggett will be able to meet its future earnings goals. Consequently, Liggett could be in violation its debt covenants, including covenants limiting the maximum permitted adjusted net worth and net working capital deficiencies, and if its lenders were to exercise acceleration rights under the Facility or the Liggett Notes' Indenture or refuse to lend under the Facility, Liggett would not be able to satisfy such demands or its working capital requirements. (See below for additional information concerning these covenants.)

The Liggett Series B Notes (\$150,000) and Liggett C Notes (\$32,279) issued in 1992 and in 1994, respectively, pay interest semiannually at an annual rate of 11.5% and 19.75%, respectively. The Liggett Notes required mandatory principal redemptions of \$7,500 on February 1 in each of the years 1993 through 1997 and \$37,500 on February 1, 1998 with the balance of the Liggett Notes due on February 1, 1999 (see below). The Liggett Notes are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of Liggett, excluding accounts receivable and inventory. Eve is guarantor for the Liggett Notes. The Liggett Notes may be redeemed, in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount, at the option of Liggett. The Liggett Notes contain restrictions on Liggett's ability

to declare or pay cash dividends, incur additional debt, grant liens and enter into any new agreements with affiliates, among others.

On January 30, 1998, Liggett obtained the consents of the required majority of the holders of the Liggett Notes to various amendments to the Indenture governing the Liggett Notes. The amendments provide, among other things, for a deferral of the February 1, 1998 mandatory redemption of \$37,500 principal amount of the Liggett Notes to the date of final maturity, February 1, 1999. In addition, the amendments prohibit, with limited exceptions, payments of dividends and incurrence of new debt by Liggett and tighten restrictions on the disposition of proceeds of asset sales. The interest payment on the Liggett Notes, which was paid on August 1, 1998, was guaranteed by the Company and BGLS. (Refer to Note 6 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.) At maturity, the Liggett Notes will require a principal payment of \$144,891. Liggett does not anticipate it will be able to generate sufficient cash from operations to make such payments.

As discussed above, Liggett also has a \$40,000 Facility expiring March 8, 1999 under which \$22,678 was outstanding at June 30, 1998. On August 29, 1997, the Facility was amended to permit Liggett to borrow an additional \$6,000 which was used on that date in making the interest payment of \$9,700 due on August 1, 1997 to the holders of the Liggett Notes. BGLS guaranteed the additional \$6,000 advance under the Facility and collateralized the guarantee with \$6,000 in cash, deposited with Liggett's lender. At June 30, 1998, this amount is classified in other assets on the balance sheet. Availability under the Facility was approximately \$5,946 based on eligible collateral at June 30, 1998. The Facility is collateralized by all inventories and receivables of Liggett. Borrowings under the Facility, whose interest is calculated at a rate equal to 1.5% above Philadelphia National Bank's (the indirect parent of Congress Financial Corporation, the lead lender) prime rate, bear a rate of 10.0% at June 30, 1998. The Facility contains certain financial covenants similar to those contained in the Liggett Notes' Indenture including restrictions on Liggett's ability to declare or pay cash dividends, incur additional debt, grant liens and enter into any new agreements with affiliates, among others. In addition, the Facility, as amended on April 8, 1998, imposes requirements with respect to Liggett's adjusted net worth (not to fall below a deficit of \$195,000 as computed in accordance with the agreement, this computation was \$185,051 at June 30, 1998) and working capital (not to fall below a deficit of \$17,000 as computed in accordance with the agreement, this computation was \$6,005 at June 30, 1998). At June 30, 1998, Liggett was in compliance with all covenants under the Facility. The Facility, as amended, also provides that a default by Liggett under the March 1996 Settlements, March 1997 Settlements and March 1998 Settlements shall constitute an event of default under the Facility.

Liggett (and, in certain cases, the Company) and other United States cigarette manufacturers have been named as defendants in a number of direct and third-party actions (and purported class actions) predicated on the theory that they should be liable for damages from cancer and other adverse health effects alleged to have been caused by cigarette smoking or by exposure to so-called secondary smoke (environmental tobacco smoke) from cigarettes.

