

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

Form S-1/A

October 25, 2007

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 24, 2007

Registration No. 333-146021

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT

NO. 1 to

FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7832
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

26-0303916
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

**c/o AMC Entertainment Inc.
920 Main Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64105-1977
(816) 221-4000**

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

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If any securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act, check the following box. _____

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. _____

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, check the following box. _____

The Registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED OCTOBER 24, 2007

Shares

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.

Common Stock

This is an initial public offering of shares of common stock of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. We are selling an aggregate of _____ shares in this offering.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock. The initial public offering price of our common stock is expected to be between \$ _____ and \$ _____ per share. We have applied to list the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AC".

The underwriters have an option to purchase up to an additional _____ shares of common stock from us.

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 22.

	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	Proceeds to Us
Per Share			
Total			

Delivery of the shares of common stock will be made on or about _____, 2007.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2007.

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You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference in this document. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

Dealer Prospectus Delivery Obligation

Until _____, 2007, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealer's obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as an underwriter and with respect to unsold allotments or subscriptions.

MARKET AND INDUSTRY INFORMATION

Information regarding market share, market position and industry data pertaining to our business contained in this prospectus consists of our estimates based on data and reports compiled by industry professional organizations (including the Motion Picture Association of America, the National Association of Theatre Owners ("NATO"), Nielsen Media Research, and Rentrak Corporation ("Rentrak")), industry analysts and our management's knowledge of our business and markets. Unless otherwise noted in this prospectus, all information provided by the Motion Picture Association of America is for the 2006 calendar year, all information provided by NATO is for the 2006 calendar year and all information provided by Rentrak is as of June 28, 2007.

Although we believe that the sources are reliable, we have not independently verified market industry data provided by third parties or by industry or general publications. While we believe our internal estimates with respect to our industry are reliable, our estimates have not been verified by any independent sources. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented in this prospectus, our estimates involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to changes based on various factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors."

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the risks of investing in our common stock discussed under "Risk Factors" and our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. ("Parent"), an entity created on June 6, 2007, is the sole stockholder of Marquee Holdings Inc. ("Holdings"). Holdings is a holding company with no operations of its own and has one direct subsidiary, AMC Entertainment Inc. ("AMC Entertainment"). On June 11, 2007, Marquee Merger Sub Inc. ("Merger Sub"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result, Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors, as defined under " The Reclassification." The Sponsors created Parent to facilitate a debt financing by Parent and a related dividend by Parent to its stockholders. Upon completion of this initial public offering, Holdings will be merged with and into Parent, with Parent continuing as the surviving entity. Except as otherwise indicated or otherwise required by the context, references in this prospectus to "we," "us," the "combined company" or the "company" refer to the combined business of Parent and its subsidiaries after giving effect to such merger.

As used in this prospectus, the term "pro forma" refers to, in the case of pro forma financial information, such information after giving pro forma effect to (i) the initial public offering of National CineMedia, Inc. ("NCM, Inc.") in February 2007 (the "NCM, Inc. IPO"), our use of proceeds from the NCM, Inc. IPO to fund bond redemptions and the related transactions described under "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information The NCM Transactions," which we refer to collectively as the "NCM Transactions,"(ii) the disposition during fiscal 2007 of certain theatres relating to the merger of Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation ("Loews") with AMC Entertainment in January 2006 (the "Loews Dispositions"), (iii) the Parent Transactions (as defined under " Recent Developments Parent Transactions") and (iv) this offering, the reclassification of Parent's capital stock described under " The Reclassification" and related transactions, including the merger of Holdings into Parent (the "Offering Transactions"). Except as stated otherwise herein, the share data set forth in this prospectus reflects the reclassification of Parent's capital stock as described below under " The Reclassification."

Holdings has a 52-week or 53-week fiscal year ending on the Thursday closest to April 1. Fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 contained 52 weeks. Fiscal 2003 contained 53 weeks.

Who We Are

We are one of the world's leading theatrical exhibition companies based on a number of characteristics, including total revenues. We were founded in 1920 and since that time have pioneered many of the industry's most important innovations, including the multiplex theatre format in the early 1960s and the North American megaplex theatre format in the mid-1990s. In addition, we have acquired some of the most respected companies in the theatrical exhibition industry, including Loews and General Cinema, and we have a demonstrated track record of successfully integrating those companies through timely theatre conversion, headcount reductions and consolidation of corporate operations. As of June 28, 2007, we owned, operated or held interests in 377 theatres with a total of 5,300 screens, approximately 87% of which were located in the United States and Canada. Our theatres are primarily located in large urban markets in which we have a strong market position relative to our competitors. We believe that we have one of the most modern and productive theatre circuits, as evidenced by our average screen per theatre count in the United States and Canada of 14.8 and our pro forma attendance per theatre of more than 655,000 patrons, both of which we believe to be substantially in excess of industry averages. For the fiscal year ended March 29, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had revenues of \$2.4 billion, Adjusted EBITDA of \$419.2 million, a loss from continuing operations of (\$93.3) million and, on a historical basis, we had net cash provided by operating activities of \$417.9 million. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had revenues of \$2.4 billion, Adjusted EBITDA of \$425.6 million, a loss from continuing operations of (\$60.3) million and, on a historical basis, we had net cash provided by operating activities of \$394.7 million. See "Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial and Operating Data."

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In the United States and Canada, as of June 28, 2007, we operated 311 theatres with 4,597 screens in 30 states, the District of Columbia and 2 Canadian provinces. We have a significant presence in most major urban "Designated Market Areas," or "DMA's" (television areas as defined by Nielsen Media Research). Our U.S. and Canada theatre circuit represented 92.5% of our revenues for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 on a pro forma basis.

As of June 28, 2007, our international circuit of 66 theatres with 703 screens consisted principally of wholly-owned theatres in Mexico and an unconsolidated joint venture in South America. In Mexico, we owned and operated 44 theatres with 488 screens primarily located in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area, or MCMA, through Grupo Cinemex, S.A. de C.V. and its subsidiaries (Cinemex). We believe that we have the number one market share in the MCMA with an estimated 49% of MCMA attendance through December 31, 2006. In addition, as of June 28, 2007, we participated in a 50% joint venture in South America (Hoyts General Cinema South America), which owned 17 theatres with 160 screens, and wholly-owned three theatres and 42 screens in Europe. We sold our interests in Hoyts General Cinema South America on July 5, 2007. Our wholly-owned international circuit represented 7.5% of our revenues for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 on a pro forma basis.

Our Competitive Strengths

There are several principal characteristics of our business that we believe make us a particularly effective competitor in our industry and position us well for future growth. These include:

Leading Scale and Major Market Position. We are one of the world's leading theatrical exhibition companies and enjoy geographic market diversification and leadership in major markets worldwide. We believe the breadth of our operations allows us to achieve economies of scale, providing us with competitive advantages in real estate negotiations, theatre-level operations, purchasing, theatre support and general and administrative activities. We also believe our size and scale positions us to benefit from positive industry attendance trends and revenue generating opportunities.

Our theatres are generally located in large, urban markets. Traditionally, the population densities, affluence and ethnic and cultural diversity of top DMA's generate higher levels of box office revenues per capita and greater opportunity for a broader array of film genres, all of which we believe position our circuit to benefit from the potential growth in these markets. We also believe our major-market presence makes our theatres incrementally more important to studios who rely on our markets for a disproportionate share of box office receipts. As of June 28, 2007, we operated in all but two of the Top 25 DMA's, and had the number one or two market share in 22 of the top 25 DMA's, including the number one market share in New York City, Chicago, Dallas and Washington, D.C. We also operated 23 of the top 50 theatres in the United States and Canada in terms of box office revenues as measured by Rentrak.

Modern, Highly Productive Theatre Circuit. We are an industry leader in the development and operation of megaplex theatres, typically defined as a theatre having 14 or more screens and offering amenities to enhance the movie-going experience, such as stadium seating providing unobstructed viewing, digital sound and enhanced seat design. As of June 28, 2007, 3,338, or approximately 73%, of our screens in the United States and Canada were located in megaplex theatres and the average number of screens per theatre was 14.8, more than twice the industry average of 6.8, according to NATO.

We believe our megaplex theatres provide a more enjoyable experience for our patrons, in that they offer a wider selection of films and showtimes and generally are equipped with a variety of other amenities. Accordingly, we believe our high proportion of megaplex theatres provide us with better asset utilization and enhanced revenue opportunities. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, our theatre circuit in the United States and Canada produced box office revenues per screen at rates approximately 26% higher than our closest peer competitor and 47% higher than the industry average, as measured by Rentrak. On average, our theatres do more business and serve more customers, which positions us to benefit from our highly profitable concessions operations and growth in other ancillary sources of revenue.

Strong Cash Flow Generation. The combination of our major market focus and highly productive theatre circuit allows us to generate significant cash flow. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, our net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$394.7 million. In future years, we expect to generate enough cash flow to maintain existing facilities, consistent with our high standards of quality, invest in our business when we find attractive opportunities to build or acquire theatres, service our debt, and pay dividends to our stockholders.

Proven Management Team. Our executive management team has an average of approximately 23 years of experience in the theatrical exhibition industry. Our leadership team has guided our company through a number of economic and industry cycles, and has successfully integrated a number of important acquisitions while achieving immediate cost savings.

Risk Factors. Despite our competitive strengths discussed above, investing in our common stock involves a number of risks, including:

Our substantial debt could adversely affect our operations and prevent us from satisfying our obligations under our debt obligations, and may have an adverse effect on the price of our stock. On a pro forma basis, we had \$1,938.7 million of outstanding indebtedness as of June 28, 2007 and interest expense of \$179.3 million for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007;

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain covenants that may limit our ability to take advantage of certain business opportunities;

Prior to fiscal 2007, we had reported net losses in each of the last nine fiscal years totaling approximately \$512.0 million;

We face significant competition for new theatre sites, and we may not be able to build or acquire theatres on terms favorable to us; and

Our loss of key management personnel or our inability to hire and retain skilled employees at our theatres could adversely affect our business.

For a discussion of the significant risks associated with our business, our industry and investing in our common stock, you should read the section entitled "Risk Factors."

Our Strategy

Our strategy is driven by the following three primary elements:

Growing Core and Ancillary Revenues. We believe we have opportunities to increase our core and ancillary revenues through strategic marketing initiatives, new product offerings and other enhancements to our business. Since fiscal 2001 through June 28, 2007, theatre revenues per patron for AMC Entertainment have increased by a 4.8% compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, which resulted in a per patron increase of more than \$2.71 over this period.