The Company believes, and has been so advised by counsel handling the respective cases, that the Company and Liggett have a number of valid defenses to the claim or claims asserted against them. Litigation is subject to many uncertainties, and it is possible that some of these actions could be decided unfavorably. An unfavorable outcome of a pending smoking and health case could encourage the commencement of additional similar litigation. Recently, there have been a number of adverse regulatory, political and other developments concerning cigarette smoking and the tobacco industry, including the commencement of the purported class actions referred to above. These developments generally receive widespread media attention. Neither the Company nor Liggett is able to evaluate the effect of these developing matters on pending litigation or the possible commencement of additional litigation. (See "Recent Development in the Cigarette

Industry - Legislation, Regulation and Litigation" and "--Settlements" above and Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.)

The Company is unable to make a meaningful estimate of the amount or range of loss that could result from an unfavorable outcome of the cases pending against the Company and Liggett. It is possible that the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable outcome in any such pending litigation.

BGLS. On March 5, 1998, BGLS entered into the Standstill Agreement whereby the Apollo Holders agreed to the deferral of interest payments, commencing with the interest payment due July 31, 1997 through the interest payment due July 31, 2000. (See "Recent Developments - The Company - Standstill Agreement".) At June 30, 1998, the carrying value of BGLS' long-term debt (net of unamortized discount of \$21,102) was approximately \$211,762, based on modification of the terms of the debt with the Apollo Holders.

The 14.500% Subordinated Debentures due 1998 in principal amount of \$800 were paid at maturity on April 1, 1998.

Liggett-Ducat is building a new cigarette factory on the outskirts of Moscow. The new factory, which will utilize Western cigarette making technology and have a capacity of 30 billion units per year, will produce American and international blend cigarettes, as well as traditional Russian cigarettes. Western Realty has made a \$20,000 participating loan to, and payable out of a 30% profits interest, in a company organized by BOL, Western Tobacco, which holds BOL's interests in Liggett-Ducat and the new manufacturing facility. (See "Recent Developments - New Valley" and Note 3 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.) In addition, BOL has entered into equipment purchases of approximately \$35,400, of which \$28,800 will be financed over five years beginning in 1998. The Company is a guarantor of one of the purchases for which the remaining obligation is approximately \$7,000.

THE COMPANY. The Company has remaining scheduled debt maturities of \$2,094 due in the year 1998; approximately \$2,000 of this debt relates to credit lines established by Liggett-Ducat which expires August 18, 1998. Liggett has a payment due on the Liggett Notes at maturity on February 1, 1999 of approximately \$145,000 and the Facility expires on March 8, 1999. The Company believes that it will continue to meet its liquidity requirements through 1998, although the BGLS Notes Indenture limits the amount of restricted payments BGLS is permitted to make to the Company during the calendar year. At June 30, 1998, the remaining amount available through December 31, 1998 in the Restricted Payment Basket related to BGLS' payment of dividends to the Company (as defined by the BGLS Notes Indenture) is \$11,086. Company expenditures remaining in 1998 include dividends on the Company's shares (currently at an annual rate of approximately \$6,100) and corporate expense. The Company anticipates funding 1998 current operations and long-term growth with the proceeds from public and/or private debt and equity financing, management fees and other payments from subsidiaries of approximately \$3,600 and distributions from New Valley. New Valley may acquire or seek to acquire additional operating businesses through merger, purchase of assets, stock acquisition or other means, or to make other investments, which may limit its ability to make such distributions.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Company and its representatives may from time to time make oral or written "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995 (the "Reform Act"), including any statements that may be contained in the foregoing discussion in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations", in this report and in other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in its reports to shareholders, which

reflect management's current views with respect to future events and financial performance. These forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties and, in connection with the "safe-harbor" provisions of the Reform Act, the Company is hereby identifying important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement made by or on behalf of the Company. Liggett continues to be subject to risk factors endemic to the domestic tobacco industry including, without limitation, health concerns relating to the use of tobacco products and exposure to ETS, legislation, including tax increases, governmental regulation, privately imposed smoking restrictions, governmental and grand jury investigations and litigation. Each of the Company's operating subsidiaries, namely Liggett and Liggett-Ducat, are subject to intense competition, changes in consumer preferences, the effects of changing prices for its raw materials and local economic conditions. Furthermore, the performance of Liggett-Ducat's operations in Russia are affected by uncertainties in Russia which include, among others, political or diplomatic developments, regional tensions, currency repatriation restrictions, foreign exchange fluctuations, inflation, and an undeveloped system of commercial laws and legislative reform relating to foreign ownership in Russia. In addition, the Company has a high degree of leverage and substantial near-term debt service requirements, as well as a net worth deficiency and recent losses from continuing operations. The Indenture for the BGLS Notes provides for, among other things, the restriction of certain affiliated transactions between the Company and its affiliates, as well as for certain restrictions on the use of future distributions received from New Valley. Due to such uncertainties and risks, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date on which such statements are made. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement that may be made from time to time by or on behalf of the Company.

PART II
OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Reference is made to Note 8, incorporated herein by reference, to the Consolidated Financial Statements of Brooke Group Ltd. and BGLS Inc. (collectively, the "Companies") included elsewhere in this report on Form 10-Q which contains a general description of certain legal proceedings to which the Company and/or BGLS or their subsidiaries are a party and certain related matters. Reference is also made to Exhibit 99.1 for additional information regarding the pending material legal proceedings to which the Company, BGLS and/or Liggett are party. A copy of Exhibit 99.1 will be furnished to security holders of the Company and its subsidiaries without charge upon written request to the Company at its principal executive offices, 100 S.E. Second St., Miami, Florida 33131, Attn. Investor Relations.

Item 2. CHANGES IN SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

No securities of the Company which were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), have been issued or sold by the Company during the three months ended June 30, 1998, except as follows:

- (i) In April 1998, a consultant to the Company purchased 68,200 shares of the Company's common stock upon exercise of options at a price of \$2.00 per share (an aggregate of \$136,400).
- (ii) On April 28, 1998 and May 1, 1998, the Company awarded each of the three outside directors of the Company 10,000 shares of its common stock for services as a director.

The foregoing transactions were effected in reliance on the exemption from registration afforded by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or did not involve a "sale" under the Securities Act.

Item 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

As of June 30, 1998, New Valley Corporation, the Companies' affiliate, had the following respective accrued and unpaid dividend arrearages on its 1,071,462 outstanding shares of \$15.00 Class A Increasing Rate Cumulative Senior Preferred Shares (\$100 Liquidation Value), \$.01 par value per share (the "Class A Shares") and 2,790,776 outstanding shares of \$3.00 Class B Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares (\$25 Liquidation Value), \$.10 par value per share (the "Class B Shares"): (1) \$189.7 million or \$177.07 per Class A Share; and (2) \$152.2 million or \$54.52 per Class B Share.

Item 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

(a) EXHIBITS

- 10.1 Participating Loan Agreement, dated as of April 28, 1998, by and among Western Realty Development LLC, Western Tobacco Investments LLC and Brooke (Overseas) Ltd. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.2 in New Valley Corporation's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998, Commission File No. 1-2493).
- 10.2 Consulting Agreement, dated as of May 1, 1998, between the Company and J. Sauter Enterprises, Inc. (incorporated by reference to exhibit 4.1 in the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8, No. 333-59615).
- 27.1 Brooke Group Ltd.'s Financial Data Schedule (for SEC use only).
- 27.2 BGLS Inc.'s Financial Data Schedule (for SEC use only).
- 99.1 Material Legal Proceedings.
- 99.2 Liggett Group Inc.'s Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarterly periods ended June 30, 1998 and 1997.
- 99.3 New Valley Corporation's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarterly periods ended June 30, 1998 and 1997.
- 99.4 Brooke (Overseas) Ltd.'s Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarterly periods ended June 30, 1998 and 1997.
- 99.5 New Valley Holdings, Inc.'s Interim Consolidated Financial Statements for the quarterly periods ended June 30, 1998 and 1997.

(b) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

None.

SIGNATURES

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.

BROOKE GROUP LTD.
(REGISTRANT)

By: /s/ Joselynn D. Van Siclen

Joselynn D. Van Siclen
Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Date: August 14, 1998

BGLS INC.
(REGISTRANT)