Over the years we have implemented a number of key programs and initiatives designed to grow our core and ancillary revenues. For example:

In 2006, we implemented specific marketing initiatives targeted at increasing attendance. In addition, we have introduced value oriented pricing and product combinations as part of our concession offerings, increasing both concession spending per patron and our profitability;

Our MovieWatcher frequent moviegoer loyalty program has approximately 1.6 million active members, which we believe to be among the largest of its kind in the industry;

We introduced the AMC Entertainment Card in October 2002, the first stored-value gift card sold circuit-wide in the industry. We currently sell the card through several marketing alliances at approximately 50,000 retail outlets throughout the

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United States and Canada;

We were a founding member and currently own approximately 18.6% of National CineMedia, LLC, a cinema screen advertising venture representing approximately 14,000 North American

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theatre screens (of which approximately 12,000 are equipped with digital projection capabilities) that reaches over 550 million movie guests annually; and

We were a founding partner and currently own approximately 27% of MovieTickets.com, an Internet ticketing venture representing over 10,000 screens.

In February 2007, we formed a joint venture known as Digital Cinema Implementation Partners LLC ("DCIP") with CineMark Media, Inc. ("Cinemark") and Regal CineMedia Holdings, LLC ("Regal"), to facilitate the financing and deployment of digital cinema in our theatres and to enter into agreements with digital cinema equipment vendors and major motion picture studios for the implementation of digital cinema. Installation of digital cinema systems in our, Cinemark's and Regal's new build theatres is expected to begin during the fourth quarter of calendar year 2007 and replacement of 35 millimeter equipment in existing theatres is expected to begin in the first quarter of calendar year 2008 and take approximately two years to complete.

Digital cinema systems enhance operational and programming efficiencies within our theatres, improve overall presentation quality and substantially increase the programming options that are available to us, including 3D and alternative content. Given our concentration in major DMA's and the overall diversity of our patron base, we believe that these additional programming enhancements will be particularly appealing to our patrons and represent a significant opportunity to increase core and ancillary revenues.

The costs of implementing digital cinema in our theatres will be substantially funded by DCIP. DCIP and its members have yet to execute definitive agreements concerning the extent of such funding, but based on current negotiations, we expect that with respect to our existing theatres, allowances from DCIP of \$70,000 per screen will cover substantially all of the costs of installing digital cinema systems, and with respect to our new-build theatres, allowances from DCIP will cover \$30,000 to \$45,000 of such costs per screen. We expect DCIP to fund allowances through virtual print fees ("VPFs") from motion picture studios. We will bear maintenance costs with respect to digital cinema systems in our theatres in amounts similar to what we currently spend on our conventional projectors and any incremental installation costs relating to 3D or alternative-content capability.

Our ability to implement digital cinema systems in accordance with our plans will depend on the availability of digital cinema equipment from third-party vendors and on the ongoing negotiation of definitive agreements by DCIP for financing, payment of VPFs by motion picture studios and equipment use agreements with participating exhibitors. We believe that the supply of digital cinema equipment will be sufficient for our needs and that such definitive agreements are likely to be executed in the fourth quarter of calendar 2007.

Maximizing Operating Efficiencies. A fundamental focus of our business is managing our costs and expenses and, as a result, improving our margins. Since fiscal 2001, we have implemented initiatives which have resulted in the following:

Our cost of operations has declined as a percentage of total revenues from 67.4% in fiscal 2001 to 63.6% for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007;

Our general and administrative expense has declined as a percentage of total revenue from 2.7% in fiscal 2001 to 1.8% during the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007; and

Our Segment Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ margins have increased from 14.5% in fiscal 2001 to 18.6% for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007.

(1)

See note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements and note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a discussion of Segment Adjusted EBITDA including a reconciliation to operating earnings (loss). We have computed Segment Adjusted EBITDA margins by dividing Segment Adjusted EBITDA by total revenues. Segment Adjusted EBITDA is disclosed in our unaudited and audited financial statements as it is a primary measure used by us to evaluate the performance of our segments and to allocate resources.

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Optimizing Our Theatre Portfolio. Our highly productive theatre circuit is a function of our new build, theatre disposition and acquisition strategies. Because we are a recognized leader in the development and operation of megaplex theatres and because we have significant financial resources, we believe that we will continue to have a strong pipeline of attractive new build opportunities. We intend to selectively pursue such opportunities where the characteristics of the location and the overall market meet our strategic and financial return criteria. As of June 28, 2007, we had six theatres in the United States and Canada with a total of 90 screens under construction and scheduled to open in fiscal 2008.

We believe that our proactive efforts to dispose of older, underperforming theatres further differentiates us from our competitors and has been an important contributor to our overall theatre portfolio quality. We will continue to evaluate our theatre portfolio and, where appropriate, dispose of theatres through closures, lease terminations, lease buyouts, sales or subleases.

Our Industry

We believe the theatrical exhibition industry is and will continue to be attractive for a number of key reasons, including:

A Highly Popular Consumer Experience. Going to the movies is one of the most popular out-of-home entertainment experiences in the United States. We believe the popularity of moviegoing is driven by a number of factors, including the widespread availability of movie theatres and the affordability of tickets relative to other recreational activities. The estimated average price of a movie ticket was \$6.55 in 2006, considerably less than other forms of out-of-home entertainment such as concerts and sporting events.

Long History of Steady Growth. Box office revenues in the United States and Canada have increased at a 4.7% CAGR over the last 20 years, driven by increases in both ticket prices and attendance. This timeframe has included periods of downturn in both the economy in general and the theatrical exhibition industry in particular.

Importance to Studios. We believe that the theatrical success of a motion picture is often the key determinant in establishing its value in the other parts of the product life cycle, such as DVD, cable television, merchandising and other ancillary markets. As a result, we believe motion picture studios will continue to work cooperatively with theatrical exhibitors to ensure the continued value of the theatrical window.

Exhibition Industry has Consolidated and Rationalized. After a period of over-expansion in the late-1990's, the exhibition industry has experienced significant consolidation and circuit rationalization. The top four exhibitors now account for 53% of box office revenues compared to 29% in 1995. Under this new industry model, screen count growth (as an annual percentage) has been in the low-single digits compared to significantly greater growth in the late-1990's. We have played a key role in this consolidation process: our acquisition of Loews on January 26, 2006 combined two leading theatrical exhibition companies, each with a long history of operating in the industry, and increased the number of screens we operated by 47%.

Significant Ongoing Investment in Motion Pictures. The number of films released in the United States has increased in each of the past five years. Since 2005, this reflects, among other things, a significant investment in the movie business from non-traditional sources. A number of recent motion picture financings have attracted significant participation from large financial institutions looking to diversify their portfolios. We believe the impact of this investment will be the further increase in the number of movies produced each year.

In 2006, theatrical exhibition experienced a marked improvement over 2005, with box office revenues increasing 5.5%, compared to a decrease of more than 5.7% in 2005. We believe this recovery was driven by several factors, the most critical of which was the improved quality of the 2006 film slate (as measured by critical reception) compared to 2005. In 2006, the industry experienced significant

contributions not only from films such as *Pirates of the Caribbean: Deadman's Chest* and *Cars*, but also from a number of successful and critically acclaimed films such as *Borat*, *The Devil Wears Prada* and *The Break-Up*. Through August 30, 2007, box office revenues were up 8.0% over the same period in 2006, driven by a number of films including *Spider-Man 3*, *Shrek the Third* and *Transformers*. A number of highly anticipated films are expected to debut during the remainder of 2007 and 2008, including installments of popular movie franchises such as *National Treasure*, *The Chronicles of Narnia*, *Indiana Jones* and *Harry Potter*.

Recent Developments

Parent Transactions. On June 11, 2007, Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result, (i) Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by investment vehicles affiliated with J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC (collectively, "JPMP"), Apollo Investment Fund V, L.P. and certain related investment funds (collectively, "Apollo"), JPMP's and Apollo's co-investors, funds associated with Bain Capital Partners, LLC (collectively, "Bain"), affiliates of The Carlyle Group (collectively, "Carlyle") and affiliates of Spectrum Equity Investors (collectively, "Spectrum"), (JPMP, Apollo, Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum are collectively referred to as the "Sponsors"), (ii) each share of Holdings' common stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger was automatically converted into a substantially identical share of common stock of Parent, and (iii) each of Holdings' governance agreements was superseded by a substantially identical governance agreement entered into by and among Parent, the Sponsors and Holdings' other stockholders. The Sponsors created Parent to facilitate the borrowing of \$400 million in term loans pursuant to a credit agreement entered into by Parent on June 13, 2007 (the "Parent Term Loan Facility"), as covenants in Holdings' and AMC Entertainment's debt instruments would not have permitted such borrowings by Holdings or its subsidiaries or the use of such borrowings to pay a dividend to Holdings' existing stockholders. The net proceeds of the Parent Term Loan Facility, along with \$270.6 million of cash on hand at AMC Entertainment, were used to pay a dividend to Parent's stockholders in the amount of \$652.8 million. We refer to the creation of Parent and the related term loan borrowing and dividend payment, collectively, as the "Parent Transactions."

The Sponsors' respective ownership interests in Parent prior to the Offering Transactions are as follows: JPMP 20.8%; Apollo 20.8%; Bain 15.1%; Carlyle 15.1%; and Spectrum 9.8%. Of the \$652.8 million dividend to Parent's stockholders described above, JPMP and Apollo each received \$135.6 million, Bain and Carlyle each received \$98.5 million and Spectrum received \$63.7 million. We incurred \$15.4 million of fees and expenses in connection with such dividend, comprising \$4.3 million of consent fees paid to the holders of Holdings' 12% senior discount notes due 2014 (the "Discount Notes due 2014") and \$11.1 million of other fees and expenses. In addition, we will incur an aggregate of \$16.5 million of interest on the Parent Term Loan Facility (assuming that we repay all borrowings thereunder with the proceeds of this offering on October 31, 2007).

Change of Control Offers. In connection with the offering, the Sponsors, as defined below, and certain other existing stockholders of Holdings intend to enter into a new voting arrangement, effective upon the closing of the offering, which is described in more detail under "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements." As a result of these new voting arrangements, the offering will constitute a "change of control" under the indentures governing the Discount Notes due 2014 and AMC Entertainment's 11% senior subordinated notes due 2016 (the "Notes due 2016") and 8⁵/₈% senior fixed rate notes due 2012 (the "Fixed Notes due 2012"), and Holdings and AMC Entertainment will be required to make change of control offers to purchase these notes after completion of the offering at a price of 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. To the extent that holders of these notes accept the offers, we anticipate that we would raise the amounts needed to fund the offers with cash on hand, available lines of credit or through new financing; however, we cannot assure you that Holdings and AMC Entertainment would have sufficient funds available or be able to obtain new financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

The Reclassification

Prior to consummating this offering, we intend to reclassify each share of Parent's existing Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock. Pursuant to the reclassification, each holder of shares of Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock will receive _____ shares of common stock for one share of Class A common stock, Class L common stock or Class N common stock. The transactions described in this paragraph are referred to in this prospectus as the "Reclassification."