By: /s/ Joselynn D. Van Siclen

Joselynn D. Van Siclen
Vice President and Chief
Financial Officer

Date: August 14, 1998

Exhibit 99.3

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 1998

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 1998

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NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 1998	December 31, 1997
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 5,606	\$ 11,606
Investment securities available for sale.....	33,856	51,993
Trading securities owned.....	42,701	49,988
Restricted assets.....	4,448	232
Receivable from clearing brokers.....	1,609	1,205
Other current assets.....	2,302	3,618
	90,522	118,642
Investment in real estate, net.....	185,916	256,645
Furniture and equipment, net.....	11,275	12,194
Restricted assets.....	5,640	5,484
Long-term investments, net.....	23,725	27,224
Investment in joint venture.....	59,682	--
Other assets.....	10,712	21,202
	\$ 387,472	\$ 441,391
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current liabilities:		
Margin loans payable.....	\$ 12,374	\$ 13,012
Current portion of notes payable and other long-term obligations	668	760
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	34,929	57,722
Prepetition claims and restructuring accruals.....	12,402	12,611
Income taxes.....	18,736	18,413
Securities sold, not yet purchased.....	22,826	25,610
	101,935	128,128
Notes payable.....	153,557	173,814
Other long-term obligations.....	15,852	11,210
Redeemable preferred shares.....	285,932	258,638
Commitments and Contingencies.....	--	--
Shareholders' deficiency:		
Cumulative preferred shares; liquidation preference of \$69,769; dividends in arrears, \$152,166 and \$139,412.....	279	279
Common Shares, \$.01 par value; 850,000,000 shares authorized; 9,577,624 shares outstanding.....	96	96
Additional paid-in capital.....	578,238	604,215
Accumulated deficit.....	(748,266)	(742,427)
Unearned compensation on stock options.....	(51)	(158)
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	(100)	7,596
	(169,804)	(130,399)
	\$ 387,472	\$ 441,391
	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1998	1997	1998	1997
Revenues:				
Principal transactions, net.....	\$ 2,443	\$ 3,227	\$ 8,336	\$ 5,726
Commissions.....	7,477	3,431	14,153	6,824
Corporate finance fees.....	1,044	3,515	4,282	4,647
Gain on sale of investments, net.....	2,966	3,358	8,562	7,052
Loss in joint venture.....	(158)	--	(487)	--
Real estate leasing.....	5,945	6,303	13,721	12,585
Interest and dividends.....	2,542	2,582	5,391	4,123
Computer sales and service.....	46	357	459	3,680
Other income.....	2,967	4,322	4,695	5,311
	25,272	27,095	59,112	49,948
Cost and expenses:				
Operating, general and administrative.....	29,257	28,591	59,357	54,537
Interest.....	3,452	4,043	7,612	7,905
Provision for loss on long-term investment.....	--	--	--	3,796
	32,709	32,634	66,969	66,238
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes and minority interests.....	(7,437)	(5,539)	(7,857)	(16,290)
Income tax provision.....	15	45	21	95
Minority interests in loss from continuing operations of consolidated subsidiaries.....	576	555	1,159	1,015
Loss from continuing operations.....	(6,876)	(5,029)	(6,719)	(15,370)
Discontinued operations:				
Gain on disposal of discontinued operations.....	880	--	880	--
Income from discontinued operations.....	880	--	880	--
Net loss.....	(5,996)	(5,029)	(5,839)	(15,370)
Dividend requirements on preferred shares.....	(19,758)	(16,750)	(38,590)	(32,730)
Net loss applicable to Common Shares.....	\$ (25,754)	\$ (21,779)	\$ (44,429)	\$ (48,100)
Loss per Common Share (basic and diluted):				
Continuing operations.....	\$ (2.78)	\$ (2.27)	\$ (4.73)	\$ (5.02)
Discontinued operations.....	.09	--	.09	--
Net loss per Common Share.....	\$ (2.69)	\$ (2.27)	\$ (4.64)	\$ (5.02)
Number of shares used in computation.....	9,578,000	9,578,000	9,578,000	9,578,000

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES
IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Class B Preferred Shares -----	Common Shares -----	Paid-In Capital -----	Accumulated Deficit -----	Unearned Compensation on Stock Options -----	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income -----
Balance, December 31, 1997.....	\$279	\$96	\$604,215	\$(742,427)	\$ (158)	\$ 7,596
Net loss.....				(5,839)		
Undeclared dividends and accretion on redeemable preferred shares.....			(25,836)			
Unrealized loss on investment securities.....						(7,696)
Adjustment to unearned compensation on stock options.....			(129)		129	
Other, net.....			(12)			
Compensation expense on stock option grants.....					(22)	
	----	---	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, June 30, 1998.....	\$279 =====	\$96 ===	\$578,238 =====	\$(748,266) =====	\$ (51) =====	\$ (100) =====

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	1998	1997
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss.....	\$ (5,839)	\$ (15,370)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used for operating activities:		
Income from discontinued operations.....	(880)	--
Loss in joint venture.....	487	--
Depreciation and amortization.....	3,884	3,945
Provision for loss on long-term investment.....	--	3,796
Stock based compensation expense.....	1,436	1,601
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of dispositions and acquisitions:		
Decrease in receivables and other assets.....	5,725	16,659
Increase in income taxes.....	430	61
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	(11,590)	(11,460)
	-----	-----
Net cash used for continuing operations.....	(6,347)	(768)
Net cash provided from discontinued operations.....	880	--
	-----	-----
Net cash used for operating activities.....	(5,467)	(768)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sale or maturity of investment securities.....	16,259	24,138
Purchase of investment securities.....	(8,677)	(15,851)
Sale or liquidation of long-term investments.....	8,269	2,807
Purchase of long-term investments.....	(1,714)	(8,357)
Purchase of real estate.....	(17,317)	(45)
Sale of other assets.....	1,056	5,561
Purchase of furniture and fixtures.....	(100)	(1,142)
Payment of prepetition claims.....	(653)	--
Return of prepetition claims paid.....	--	1,396
(Increase) decrease in restricted assets.....	(4,372)	2,697
Cash transferred to joint venture.....	(487)	--
Other.....	(949)	--
Payment for acquisitions, net of cash acquired.....	--	(20,014)
	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities.....	(8,685)	(8,810)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Decrease in margin loans payable, net.....	(638)	--
Proceeds from participating loan.....	9,000	--
Sale of subsidiary's common stock.....	--	5,417
Prepayment of notes payable.....	(210)	(21,708)
Repayment of other obligations.....	--	(9,894)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided from (used for) financing activities.....	8,152	(26,185)
	-----	-----
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents.....	(6,000)	(35,763)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	11,606	57,282
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period.....	\$ 5,606	\$ 21,519
	=====	=====

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

1. Principles of Reporting

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of New Valley Corporation and Subsidiaries (the "Company"). The consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 1998 presented herein have been prepared by the Company without an audit. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly the financial position as of June 30, 1998 and the results of operations and cash flows for all periods presented have been made. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for an entire year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 1997 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (Commission File No. 1-2493).

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior interim period financial information to conform with current year presentation.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 1997, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" ("SFAS No. 130"). The Statement, which the Company adopted in the first quarter of 1998, establishes standards for reporting and displaying comprehensive income and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. Where applicable, earlier periods have been restated to conform to the standards established by SFAS No. 130. The adoption of SFAS 130 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

For transactions entered into in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1997, the Company adopted and is reporting in accordance with SOP 97-2, "Software Revenue Recognition". The adoption of SOP 97-2 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In March 1998, the AICPA issued SOP 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." SOP 98-1 provides guidance that the carrying value of software developed or obtained for internal use is assessed based upon an analysis of estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis and before interest charges. SOP 98-1 is effective for transactions entered into in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998. The Company believes that adoption of SOP 98-1 will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 1997, the FASB issued SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information", which establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments. SFAS No. 131 is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1997. The Company is currently reviewing its operating segment disclosures and will adopt SFAS No. 131 in the fourth quarter of 1998.

NEW VALLEY CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED QUARTERLY CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)
(Dollars in Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)
(Unaudited)

In June, 1998, FASB issued SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". SFAS No. 133 is effective for all fiscal quarters of all fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. SFAS 133 requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded each period in current earnings or other comprehensive income, depending on whether a derivative is designated as part of a hedge transaction and, if it is, the type of hedge transaction. The Company has not yet determined the impact that the adoption of SFAS 133 will have on its earnings or statement of financial position.

2. Western Realty

On January 31, 1997, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement with Brooke (Overseas) Ltd. ("Brooke (Overseas)"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Brooke Group Ltd. ("Brooke"), an affiliate of the Company, pursuant to which the Company acquired 10,483 shares (the "BML Shares") of the common stock of BrookeMil Ltd. ("BML") from Brooke (Overseas) for a purchase price of \$55,000, consisting of \$21,500 in cash and a \$33,500 9% promissory note of the Company (the "Note"). The BML Shares comprise 99.1% of the outstanding shares of BML, a real estate development company in Russia. The Note, which was collateralized by the BML Shares, was paid during 1997.