Currently, the Sponsors and management hold 100% of Parent's outstanding common stock. After giving effect to the Reclassification and this offering, the Sponsors will hold _____ shares of our common stock (including _____ shares held by certain JPMP and Apollo co-investors, which, pursuant to the governance agreements described below, must be voted by such co-investors to elect JPMP and Apollo board designees), representing approximately _____ % of our outstanding common stock, and will have the power to control our affairs and policies including with respect to the election of directors (and through the election of directors the appointment of management), the entering into of mergers, sales of substantially all of our assets and other extraordinary transactions. The governance agreements will provide that, initially, the Sponsors will collectively have the right to designate eight directors (out of a total of 10 initial board members) and that each will vote for the others' nominees. The right to designate directors will reduce as the Sponsors' ownership percentage reduces, such that the Sponsors will not have the ability to nominate a majority of the board of directors once their collective ownership (together with the share ownership held by the JPMP and Apollo co-investors) becomes less than 50.1%. However, because our board of directors will be divided into three staggered classes, the Sponsors may be able to influence or control our affairs and policies even after they cease to own 50.1% of our outstanding common stock during the period in which the Sponsors' nominees finish their terms as members of our board but in any event no longer than would be permitted under applicable law and New York Stock Exchange listing requirements. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements." Pursuant to the Fee Agreement as described under the heading "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Fee Agreement," upon consummation of this offering, the Sponsors will receive an automatic fee equal to the net present value of the aggregate annual management fee that would have been payable to the Sponsors during the remainder of the term of the fee agreement and our obligation to pay annual management fees will terminate. We estimate that our aggregate payment to the Sponsors would have been \$38.7 million had the offering occurred on June 28, 2007.

Corporate Information

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. is a Delaware corporation. Our principal executive offices are located at 920 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105. The telephone number of our principal executive offices is (816) 221-4000. We maintain a website at www.amctheatres.com, on which we will post our key corporate governance documents, including our board committee charters and our code of ethics. We do not incorporate the information on our website into this prospectus and you should not consider any information on, or that can be accessed through, our website as part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Common stock offered by us	shares
Common stock to be outstanding immediately after this offering	shares
Option to purchase additional shares of common stock.	We have granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase up to additional shares from us at the initial public offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions. The underwriters will not execute sales to discretionary accounts without the prior written specific approval of the customers.
Common stock voting rights	Each share of our common stock will entitle its holder to one vote per share.
Dividend policy	We intend to pay cash dividends commencing from the closing date of this offering. We expect that our first dividend will be with respect to the third quarter of fiscal 2008 and paid as soon as practicable after February 15, 2008. The declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, legal requirements, restrictions in our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing our debt securities and other factors our board of directors deem relevant. See "Risk Factors We may not generate sufficient cash flows or have sufficient restricted payment capacity under our senior secured credit facility or the indentures governing our debt securities to pay our intended dividends on the common stock," "Dividend Policy," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. Commitments and Contingencies," "Description of Certain Indebtedness" and "Description of Capital Stock."
Use of proceeds	We intend to use approximately \$401.8 million of the net proceeds from this offering to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility, approximately \$38.7 million to make a lump sum payment to the Sponsors pursuant to the Fee Agreement with our Sponsors and the balance for general corporate purposes.
Proposed New York Stock Exchange trading symbol	"AC"

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Unless otherwise stated herein, the information in this prospectus (other than our historical financial statements and historical financial data) assumes that:

the Reclassification has been completed;

the underwriters have not exercised their option to purchase up to additional shares of common stock from us;

the initial offering price is \$ per share, the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus; and

our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws are in effect, pursuant to which the provisions described under "Description of Capital Stock" will become operative.

In the Reclassification, each holder of shares of Parent's Class A common stock, Class L common stock and Class N common stock will receive shares of common stock for one share of Class A common stock, Class L common stock or Class N common stock. The number of shares of common stock to be outstanding after completion of this offering is based on shares of our common stock to be sold in this offering and, except where we state otherwise, the common stock information we present in this prospectus excludes, as of June 28, 2007:

shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding employee options, at June 28, 2007, at a weighted average exercise price of \$ per share; and

shares of common stock we will reserve for future issuance under our equity incentive plan.

Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial and Operating Data

The following summary unaudited pro forma financial and operating data sets forth our unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet as of June 28, 2007 and unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007. The pro forma financial data has been derived from our unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus and has been prepared based on our historical consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet gives pro forma effect to the Offering Transactions as if they had occurred on June 28, 2007. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations data gives pro forma effect to the Loews Dispositions, NCM Transactions, the Parent Transactions and the Offering Transactions, as if each had occurred at March 31, 2006. We have included pro forma financial information for 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 because we believe that this information provides meaningful financial data about our company's current performance. In addition, our senior secured credit facility requires us to measure compliance with certain quarterly financial covenants on a trailing twelve month basis. See "Covenant Compliance." The summary unaudited pro forma financial and operating data is based on certain assumptions and adjustments and does not purport to present what our actual results of operations would have been had the NCM Transactions, the Loews Dispositions, the Parent Transactions or the Offering Transactions and events reflected by them in fact occurred on the dates specified, nor is it necessarily indicative of the results of operations that may be achieved in the future. The summary unaudited pro forma financial data should be read in conjunction with "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information," the historical consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc." and our other financial data presented elsewhere in this prospectus.

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Pro Forma

	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
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(thousands of dollars, except operating and per share data)

Unaudited Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data:

Total revenues	\$ 622,492	\$ 2,423,474	\$ 2,417,509
Cost of operations	400,559	1,558,182	1,556,157
Rent	112,708	442,425	444,839
General and administrative expense:			
Merger and acquisition costs	4,550	12,447	13,245
Other	13,302	56,731	54,046
Pre-opening expense	2,085	6,569	7,612
Theatre and other closure expense (income)	(14,828)	9,011	(7,860)
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	256,472	256,265
Impairment of long-lived assets		10,686	10,686
Disposition of assets and other (gains)		(11,183)	(12,619)
Total costs and expenses	582,065	2,341,340	2,322,371
Other (income)	(3,397)	(10,267)	(12,204)
Interest expense	44,873	178,206	179,254
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities	(2,253)	5,106	696
Investment income	(16,422)	(4,156)	(21,488)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	17,626	(86,755)	(51,120)
Income tax provision	3,000	6,500	9,200
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 14,626	\$ (93,255)	\$ (60,320)
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations basic	\$	\$	\$
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations diluted	\$	\$	\$
Average shares outstanding:			
Basic			
Diluted			
Other Data:			
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	\$	419,203	\$ 425,640

Balance Sheet Data (at period end):

Cash and equivalents		\$	122,601
Corporate borrowings			1,864,586
Other long-term liabilities			606,465
Capital and financing lease obligations			74,096
Stockholders' equity			941,111
Total Assets			3,941,182

Operating Data (at period end):

Average screens continuing operations(2)	5,075	5,314	5,089
Number of screens operated	5,300	5,314	5,300
Number of theatres operated	377	379	377
Screens per theatre	14.1	14.0	14.1
Attendance (in thousands) continuing operations(2)	59,970	240,229	236,053

(1)

Adjusted EBITDA in this prospectus corresponds to "Annualized EBITDA" in our senior secured credit facility. "See Covenant Compliance" for reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to loss from continuing operations. Adjusted EBITDA is not a presentation made in accordance with U.S. GAAP and our use of the term Adjusted EBITDA varies from others in our industry. This measure should not be considered as an alternative to net earnings (loss), operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP as measures of operating performance or cash flows as measures of liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA is presented giving pro forma effect to the NCM Transactions, the Loews Dispositions, the Parent Transactions and the Offering Transactions and does not purport to present our actual historical covenant compliance calculations. Adjusted EBITDA has important limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under U.S. GAAP. For example, Adjusted EBITDA:

includes estimated cost savings and operating synergies related to the Loews Acquisition (as defined under "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. Overview Recent History");

does not include one-time transition expenditures that we anticipate we will need to incur to realize cost savings;

does not reflect our capital expenditures, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

does not reflect the significant interest expenses, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;

excludes tax payments that represent a reduction in cash available to us;

does not reflect any cash requirements for the assets being depreciated and amortized that may have to be replaced in the future;

does not reflect management fees that may be paid to the Sponsors; and

does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters that we and the lenders under our secured senior credit facility may consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations. In particular, our definition of Adjusted EBITDA allows us to add back certain non-cash and non-recurring charges that are deducted in calculating net income. However, these are expenses that may recur, vary greatly and are difficult to predict. They can represent the effect of long-term strategies as opposed to short-term results. In addition, certain of these expenses can represent the reduction of cash that could be used for other corporate purposes.

(2)

Includes consolidated theatres only.

Covenant Compliance

Our senior secured credit facility requires us to maintain a net senior secured leverage ratio of no more than 3.25 to 1.0, calculated on a pro forma basis for the trailing four quarters (as determined under our senior secured credit facility) as long as the commitments under our revolving credit facility remain outstanding. Failure to comply with this covenant would result in an event of default under our senior secured credit facility unless waived by our revolving credit lenders, and in any event would likely limit our ability to borrow funds pursuant to our revolving credit facility. An event of default under our senior credit facility can result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the facility, which in turn would result in an event of default and possible acceleration of indebtedness under our debt securities. In addition, our senior secured credit facility restricts our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making certain acquisitions if we are unable to comply with our net senior secured leverage ratio covenant or, in the case of additional debt, maintain an Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0 and a senior leverage ratio of no more than 3.25 to 1.0 after giving pro forma effect (as determined under our senior secured credit facility) to the debt incurrence or acquisition, as the case may be. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in limiting our long-term growth prospects by hindering our ability to incur future indebtedness or grow through acquisitions. As our failure to comply with the covenants described above can, at best, limit our ability to incur debt or grow our company and, at worst, cause us to go into default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, management believes that our senior secured credit facility and these covenants are material to us. As of June 28, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants described above.

Pro forma Adjusted EBITDA is defined in our senior secured credit facility as loss from continuing operations, as adjusted for the items summarized in the table below. Consolidated interest expense is defined in our senior secured credit facility as interest expense excluding, among other things, the amortization of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Loews Acquisition, as well as the amortization of fees and expenses associated with certain investment and financing transactions and certain payments made in respect of operating leases, as described in the definition of consolidated interest expense, less interest income for the applicable period.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to loss from continuing operations, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Consolidated interest expense as defined in our senior secured credit facility should not be considered an alternative to U.S. GAAP interest expense. Adjusted EBITDA includes estimated annual cost savings initiatives that we expect to achieve in connection with the Loews Acquisition as a result of actions that we have taken following completion of the Loews Acquisition. Adjusted EBITDA also includes estimated annual cost savings initiatives that we expect to achieve in the ordinary course of business as a result of actions we have taken or anticipate taking in the near future. However, Adjusted EBITDA does not take into account the \$29.9 million in one-time transition expenditures that we have incurred to realize these cost savings. The adjustments set forth below reflecting estimated cost savings and operating synergies do not qualify as pro forma adjustments under Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Act and

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constitute forward-looking statements within the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Actual results may differ materially from those reflected due to a number of factors, including without limitation, (i) an inability to consolidate facilities, (ii) an inability to reduce headcount and (iii) an inability to terminate certain contracts.

Pro Forma (Unaudited)				
	52 Weeks Ended		52 Weeks Ended	
	March 29, 2007		June 28, 2007	
(thousands of dollars, except ratios)				
Calculation of Adjusted EBITDA:				
Loss from continuing operations	\$	(93,255)	\$	(60,320)
Income tax provision (benefit)		6,500		9,200
Investment income		(4,156)		(21,488)
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities		5,106		696
Interest expense		178,206		179,254
Other expense (income)		1,019		(227)
Disposition of assets and other gains		(11,183)		(12,619)
Depreciation and amortization		256,472		256,265
Impairment charge		10,686		10,686
Theatre and other closure expense		9,011		(7,860)
Pre-opening expense		6,569		7,612
Stock-based compensation expense		11,424		10,904
Merger and acquisition costs		12,447		13,245
Additional credit facility adjustments:				
Gain on sale of investments and insurance recoveries		26,851		45,419
Non-cash items, deferred rent and other		(10,193)		(8,565)
Cost savings initiatives(1)		13,699		3,438
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$	419,203	\$	425,640
Net senior secured indebtedness(3)			\$	684,488
Net senior secured leverage ratio(4)				1.61
Senior indebtedness(5)			\$	1,037,437
Senior leverage ratio(6)				2.44
Consolidated interest expense(7)			\$	141,202
Adjusted EBITDA Ratio(8)				3.01

- (1) Represents cost savings related to (i) the substantially completed elimination of duplicative overhead costs, including staffing and other administrative expenses, and closure of duplicative facilities, in connection with the merger of Loews with AMC Entertainment in January 2006, (ii) the incorporation of Loews' operations within AMC Entertainment's national corporate contracts for certain vendors to our theatres, and (iii) the alignment of theatre pay level and staffing practices and implementation of best practices used by each of AMC Entertainment and Loews with respect to staffing.
- (2) See footnote (1) on page 12 for more information on Adjusted EBITDA.
- (3) The senior secured credit facility defines net senior secured indebtedness as consolidated secured indebtedness for borrowed money other than any capital lease obligations, net of cash and cash equivalents. Net senior secured indebtedness reflected in the table consists primarily of borrowings under the senior secured credit facility and also reflects the impact on cash balances from the NCM Transactions and the Offering Transactions.

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- (4) The senior secured credit facility defines the net senior secured leverage ratio as the ratio of net senior secured indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).
- (5) The senior secured credit facility defines senior indebtedness as consolidated indebtedness for borrowed money that is not expressly subordinate or junior indebtedness.
- (6) The senior secured credit facility defines the senior leverage ratio as the ratio of senior indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).
- (7) The senior secured credit facility defines consolidated interest expense as interest expense excluding, among other things, the amortization of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Loews Acquisition as well as the amortization of fees and expenses associated with certain investment and financing transactions and certain payments made in respect of operating leases, as described in the definition of consolidated interest expense, less interest income for the applicable period.
- (8) The senior secured credit facility defines the Adjusted EBITDA Ratio as the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).

Summary Historical Financial and Operating Data

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.

The following tables set forth our historical financial and operating data. The summary historical financial data for the unaudited thirteen week interim periods ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, the period from July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005 and the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004 have been derived from Parent's and Holdings' audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes for such periods included elsewhere in this prospectus. The historical financial data set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to Parent's and Holdings' consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Parent, an entity created on June 6, 2007, is the sole stockholder of Holdings. Holdings is a holding company with no operations of its own and has one direct subsidiary, AMC Entertainment. On June 11, 2007, Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result, Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors. The Sponsors created Parent to facilitate a debt financing by Parent and a related dividend by Parent to its stockholders, as certain covenants in Holdings' and AMC Entertainment's debt instruments would not have permitted such borrowings by Holdings or its subsidiaries or the use of such borrowings to pay a dividend to Holdings' existing stockholders. There was no change in the components of stockholders' equity as a result of the Parent Transactions, with the exception of the effect of the dividend paid to Parent's stockholders subsequent to the formation of Parent.

The Parent Transactions constituted a change in reporting entity under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, or SFAS, No. 154 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3*. In accordance with the guidance in SFAS No. 154, the change in accounting entity has been retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to reflect the new reporting entity for those periods. The consolidated financial statements of Parent include the accounts of Holdings and AMC Entertainment, for the period from July 16, 2004 (date of inception) through June 28, 2007, as Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment were entities under common control. The change in accounting entity had no impact on net earnings (loss), other comprehensive earnings (loss) or earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented.

Marquee was formed on July 16, 2004. On December 23, 2004, pursuant to a merger agreement, Marquee merged with and into AMC Entertainment (the "Predecessor") with AMC Entertainment as the surviving entity (the "Successor"). The merger was treated as a purchase with Marquee being the "accounting acquiror" in accordance with SFAS No. 141 *Business Combinations*. As a result, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill and liabilities of the accounting acquiree, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004, the closing date of the merger. The consolidated financial statements presented below are those of the accounting acquiror, now Parent, from its inception on July 16, 2004 through June 28, 2007, and those of its Predecessor, AMC Entertainment, for all prior periods through the closing date of the merger.

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The summary historical financial and operating data presented below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc." and our historical consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included in this prospectus.

	Thirteen Week Periods		Years Ended(1)(3)(6)			
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007(4)	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006(4)	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005(7)	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004(7)
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
(in thousands, except per share and operating data)						
Statement of Operations Data:						
Revenues:						
Admissions	\$ 416,874	\$ 435,640	\$ 1,659,939	\$ 1,138,034	\$ 297,310	\$ 847,476
Concessions	184,227	181,044	686,318	456,028	117,266	328,970
Other revenue	21,391	29,150	115,314	92,816	24,884	82,826
Total revenues	622,492	645,834	2,461,571	1,686,878	439,460	1,259,272
Costs and Expenses:						
Film exhibition costs	221,847	227,951	855,804	595,353	152,747	452,727
Concession costs	22,187	22,015	79,711	50,581	12,801	37,880
Operating expense	156,525	155,181	619,076	451,522	115,590	324,427
Rent	112,708	112,319	445,924	329,878	80,776	223,734
General and administrative:						
Merger and acquisition costs	4,550	3,752	12,447	12,523	22,286	42,732
Management fee	1,250	1,250	5,000	2,000	500	
Other(8)	13,088	15,773	55,875	40,251	14,615	33,727
Pre-opening expense	2,085	1,042	6,569	6,607	39	1,292
Theatre and other closure (income) expense	(14,828)	2,043	9,011	601	1,267	10,758
Restructuring charge(9)				3,980	4,926	
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	63,896	256,472	164,047	43,931	86,052
Impairment of long-lived assets			10,686	11,974		
Disposition of assets and other gains		1,436	(11,183)	(997)	(302)	(2,715)
Total costs and expenses	583,101	606,658	2,345,392	1,668,320	449,176	1,210,614
Other expense (income)(5)	(3,397)	(1,460)	(10,267)	(9,818)	(6,778)	
Interest expense:						
Corporate borrowings	45,065	56,200	226,583	139,042	52,502	66,851
Capital and financing lease obligations	1,665	1,328	5,799	4,068	1,449	5,848
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities(12)	(2,253)	2,157	(233,704)	7,807	(161)	(129)
Investment (income)	(19,286)	(2,528)	(18,191)	(3,409)	(3,191)	(6,344)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	17,597	(16,521)	145,959	(119,132)	(53,537)	(17,568)
Income tax provision (benefit)	3,000	300	31,500	71,800	(9,280)	14,760
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	14,597	(16,821)	114,459	(190,932)	(44,257)	(32,328)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit(2)		2,679	2,448	(25,291)	(133)	(3,550)

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	Thirteen Week Periods			Years Ended(1)(3)(6)		
Net earnings loss	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (35,878)
Preferred Dividends						104,300
Net earnings (loss) for shares of common stock	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (140,178)
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock(13):						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.38	\$ (13.12)	\$ 89.26	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		2.09	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.38	\$ (11.03)	\$ 91.17	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)
Average shares outstanding:						
Basic and diluted	1,282.34	1,282.25	1,282.25	858.12	300.41	37,023
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock(13):						
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.23	\$ (13.12)	\$ 89.20	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		2.09	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.23	\$ (11.03)	\$ 91.11	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)

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	Thirteen Week Periods		Years Ended(1)(3)(6)			
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007 (Successor)	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006 (Successor)	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007(4) (Successor)	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006(4) (Successor)	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005(7) (Successor)	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004(7) (Predecessor)
(in thousands, except per share and operating data)						
Average shares outstanding:						
Diluted	1,299.55	1,282.25	1,283.20	858.12	300.41	37,023
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Cash and equivalents	\$ 94,068		\$ 319,533	\$ 232,366	\$ 72,945	
Corporate borrowings	2,262,462		1,864,670	2,455,686	1,344,531	
Other long-term liabilities and deferred revenues	606,465		604,988	395,458	354,240	
Capital and financing lease obligations	74,096		53,125	68,130	65,470	
Stockholders' equity	525,243		1,167,053	1,042,642	722,038	
Total assets	3,923,190		4,118,149	4,407,351	2,797,511	
Other Data:						
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities(11)	\$ 72,738	\$ 95,938	\$ 417,870	\$ 25,694	\$ (45,364)	\$ 145,364
Capital expenditures	(33,894)	(32,843)	(138,739)	(117,688)	(18,622)	(66,155)
Proceeds from sale/leasebacks				35,010	50,910	
Operating Data (at period end):						
Screen additions	46	30	128	137		44
Screen acquisitions			32	2,117	3,728	
Screen dispositions	60	180	675	150	14	28
Average screens continuing operations(10)	5,075	5,139	5,105	3,661	3,355	3,350
Number of screens operated	5,300	5,679	5,314	5,829	3,714	3,728
Number of theatres operated	377	417	379	428	247	249
Screens per theatre	14.1	13.6	14.0	13.6	15.0	15.0
Attendance (in thousands) continuing operations(10)	59,970	64,969	241,437	165,831	44,278	126,450