Western Realty Development LLC

In February 1998, the Company and Apollo Real Estate Investment Fund III, L.P. ("Apollo") organized Western Realty Development LLC ("Western Realty Ducat") to make real estate and other investments in Russia. In connection with the formation of Western Realty, the Company agreed, among other things, to contribute the real estate assets of BML, including Ducat Place II and the site for Ducat Place III, to Western Realty and Apollo agreed to contribute up to \$58,750, including the investment in Western Realty Repin discussed below. Through June 30, 1998, Apollo had funded \$27,900 of its investment in Western Realty Ducat.

The ownership and voting interests in Western Realty Ducat will be held equally by Apollo and the Company. Apollo will be entitled to a preference on distributions of cash from Western Realty Ducat to the extent of its investment (\$40,000), together with a 15% annual rate of return, and the Company will then be entitled to a return of \$10,000 of BML-related expenses incurred by the Company since March 1, 1997, together with a 15% annual rate of return; subsequent distributions will be made 70% to the Company and 30% to Apollo. Western Realty Ducat will be managed by a Board of Managers consisting of an equal number of representatives chosen by Apollo and the Company. All material corporate transactions by Western Realty Ducat will generally require the unanimous consent of the Board of Managers. Accordingly, the Company has accounted for its non-controlling interest in Western Realty Ducat using the equity method of accounting.

The Company recorded its basis in the investment in the joint venture in the amount of \$60,169 based on the carrying value of assets less liabilities transferred. There was no difference between the carrying value of the investment and the Company's proportionate interest in the underlying value of net assets of the joint venture.

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Western Realty Ducat will seek to make additional real estate and other investments in Russia. Western Realty Ducat has made a \$20,000 participating loan to, and payable out of a 30% profits interest in, a company organized by Brooke (Overseas) which, among other things, owns an industrial site and manufacturing facility being constructed on the outskirts of Moscow by a subsidiary of Brooke (Overseas).

Western Realty Repin LLC

In June 1998, the Company and Apollo organized Western Realty Repin LLC ("Western Realty Repin") to make a \$25,000 participating loan (the "Repin Loan") to BML. The proceeds of the loan will be used by BML for the acquisition and preliminary development of two adjoining sites totaling 10.25 acres (the "Kremlin Sites") located in Moscow across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. BML, which is planning the development of a 1.1 million sq. ft. hotel, office, retail and residential complex on the Kremlin Sites, owned 92.8% of one site and 52% of the other site at June 30, 1998. Apollo will be entitled to a preference on distributions of cash from Western Realty Repin to the extent of its investment (\$18,750), together with a 20% annual rate of return, and the Company will then be entitled to a return of its investment (\$6,250), together with a 20% annual rate of return; subsequent distributions will be made 50% to the Company and 50% to Apollo. Western Realty Repin will be managed by a Board of Managers consisting of an equal number of representatives chosen by Apollo and the Company. All material corporate transactions by Western Realty Repin will generally require the unanimous consent of the Board of Managers.

On June 18, 1998, Western Realty Repin made a \$9,000 first advance (funded by Apollo) under the Repin Loan to BML, which is classified in other long-term obligations on the condensed consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 1998. The Repin Loan, which bears no fixed interest, is payable only out of 100% of the distributions, if made, by the entities owning the Kremlin Sites to BML. Such distributions shall be applied first to pay the principal of the Repin Loan and then as contingent participating interest on the Repin Loan. Any rights of payment on the Repin Loan are subordinate to the rights of all other creditors of BML. Apollo funded an additional advance of \$5,300 under the Repin Loan on July 2, 1998. BML used the proceeds to repay the Company for certain expenditures on the Kremlin Sites previously incurred. The Repin Loan is due and payable upon the dissolution of BML and is collateralized by a pledge of the Company's shares of BML.

As of June 30, 1998, BML had invested \$14,423 in the Kremlin Sites and held \$4,165, in cash, which was restricted for future investment. In connection with the acquisition of its interest in one of the Kremlin Sites, BML has agreed with the City of Moscow to invest an additional \$6,000 in 1998 and \$22,000 in 1999 in the development of the property.

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3. Investment Securities Available For Sale

Investment securities classified as available for sale are carried at fair value, with net unrealized gains included as a separate component of shareholders' deficiency. The Company had realized gains on sales of investment securities available for sale of \$946 and \$5,534 for the three and six months ended June 30, 1998, respectively.