- (1) There were no cash dividends declared on common stock during the last five fiscal years ended March 29, 2007. A dividend of \$652,800 was declared and paid during the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007.
- (2) Fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005 include losses from discontinued operations related to five theatres in Japan that were sold during fiscal 2006 and five theatres in Iberia that were sold during fiscal 2007. During the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, the Successor included earnings from discontinued operations of \$2,679 (net of income tax benefit of \$0). During fiscal 2007, the Successor included earnings from discontinued operations of \$2,448 (net of income tax benefit of \$0). During fiscal 2006, the Successor included loss from discontinued operations of \$25,291 (net of income tax provision of \$20,400). During fiscal 2005, the Successor included loss from discontinued operations of \$133 (net of income tax provision of \$80) and the Predecessor included loss from discontinued operations of \$3,550 (net of income tax provision of \$240).
- (3) Fiscal 2007, Fiscal 2006, Fiscal 2005 (Successor) and Fiscal 2005 (Predecessor) have 52 weeks.
- (4) We acquired Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation on January 26, 2006, which significantly increased our size. In the Loews Acquisition we acquired 112 theatres with 1,308 screens throughout the United States that we consolidate and 40 theatres with 443 screens in Mexico that we consolidate. Accordingly, results of operations for the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006 are not comparable to our results for the prior fiscal year.
- (5) During the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, other (income) is composed of \$1,754 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$1,246 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina and \$397 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina. During the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, other (income) is composed of \$1,460 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote. During fiscal 2007, other expense (income) is composed of \$10,992 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management

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believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$2,469 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, \$294 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina, call premiums, a write off of deferred financing costs and unamortized premiums related to the redemption of our 9¹/₂% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011 (the "Notes due 2011"), our Senior Floating Rate Notes due 2010 (the "Floating Notes due 2010") and our 9⁷/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2012 (the "Notes due 2012") of \$3,488. During fiscal 2006, other expense (income) is composed of \$8,699 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$3,032 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, net of disposition losses of \$346, \$1,968 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina and the write-off of deferred financing cost of \$1,097 related to our former senior secured credit facility in connection with our issuance of the senior secured credit facility and \$2,438 of fees related to an unused bridge facility in connection with the Loews Acquisition. During fiscal 2005, other expense (income) is composed of \$6,745 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote and \$33 of gain recognized on the redemption of \$1,663 of the Notes due 2011.

(6)

As a result of the merger with Marquee, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004. Because of the application of purchase accounting, Successor and Predecessor periods are not prepared on comparable bases of accounting.

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- (7) In connection with the merger with Marquee, Marquee was formed on July 16, 2004, and issued debt and held the related proceeds from issuance of debt in escrow until consummation of the merger. The Predecessor consolidated this merger entity in accordance with FIN 46(R). As a result, both the Predecessor and Successor have recorded interest expense of \$12,811, interest income of \$2,225 and income tax benefit of \$4,500 related to Marquee.
- (8) Includes stock-based compensation of \$500 for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007 and \$1,020 for the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006. Includes stock-based compensation of \$10,568 for the 52 week period ended March 29, 2007. Includes stock-based compensation of \$3,433 for the 52 week period ended March 30, 2006 (Successor), and includes stock based compensation of \$1,201 and \$0 during Fiscal 2005 (Successor) and Fiscal 2005 (Predecessor), respectively.
- (9) Restructuring charges related to one-time termination benefits and other costs related to the displacement of approximately 200 associates in connection with an organizational restructuring, which was completed to create a simplified organizational structure, and contribution of assets by NCN to NCM. This organizational restructuring was substantially completed as of March 30, 2006.
- (10) Includes consolidated theatres only.
- (11) Cash flows provided by operating activities for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 includes \$231,308 related to the NCM Transactions. Cash flows provided by operating activities for the 52 weeks ended March 30, 2006 do not include \$142,512 of cash acquired in the Loews Acquisition which is included in cash flows from investing activities.
- (12) During fiscal 2007, equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities includes a gain of \$238,810 related to the NCM Transactions.
- (13) Historical loss per share data and average shares outstanding set forth above and in our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus does not give effect to the Reclassification. After giving pro forma effect to the Reclassification, the Successor would have had net earnings (loss) per share of \$, \$, \$, \$, \$ and \$ for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, and Fiscal 2007 (Successor), Fiscal 2006 (Successor), Fiscal 2005 (Successor) and Fiscal 2005 (Predecessor), respectively.

LCE Holdings, Inc.

The following tables set forth certain of LCE Holdings' historical financial and operating data. The summary historical financial data for the year ended December 31, 2003, the seven months ended July 31, 2004, the five months ended December 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2005 are derived from LCE Holdings' audited combined consolidated financial statements and related notes for such periods included in this prospectus. LCE Holdings' financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Cinemex on a combined basis for the period June 19, 2002 (the date Cinemex became an entity under common control) through July 31, 2004 and on a fully consolidated basis beginning August 1, 2004. LCE Holdings has reflected the financial position and results of operations of its former Canadian operations and discontinued operations for all periods from April 1, 2002 to July 31, 2004, as those operations were sold to affiliates of its former investors.

On July 30, 2004, LCE Holdings completed certain of the Loews Transactions (as defined under "LCE Holdings' Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Recent Developments The Loews Transactions"), whereby LCE Holdings, a company formed by Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum, acquired 100% of the capital stock of Loews and, indirectly, Cinemex. The purchase of Loews and Cinemex was financed with borrowings by Loews under its senior secured credit facility, the issuance of subordinated notes and cash equity investments by Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum. Prior to the closing of the acquisition, Loews sold all of its Canadian and German film exhibition operations to its former investors, who indemnified Loews for certain potential liabilities in connection with those sales. In this prospectus, we refer to the transactions described in this paragraph and the payment of fees and expenses related thereto, along with the sale by Loews of its 50% interest in Megabox, Loews' joint venture in South Korea, as the "Loews Transactions." For accounting purposes and consistent with its reporting periods, LCE Holdings has used July 31, 2004 as the effective date of the Loews Transactions. As a result, LCE Holdings has reported its operating results and financial position for all periods presented from April 1, 2002 through July 31, 2004 as those of the "Predecessor Company" and for all periods from and after August 1, 2004 as those of the "Successor Company." The Predecessor Company periods and the Successor Company periods have different bases of accounting and are therefore not comparable.

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The summary historical financial and operating data presented below should be reading conjunction with "LCE Holdings' Managements' Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," the combined consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, of LCE Holdings, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year ended December 31, 2005	Period August 1, to December 31, 2004	Period January 1, to July 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)
(thousands of dollars, except operating data)				
Statement of Operations Data:				
Total operating revenues	\$ 874,716	\$ 356,038	\$ 567,280	\$ 928,238
Expenses				
Theatre operations and other expenses	649,290	264,608	404,674	681,493
Cost of concessions	36,648	13,948	23,365	35,460
General and administrative	53,771	20,934	43,334	60,099
Depreciation and amortization	114,063	45,771	49,623	80,940
(Gain)/Loss on sale/disposal of theatres(1)	834	1,430	(3,734)	(4,508)
Total operating expense	854,606	346,691	517,262	853,484
Income/(loss) from operations	20,110	9,347	50,018	74,754
Interest expense, net	80,668	36,005	16,663	35,262
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		882	6,856	
Equity (income)/loss in long-term investments	(23,134)	(1,438)	(933)	1,485
Income/(loss) before income taxes, extraordinary gain, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and discontinued operations	(37,424)	(26,102)	27,432	38,007
Income tax expense/(benefit)	7,548	(3,244)	12,886	15,339
Income/(loss) before extraordinary gain, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and discontinued operations	(44,972)	(22,858)	14,546	22,668
Discontinued operations, net of tax(2)			7,417	56,183
Net income/(loss)	\$ (44,972)	\$ (22,858)	\$ 21,963	\$ 78,851
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 145,324	\$ 71,015		\$ 139,425
Corporate borrowings	1,044,264	1,037,907		429,865
Other long-term liabilities	104,553	113,290		247,221
Capital and financing lease obligations	29,351	28,033		22,249
Stockholders' equity/(deficit)	364,839	405,390		683,384
Total assets	1,713,140	1,751,958		1,597,319
Other Data:				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities(3)	\$ 67,441	\$ 38,097	\$ 75,226	\$ 88,959
Capital Expenditures	(67,326)	(17,205)	(36,638)	(40,895)
Proceeds from sale/leasebacks				
Operating Data (at period end):				
Screen additions	67	51	12	59
Screen acquisitions			12	
Screen dispositions	62	26	50	48
Average screens continuing operations(4)	1,806	1,798	1,806	1,834
Number of screens operated	2,169	2,218	2,193	2,219
Number of theatres operated	191	201	200	207
Screens per theatre	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.7

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	Year ended December 31, 2005	Period August 1, to December 31, 2004	Period January 1, to July 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Attendance (in thousands) continuing operations(8)	94,953	39,850	65,967	106,797

(1) With respect to Loews' (gain)/loss on sale/disposal of theatres costs, see the notes to its combined consolidated financial statements, which are included in this prospectus.

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- (2) The balances reported for discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the seven months ended July 31, 2004 represent the net operating results of Loews' Canadian operations, which management decided to sell during 2004 and was sold to its former investors as part of the Loews Transactions.
- (3) Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities includes the payment of restructuring charges and reorganization costs, as follows:
- (4) Includes consolidated theatres only.

	Year ended December 31, 2005	Period August 1, to December 31, 2004	Period January 1, to July 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)
Restructuring charges paid during the period	\$	\$ 17	\$ 13	\$ 3,065
Reorganization claims paid during the period		352	522	3,210
Total	\$	\$ 369	\$ 535	\$ 6,275

RISK FACTORS

Before you decide to purchase shares of our common stock, you should understand the high degree of risk involved. You should consider carefully the following risks and other information in this prospectus, including our pro forma and historical financial statements and related notes. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline, perhaps significantly.

Risks Related to Our Business

Our substantial debt could adversely affect our operations and prevent us from satisfying our obligations under our debt obligations, and may have an adverse effect on the price of our stock.

We have a significant amount of debt. As of June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had \$1,938.7 million of outstanding indebtedness. In addition, as of June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, \$177.5 million was available for borrowing as additional senior debt under our senior secured credit facility. As of June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, our subsidiaries had approximately \$5 billion of undiscounted rental payments under operating leases (with initial base terms of between 15 and 20 years).

The amount of our indebtedness and lease and other financial obligations could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, dividend payments, acquisitions, general corporate purposes or other purposes;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of lease rentals and principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the funds available to us for operations and any future business opportunities;

limit our planning flexibility for, or ability to react to, changes in our business and the industry; and

place us at a competitive disadvantage with competitors who may have less indebtedness and other obligations or greater access to financing.

If we fail to make any required payment under our senior secured credit facility or to comply with any of the financial and operating covenants contained therein, we would be in default. Lenders under our senior secured credit facility could then vote to accelerate the maturity of the indebtedness under the senior secured credit facility and foreclose upon the stock and personal property of our subsidiaries that is pledged to secure the senior secured credit facility. Other creditors might then accelerate other indebtedness. If the lenders under the senior secured credit facility accelerate the maturity of the indebtedness thereunder, we might not have sufficient assets to satisfy our obligations under the senior secured credit facility or our other indebtedness. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Our indebtedness under our senior secured credit facility bears interest at rates that fluctuate with changes in certain prevailing interest rates (although, subject to certain conditions, such rates may be fixed for certain periods). If interest rates increase, we may be unable to meet our debt service obligations under our senior secured credit facility and other indebtedness.

We have had significant financial losses in recent years.

Prior to fiscal 2007, we had reported net losses in each of the last nine fiscal years totaling approximately \$512.0 million. For fiscal 2007, we reported net earnings of \$116.9 million and for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, we reported net earnings of \$14.6 million. If we continue to experience such losses, we may be unable to meet our payment obligations while attempting to expand our theatre circuit and withstand competitive pressures or adverse economic conditions.

We face significant competition for new theatre sites, and we may not be able to build or acquire theatres on terms favorable to us.

We anticipate significant competition from other exhibition companies and financial buyers when trying to acquire theatres, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire such theatres at reasonable prices or on favorable terms. Moreover, some of these possible buyers may be stronger financially than we are. In addition, given our size and market share, as well as our recent experiences with the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice in connection with the Loews Acquisition and prior acquisitions, we may be required to dispose of theatres in connection with future acquisitions that we make. As a result of the foregoing, we may not succeed in acquiring theatres or may have to pay more than we would prefer to make an acquisition.

Acquiring or expanding existing circuits and theatres may require additional financing, and we cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain new financing on favorable terms, or at all.

Our net capital expenditures aggregated approximately \$138.7 million for fiscal 2007. We estimate that our planned capital expenditures will be between \$150.0 million and \$160.0 million in fiscal 2008 and less than that in each of fiscal 2009 and 2010. Actual capital expenditures in fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010 may differ materially from our estimates. We may have to seek additional financing or issue additional securities to fully implement our growth strategy. We cannot be certain that we will be able to obtain new financing on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, covenants under our existing indebtedness limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, and the performance of any additional theatres may not be sufficient to service the related indebtedness that we are permitted to incur.

We may be reviewed by antitrust authorities in connection with acquisition opportunities that would increase our number of theaters in markets where we have a leading market share and in connection with DCIP.

Given our size and market share, pursuit of acquisition opportunities that would increase the number of our theatres in markets where we have a leading market share would likely result in significant review by the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice, and we may be required to dispose of theatres in order to complete such acquisition opportunities. For example, pursuant to with the Loews Dispositions, we were required to dispose of 10 theaters located in various markets across the United States, including New York City, Chicago, Dallas and San Francisco. As a result, we may not be able to succeed in acquiring other exhibition companies or may have to dispose of a significant number of theatres in key markets in order to complete such acquisitions.

In addition, as a cooperative venture among competitors for the purpose of joint purchasing, DCIP is potentially subject to restrictions under applicable antitrust law. While we believe that DCIP has conducted and will conduct its operations in accordance with all applicable law, it is possible that antitrust authorities will choose to examine and place limitations on DCIP's operations. If this were to occur, we might not realize the benefits that we expect to receive from DCIP.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain covenants that may limit our ability to take advantage of certain business opportunities advantageous to us.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain various covenants that limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;
- pay dividends or make other distributions to our shareholders;
- make restricted payments;
- incur liens;
- engage in transactions with affiliates; and
- enter into business combinations.

These restrictions could limit our ability to obtain future financing, make acquisitions or needed capital expenditures, withstand economic downturns in our business or the economy in general, conduct operations or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Although the indentures for our notes contain a fixed charge coverage test that limits our ability to incur indebtedness, this limitation is subject to a number of significant exceptions and qualifications. Moreover, the indentures do not impose any limitation on our incurrence of capital or finance lease obligations or liabilities that are not considered "Indebtedness" under the indentures (such as operating leases), nor do they impose any limitation on the amount of liabilities incurred by subsidiaries, if any, that might be designated as "unrestricted subsidiaries," which are subsidiaries that we designate, which are not subject to the restrictive covenants contained in the indentures governing our notes. Furthermore, there are no restrictions in the indentures on our ability to invest in other entities (including unaffiliated entities) and no restrictions on the ability of our subsidiaries to enter into agreements restricting their ability to pay dividends or otherwise transfer funds to us. Also, although the indentures limit our ability to make restricted payments, these restrictions are subject to significant exceptions and qualifications. See "Prospectus Summary Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial and Operating Data Covenant Compliance."

We may not generate sufficient cash flow from our theatre acquisitions to service our indebtedness.

In any acquisition, we expect to benefit from cost savings through, for example, the reduction of overhead and theatre level costs, and from revenue enhancements resulting from the acquisition. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to generate sufficient cash flow from these acquisitions to service any indebtedness incurred to finance such acquisitions or realize any other anticipated benefits. Nor can there be any assurance that our profitability will be improved by any one or more acquisitions. Any acquisition may involve operating risks, such as:

- the difficulty of assimilating and integrating the acquired operations and personnel into our current business;
- the potential disruption of our ongoing business;
- the diversion of management's attention and other resources;
- the possible inability of management to maintain uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies;
- the risks of entering markets in which we have little or no experience;

the potential impairment of relationships with employees;

the possibility that any liabilities we may incur or assume may prove to be more burdensome than anticipated; and

the possibility that the acquired theatres do not perform as expected.

If our cash flows prove inadequate to service our debt and provide for our other obligations, we may be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing debt or future debt at terms unfavorable to us.

Our ability to make payments on and refinance our debt and other financial obligations, and to fund our capital expenditures and acquisitions will depend on our ability to generate substantial operating cash flow. This will depend on our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors beyond our control. Further, following this offering and subject to legally available funds, we intend to pay quarterly cash dividends, commencing from the closing date of this offering. We expect that our first dividend will be with respect to the third quarter of fiscal 2008 and paid as soon as practicable after February 15, 2008. The maximum amount AMC Entertainment was permitted to distribute to Holdings in compliance with its senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities, and that Holdings could therefore have distributed to us, was approximately \$186.0 million as of June 28, 2007.

In addition, our notes require us to repay or refinance those notes when they come due. If our cash flows were to prove inadequate to meet our debt service, rental and other obligations in the future, we may be required to refinance all or a portion of our existing or future debt, on or before maturity, to sell assets or to obtain additional financing. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including our senior secured credit facility, sell any such assets or obtain additional financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

The terms of the agreements governing our indebtedness do not prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness. If we are in compliance with the financial covenants set forth in the senior secured credit facility and our other outstanding debt instruments, we may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness. If we incur additional indebtedness, the related risks that we face may intensify.

Optimizing our theatre circuit through new construction is subject to delay and unanticipated costs.

The availability of attractive site locations is subject to various factors that are beyond our control. These factors include:

local conditions, such as scarcity of space or increase in demand for real estate, demographic changes and changes in zoning and tax laws; and

competition for site locations from both theatre companies and other businesses.

In addition, we typically require 18 to 24 months in the United States and Canada from the time we identify a site to the opening of the theatre. We may also experience cost overruns from delays or other unanticipated costs. Furthermore, these new sites may not perform to our expectations.

Our investment in and revenues from NCM may be negatively impacted by the competitive environment in which NCM operates.

We have maintained an investment in NCM. NCM's in-theatre advertising operations compete with other cinema advertising companies and other advertising mediums including, most notably, television, newspaper, radio and the Internet. There can be no guarantee that in-theatre advertising will continue to attract major advertisers or that NCM's in-theatre advertising format will be favorably received by the theater-going public. If NCM is unable to generate expected sales of advertising, it may not

maintain the level of profitability we hope to achieve, its results of operations may be adversely affected and our investment in and revenues from NCM may be adversely impacted.

We may suffer future impairment losses and lease termination charges.

The opening of large megaplexes by us and certain of our competitors has drawn audiences away from some of our older, multiplex theatres. In addition, demographic changes and competitive pressures have caused some of our theatres to become unprofitable. As a result, we may have to close certain theatres or recognize impairment losses related to the decrease in value of particular theatres. We review long-lived assets, including intangibles, for impairment as part of our annual budgeting process and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. We recognized non-cash impairment losses in 1996 and in each fiscal year thereafter except for 2005. AMC Entertainment's impairment losses from continuing operations over this period aggregated to \$198.8 million. Loews' impairment losses aggregated \$4 million in the period since it emerged from bankruptcy in 2002. Beginning fiscal 1999 through June 28, 2007, AMC Entertainment also incurred lease termination charges aggregating \$62.1 million. Historically, Loews has not incurred lease termination charges on its theatres that were disposed of or closed. Deterioration in the performance of our theatres could require us to recognize additional impairment losses and close additional theatres, which could have an adverse effect on the trading price of our stock.

Our international and Canadian operations are subject to fluctuating currency values.

As of June 28, 2007, we owned, operated or held interests in megaplexes in Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, China (Hong Kong), France and the United Kingdom. Because the results of operations and the financial position of Cinemex and our other foreign operations, including our foreign joint ventures, are reported in their respective local currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, our financial results are impacted by currency fluctuations between the dollar and those local currencies. Revenues from our theatre operations outside the United States accounted for 9% of our total revenues during the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and 10% of our total revenues during the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007. As a result of our international operations, we have risks from fluctuating currency values. As of June 28, 2007, a 10% fluctuation in the value of the U.S. dollar against all foreign currencies of countries where we currently operate theatres would either increase or decrease loss before income taxes and accumulated other comprehensive loss by approximately \$2,000 and \$41.3 million, respectively. We do not currently hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Attendance levels at our international theatres depend on the market for local language films, and we sometimes have been unable to obtain the films we want for our theatres in certain foreign markets.

Consumers in international markets may be less inclined to spend their leisure time attending movies than consumers in the United States and Canada. The fact that a movie produced in the United States and targeted at U.S. audiences is successful in the United States does not necessarily mean that it will be successful internationally. In addition, there is generally a smaller market for local language films, and the overall supply of these films may not be adequate to generate a sufficient attendance level at our international theatres. As a result of such factors, attendance levels at some of our foreign theatres may not be sufficient to permit us to operate them on a positive cash flow basis. In addition, because of existing relationships between distributors and other theatre owners, we sometimes have been unable to obtain the films we want for our theatres in certain foreign markets. As a result of these factors, attendance at some of our international theatres may not be sufficient to permit us to operate them profitably.