The components of investment securities available for sale at June 30, 1998 are as follows:

	Cost	Gross Unrealized Gain	Gross Unrealized Loss	Fair Value
	----	-----	-----	-----
Short-term investments.....	\$ 91	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 91
Marketable equity securities.....	30,180	506	5,060	25,626
Marketable warrants.....	--	6,488	--	6,488
Marketable debt securities	3,684	500	2,534	1,651
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Investment securities.....	\$33,955	\$ 7,494	\$ 7,594	\$33,856
	=====	=====	=====	=====

4. Long-Term Investments

At June 30, 1998, long-term investments consisted primarily of investments in limited partnerships of \$23,725. The Company is required under certain limited partnership agreements to make additional investments of up to an aggregate of \$7,900 at June 30, 1998. The Company believes the fair value of the limited partnerships exceeds its carrying amount by approximately \$6,500 based on the indicated market values of the underlying investment portfolio provided by the partnerships. The Company recognized gains of \$2,020 and \$3,228 on liquidations of investments of certain limited partnerships for the three and six months ended June 30, 1998, respectively. The Company's investments in limited partnerships are illiquid and the ultimate realizations of these investments are subject to the performance of the underlying partnership and its management by the general partners. The Company may sell or liquidate certain limited partnership interests in the future. Any sale of such interests would be subject to the approval of the general partner.

In the first quarter of 1997, the Company determined that an other than temporary impairment in the value of its investment in a joint venture had occurred and wrote down this investment to zero with a charge to operations of \$3,796 for the three month period. The Company's estimates of the fair value of its long-term investments are subject to judgment and are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in the current market.

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5. Real Estate

The Company is currently engaged in negotiations to sell its four office buildings in the third quarter of 1998. At June 30, 1998, the buildings had a carrying value of \$106,012 and are encumbered by mortgage notes totaling \$99,106. The Company may seek to dispose of other U.S. real estate holdings in the future.

6. Redeemable Preferred Shares

At June 30, 1998, the Company had authorized and outstanding 2,000,000 and 1,071,462, respectively, of its Class A Senior Preferred Shares. At June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997, respectively, the carrying value of such shares amounted to \$285,932 and \$258,638, including undeclared dividends of \$189,729 and \$163,302 or \$177.07 and \$152.41 per share. As of June 30, 1998, the unamortized discount on the Class A Senior Preferred Shares was \$7,319.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 1998, the Company recorded \$745 and \$1,458 in compensation expense, respectively, related to certain Class A Senior Preferred Shares awarded to an officer of the Company in 1996. At June 30, 1998, the balance of the deferred compensation and the unamortized discount related to these award shares was \$3,624 and \$2,697, respectively.

7. Preferred Shares Not Subject to Redemption Requirements

The undeclared dividends, as adjusted for conversions of Class B Preferred Shares into Common Shares, cumulatively amounted to \$152,166 and \$139,412 at June 30, 1998 and December 31, 1997, respectively. These undeclared dividends represent \$54.52 and \$49.95 per share as of the end of each period. No accrual was recorded for such undeclared dividends as the Class B Preferred Shares are not mandatorily redeemable.

8. Contingencies

Litigation

On or about March 13, 1997, a shareholder derivative suit was filed against the Company, as a nominal defendant, its directors and Brooke in the Delaware Chancery Court, by a shareholder of the Company. The suit alleges that the Company's purchase of the BML Shares constituted a self-dealing transaction which involved the payment of excessive consideration by the Company. The plaintiff seeks (i) a declaration that the Company's directors breached their fiduciary duties, Brooke aided and abetted such breaches and such parties are therefore liable to the Company, and (ii) unspecified damages to be awarded to the Company. The Company's time to respond to the complaint has not yet expired. The Company believes that the allegations were without merit. Although there can be no assurances, management is of the opinion, after consultation with counsel, that the ultimate resolution of this matter will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company is a defendant in various lawsuits and may be subject to unasserted claims primarily in connection with its activities as a securities broker-dealer and participation in public underwritings. These lawsuits involve claims for substantial or indeterminate amounts and are in varying stages of legal proceedings. In the opinion of management, after consultation with counsel,

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the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Prepetition Claims Under Chapter 11 and Restructuring Accruals

The prepetition claims remaining as of June 30, 1998 of \$12,402 may be subject to future adjustments depending on pending discussions with the various parties and the decisions of the Bankruptcy Court.