Our international theatres are subject to local industry structure and regulatory and trade practices, which may adversely affect our ability to operate at a profit.

Risks unique to local markets include:

unexpected changes in tariffs and other trade barriers;

changes in foreign government regulations;

inflation;

price, wage and exchange controls;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

licensing requirements;

potential adverse tax consequences; and

uncertain political and economic environments.

Such risks may limit or disrupt motion picture exhibition and markets, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or appropriation without fair compensation and may adversely affect our ability to expand internationally.

We must comply with the ADA, which could entail significant cost.

Our theatres must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or ADA. Compliance with the ADA requires that public accommodations "reasonably accommodate" individuals with disabilities and that new construction or alterations made to "commercial facilities" conform to accessibility guidelines unless "structurally impracticable" for new construction or technically infeasible for alterations. Non-compliance with the ADA could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, fines, an award of damages to private litigants or additional capital expenditures to remedy such noncompliance.

On January 29, 1999, the Department of Justice, or the Department, filed suit alleging that AMC Entertainment's stadium-style theatres violate the ADA and related regulations. On December 5, 2003, the trial court entered a consent order and final judgment under which AMC Entertainment agreed to remedy certain violations at twelve of its stadium-style theatres and to survey and make required betterments for its patrons with disabilities at its stadium-style theatres and at certain theatres it may open in the future. On January 10, 2006, the trial court ruled in favor of the Department. Currently AMC Entertainment estimates that these betterments will be required at approximately 140 stadium-style theatres. AMC Entertainment estimates that the total cost of these betterments will be \$47.5 million, which is expected to be incurred over the remaining term of the consent order of 18 months. Through June 28, 2007 AMC Entertainment has incurred approximately \$14.4 million of these costs. AMC Entertainment has appealed the trial court's order to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and both parties have filed their briefs. See "Business Legal Proceedings" of this prospectus.

We will not be fully subject to the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 until the end of our fiscal year 2009.

We will be required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, which requires annual management assessments and reports by an issuer's independent registered public accounting firm on the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. We must complete our Section 404 annual management report and include the report beginning in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal 2008, which ends in April 2008. Our independent registered public accounting firm will not,

however, need to include its attestation report in our annual report for fiscal 2008. Instead, the attestation of our independent registered public accounting firm will be included beginning in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for our fiscal 2009, which ends in April 2009.

We are party to significant litigation.

We are subject to a number of legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of our business. We cannot be assured that we will succeed in defending any claims, that judgments will not be entered against us with respect to any litigation or that reserves we may set aside will be adequate to cover any such judgments. If any of these actions or proceedings against us is successful, we may be subject to significant damages awards. In addition, we are the plaintiff in a number of material lawsuits in which we seek the recovery of substantial payments. We are incurring significant legal fees in prosecuting these lawsuits, and we may not ultimately prevail in such lawsuits or be able to collect on such judgments if we do. In addition, the defense and prosecution of these claims divert the attention of our management and other personnel for significant periods of time. For a description of our legal proceedings, see "Business Legal Proceedings" of this prospectus.

This offering will require us to make a "change of control" offer on certain series of our indebtedness, and we may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to finance these offers.

In connection with the offering, the Sponsors and certain other existing stockholders of Parent intend to enter into a new voting arrangement, effective upon the closing of the offering, which is described in more detail under "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements." As a result of these new voting arrangements, the offering will constitute a "change of control" under the indentures governing Holdings' Discount Notes due 2014 and AMC Entertainment's Notes due 2016 and Fixed Notes due 2012, and Holdings and AMC Entertainment will be required to make change of control offers to purchase these notes after completion of the offering at a price of 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. If the change of control offers had taken place on June 28, 2007, and all of the holders had accepted the offers, we would have been required to pay \$239.6 million with respect to our Discount Notes due 2014 (representing \$237.3 million aggregate principal amount and a \$2.4 million change of control premium payment), \$328.3 million with respect to our Notes due 2016 (representing \$325.0 million aggregate principal amount and a \$3.3 million change of control premium payment) and \$252.5 million with respect to our Fixed Notes due 2012 (representing \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount and a \$2.5 million change of control premium payment). To the extent that holders of these notes accept the offers, Holdings and AMC Entertainment anticipate that they would raise the amounts needed to fund the offers with cash on hand, available lines of credit or through new financing; however, we cannot assure you that Holdings and AMC Entertainment would have sufficient funds available or be able to obtain new financing on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

We may be subject to liability under environmental laws and regulations.

We own and operate facilities throughout the United States and in several foreign countries and are subject to the environmental laws and regulations of those jurisdictions, particularly laws governing the cleanup of hazardous materials and the management of properties. We might in the future be required to participate in the cleanup of a property that we own or lease, or at which we have been alleged to have disposed of hazardous materials from one of our facilities. In certain circumstances, we might be solely responsible for any such liability under environmental laws, and such claims could be material.

Our loss of key management personnel or our inability to hire and retain skilled employees at our theatres could adversely affect our business.

Our success is dependent in part on the efforts of key members of our management team. In particular, Mr. Peter C. Brown, our chairman and chief executive officer, has substantial experience and expertise in the theatrical exhibition industry and has made significant contributions to our growth and success. The loss of Mr. Brown's services or the services of other key members of our management team could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

In addition, competition for skilled professionals is intense. The loss of any of these professionals or the inability to recruit these individuals in our markets could adversely affect our ability to operate our business efficiently and profitably and could harm our ability to maintain our desired levels of service.

We may suffer material losses or damages, or be required to make material payments on existing lease and other guaranty obligations, concerning entities, businesses and assets we no longer own as a result of the disposition by Loews of its Canadian and German film exhibition operations prior to the Loews Acquisition, and we may not be able to collect on indemnities from the purchaser of our Canadian and German film exhibition operations in order to satisfy these losses, damages or payments.

We may suffer losses or damages as a result of claims asserted by third parties relating to the Canadian and German entities which Loews no longer owns as a result of dispositions by Loews prior to the Loews Acquisition. While we cannot predict at this time what claims third parties may potentially assert against us, or the frequency or magnitude of such claims, such claims may include matters related to Loews' former ownership and operation of the Canadian and German entities and their respective businesses or assets (including matters related to the initial public offering of the Cineplex Galaxy Income Fund in Canada). In addition, Loews has guaranteed certain real property leases for theatres located in Canada and in Germany which Loews no longer owns following the Loews transactions. The Canadian leases are long-term leases and contain options for additional terms which, if exercised, could extend the leases for substantial additional periods.

Under a purchase agreement for the Canadian transfer, Loews' former investors have indemnified Loews for certain potential liabilities in connection with the sale of its Canadian and German entities, which indemnity is guaranteed by Cineplex Odeon Corporation, or COC, which was Loews' wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, prior to its sale. It also contains provisions intended to restrict the activities of the purchaser of Canadian operations and COC and to cause the indemnifying party and COC collectively to hold a specified amount of assets. However, there can be no assurance that the assets available to satisfy these obligations will be sufficient. Accordingly, we may suffer damages or losses, or be required to make payments on outstanding guaranties, for which we may not be made whole under the indemnity. Such damages or losses, or required payments, may have a material adverse effect on our business, assets and results of operations.

We also often remain secondarily obligated for lease payments in the event the acquiring entity does not perform under its obligations for theaters we are divesting of, including the theatres required to be divested by us by the U.S. Department of Justice and state attorneys general, in conjunction with the Loews Acquisition.

We may not be able to generate additional ancillary revenues.

We intend to continue to pursue ancillary revenue opportunities such as advertising, promotions and alternative uses of our theatres during non-peak hours. Our ability to achieve our business objectives may depend in part on our success in increasing these revenue streams. Some of our U.S. and Canadian competitors have stated that they intend to make significant capital investments in digital

advertising delivery, and the success of this delivery system could make it more difficult for us to compete for advertising revenue. In addition, in March 2005, we contributed our cinema screen advertising business to NCM. As such, although we retain board seats in NCM, we do not control this business, and therefore do not control our revenues attributable to cinema screen advertising. We cannot assure you that we will be able to effectively generate additional ancillary revenue and our inability to do so could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. In the past, we have identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting and concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective. In addition, we may in the future discover areas of our internal controls that need improvement or that constitute material weaknesses. A material weakness is a control deficiency or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. Any failure to remediate any future material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting or to implement and maintain effective internal controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could cause us to fail to timely meet our reporting obligations, result in material misstatements in our financial statements or could result in defaults under our senior credit facility, the indentures governing our debt securities or under any other debt instruments we may enter into in the future. Deficiencies in our internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Industry

We depend on motion picture production and performance.

Our ability to operate successfully depends upon the availability, diversity and appeal of motion pictures, our ability to license motion pictures and the performance of such motion pictures in our markets. We mostly license first-run motion pictures, the success of which have increasingly depended on the marketing efforts of the major studios. Poor performance of, or any disruption in the production of (including by reason of a strike) these motion pictures, or a reduction in the marketing efforts of the major studios, could hurt our business and results of operations. In addition, a change in the type and breadth of movies offered by studios may adversely affect the demographic base of moviegoers.

The master contract between film producers and two major writers' unions is scheduled to expire on October 31, 2007, and no agreement has yet been reached to extend or replace the contract. If union members choose to strike or film producers choose to lock out the union members, a disruption in the production of motion pictures could result.

We have no control over distributors of the films and our business may be adversely affected if our access to motion pictures is limited or delayed.

We rely on distributors of motion pictures, over whom we have no control, for the films that we exhibit. Major motion picture distributors are required by law to offer and license film to exhibitors, including us, on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. Consequently, we cannot assure ourselves of a supply of motion pictures by entering into long-term arrangements with major distributors, but must compete for our licenses on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. Our business depends on

maintaining good relations with these distributors, as this affects our ability to negotiate commercially favorable licensing terms for first-run films or to obtain licenses at all. Our business may be adversely affected if our access to motion pictures is limited or delayed because of a deterioration in our relationships with one or more distributors or for some other reason. To the extent that we are unable to license a popular film for exhibition in our theatres, our operating results may be adversely affected.

We are subject, at times, to intense competition.

Our theatres are subject to varying degrees of competition in the geographic areas in which we operate. Competitors may be national circuits, regional circuits or smaller independent exhibitors. Competition among theatre exhibition companies is often intense with respect to the following factors:

Attracting patrons. The competition for patrons is dependent upon factors such as the availability of popular motion pictures, the location and number of theatres and screens in a market, the comfort and quality of the theatres and pricing. Many of our competitors have sought to increase the number of screens that they operate. Competitors have built or may be planning to build theatres in certain areas where we operate, which could result in excess capacity and increased competition for patrons.

Licensing motion pictures. We believe that the principal competitive factors with respect to film licensing include licensing terms, number of seats and screens available for a particular picture, revenue potential and the location and condition of an exhibitor's theatres.

Low barriers to entry. We must compete with exhibitors and others in our efforts to locate and acquire attractive sites for our theatres. In areas where real estate is readily available, there are few barriers to entry that prevent a competing exhibitor from opening a theatre near one of our theatres.

The theatrical exhibition industry also faces competition from other forms of out-of-home entertainment, such as concerts, amusement parks and sporting events and from other distribution channels for filmed entertainment, such as cable television, pay per view and home video systems and from other forms of in-home entertainment.

Industry-wide screen growth has affected and may continue to affect the performance of some of our theatres.

In recent years, theatrical exhibition companies have emphasized the development of large megaplexes, some of which have as many as 30 screens in a single theatre. The industry-wide strategy of aggressively building megaplexes generated significant competition and rendered many older, multiplex theatres obsolete more rapidly than expected. Many of these theatres are under long-term lease commitments that make closing them financially burdensome, and some companies have elected to continue operating them notwithstanding their lack of profitability. In other instances, because theatres are typically limited use design facilities, or for other reasons, landlords have been willing to make rent concessions to keep them open. In recent years many older theatres that had closed are being reopened by small theatre operators and in some instances by sole proprietors that are able to negotiate significant rent and other concessions from landlords. As a result, there has been growth in the number of screens in the U.S. and Canadian exhibition industry. This has affected and may continue to affect the performance of some of our theatres.

An increase in the use of alternative film delivery methods or other forms of entertainment may drive down our attendance and limit our ticket prices.

We compete with other movie delivery methods, including network, cable and satellite television, DVDs and video cassettes, as well as video-on-demand, pay-per-view services and downloads via the Internet. We also compete for the public's leisure time and disposable income with other forms of

entertainment, including sporting events, live music concerts, live theatre and restaurants. An increase in the popularity of these alternative film delivery methods and other forms of entertainment could reduce attendance at our theatres, limit the prices we can charge for admission and materially adversely affect our business and results of operations and the price of our stock.

General political, social and economic conditions can reduce our attendance.

Our success depends on general political, social and economic conditions and the willingness of consumers to spend money at movie theatres. If going to motion pictures becomes less popular or consumers spend less on concessions, which accounted for 28% of our revenues in fiscal 2007, our operations could be adversely affected. In addition, our operations could be adversely affected if consumers' discretionary income falls as a result of an economic downturn. Political events, such as terrorist attacks, could cause people to avoid our theatres or other public places where large crowds are in attendance.

Industry-wide conversion to electronic-based media may increase our costs.

The industry is in the early stages of conversion from film-based media to digital cinema. There are a variety of constituencies associated with this anticipated change that may significantly impact industry participants, including content providers, distributors, equipment providers and venue operators. While content providers and distributors have indicated they would bear substantially all of the costs of this change, there can be no assurance that we will have access to adequate capital to finance the conversion costs associated with this potential change should the conversion process rapidly accelerate or the content providers and distributors elect to not bear the related costs. Furthermore, it is impossible to accurately predict how the roles and allocation of costs between various industry participants will change if the industry changes from physical media to electronic media.

Risks Related to This Offering

Future sales of our common stock could cause the market price for our common stock to decline.

Upon consummation of this offering, there will be _____ shares of our common stock outstanding. All shares of common stock sold in this offering will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"). Of the remaining shares of common stock outstanding, _____ will be restricted securities within the meaning of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, but will be eligible for resale subject to applicable volume, manner of sale, holding period and other limitations of Rule 144. We cannot predict the effect, if any, that market sales of shares of our common stock or the availability of shares of our common stock for sale will have on the market price of our common stock prevailing from time to time. Sales of substantial amounts of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that those sales will occur, could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. After giving effect to the Reclassification, the Sponsors will hold _____ shares of our common stock, all of which constitute "restricted securities" under the Securities Act. Provided the holders comply with the applicable volume limits and other conditions prescribed in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, all of these restricted securities are currently freely tradable. Additionally, as of the consummation of this offering, approximately _____ shares of our common stock will be issuable upon exercise of stock options that vest and are exercisable at various dates through December 23, 2009, with an exercise price of \$ _____. Of such options, _____ will be immediately exercisable. As soon as practicable after the completion of this offering, we intend to file a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plan. Accordingly, shares of our common stock registered under such registration statement will be available for sale in the open market upon exercise by the holders, subject to vesting

restrictions, Rule 144 limitations applicable to our affiliates and the contractual lock-up provisions described below.

We and certain of our shareholders, directors and officers have agreed to a "lock-up," pursuant to which neither we nor they will sell any shares without the prior consent of _____ for 180 days after the date of this prospectus, subject to certain exceptions and extension under certain circumstances. Following the expiration of the applicable lock-up period, all these shares of our common stock will be eligible for future sale, subject to the applicable volume, manner of sale, holding period and other limitations of Rule 144. In addition, the Sponsors have certain demand and "piggy-back" registration rights with respect to the common stock that they will retain following this offering. See "Shares Eligible for Future Sale" for a discussion of the shares of common stock that may be sold into the public market in the future, including common stock held by the Sponsors.

Our stock price may be volatile and may decline substantially from the initial offering price.

Immediately prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock, and an active trading market for our common stock may not develop or continue upon completion of the offering. The initial public offering price will be determined by negotiations between us and the representatives of the underwriters and may not be indicative of the price at which our common stock will trade after the offering.

The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations in recent years. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. You may be unable to resell your shares at or above the public offering price because of a number of factors, including:

actual or anticipated quarterly fluctuations in our operating results;

changes in expectations of future financial performance or changes in estimates of securities analysts;

changes in the market valuations of other companies;

announcements relating to actions of other media companies, strategic relationships, acquisitions or industry consolidation;

terrorist acts or wars; and

general economic, market and political conditions including those not related to our business.

We may not generate sufficient cash flows or have sufficient restricted payment capacity under our senior secured credit facility or the indentures governing our debt securities to pay our intended dividends on the common stock.

Following this offering, and subject to legally available funds, we intend to pay quarterly cash dividends, commencing from the closing date of this offering. We expect that our first dividend will be with respect to the third quarter of fiscal 2008 and paid as soon as practicable after February 15, 2008. We are a holding company and will have no direct operations. We will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and funds received from AMC Entertainment. AMC Entertainment's ability to make distributions to us will depend on its ability to generate substantial operating cash flow, service its indebtedness and comply with the restricted payments covenants in our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities. In addition, our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders will be subject to the terms of Parent's indebtedness. Our operating cash flow and ability to comply with restricted payments covenants in our debt instruments will depend on our future performance, which will be subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors beyond our control. In addition, dividend payments are not mandatory or

guaranteed, and our board of directors may never declare a dividend, decrease the level of dividends or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends. Your decision whether to purchase shares of our common stock should allow for the possibility that no dividends will be paid. You may not receive any dividends as a result of the following additional factors, among others:

the agreements governing our indebtedness contain covenants that may limit our ability to take advantage of certain business opportunities advantageous to us that may arise;

we are not legally or contractually required to pay dividends;

while we currently intend to pay a regular quarterly dividend, this policy could be modified or revoked at any time;

even if we do not modify or revoke our dividend policy, the actual amount of dividends distributed and the decision to make any distribution is entirely at the discretion of our board of directors and future dividends with respect to shares of our capital stock, if any, will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, business opportunities, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant;

the amount of dividends distributed is and will be subject to contractual restrictions under the restrictive payment covenants contained in:

the indentures governing our debt securities,

the terms of our senior secured credit facility, and

the terms of any other outstanding indebtedness incurred by us or any of our subsidiaries after the completion of this offering;

the amount of dividends distributed is subject to state law restrictions; and

our stockholders have no contractual or other legal right to dividends.

The maximum amount AMC Entertainment was permitted to distribute to Holdings in compliance with its senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities, and that Holdings could therefore have distributed to us, was approximately \$186.0 million as of June 28, 2007. As a result of the foregoing limitations on AMC Entertainment's ability to make distributions to Holdings, and on Holdings' ability to make distributions to us, we cannot assure you that we will be able to make all of our intended quarterly dividend payments.

We are controlled by the Sponsors, whose interests may not be aligned with our public stockholders.

Even after giving effect to this offering, the Sponsors will beneficially own approximately % of our common stock and will have the power to control our affairs and policies including with respect to the election of directors (and through the election of directors the appointment of management), the entering into of mergers, sales of substantially all of our assets and other extraordinary transactions. We intend to avail ourselves of the "controlled company" exception under the New York Stock Exchange rules which eliminates the requirement that we have a majority of independent directors on our board of directors and that we have compensation and nominating committees composed entirely of independent directors, but retains the requirement that we have an audit committee composed entirely of independent members. The governance agreements will provide that, initially, the Sponsors will collectively have the right to designate eight directors and that each will vote for the others' nominees. Additionally, our governance documents provide that directors shall be elected by a plurality of votes and do not provide for cumulative voting rights. The right to designate directors will reduce as the Sponsors' ownership percentage reduces, such that the Sponsors will not have the ability to nominate a majority of the board of directors once their collective ownership (together with the share ownership

held by the JPMP and Apollo co-investors) becomes less than 50.1%. However, because our board of directors will be divided into three staggered classes, the Sponsors may be able to influence or control our affairs and policies even after they cease to own 50.1% of our outstanding common stock during the period in which the Sponsors' nominees finish their terms as members of our board but in any event no longer than would be permitted under applicable law and New York Stock Exchange listing requirements. The directors elected by the Sponsors will have the authority, subject to the terms of our debt, to issue additional stock, implement stock repurchase programs, declare dividends, pay advisory fees and make other decisions, and they may have an interest in our doing so.

The interests of the Sponsors could conflict with our public stockholders' interests in material respects. For example, the Sponsors could cause us to make acquisitions that increase the amount of our indebtedness or sell revenue-generating assets. Furthermore, the Sponsors are in the business of making investments in companies and may from time to time acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us. The Sponsors may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us. In addition, our governance documents do not contain any provisions applicable to deadlocks among the members of our board, and as a result we may be precluded from taking advantage of opportunities due to disagreements among the Sponsors and their respective board designees. So long as the Sponsors continue to own a significant amount of the outstanding shares of our common stock, they will continue to be able to strongly influence or effectively control our decisions. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements."

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws, as amended, contain anti-takeover protections, which may discourage or prevent a takeover of our company, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, as amended, as well as provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law, could delay or make it more difficult to remove incumbent directors or for a third party to acquire us, even if a takeover would benefit our stockholders. These provisions include:

a classified board of directors;

the sole power of a majority of the board of directors to fix the number of directors;

limitations on the removal of directors;

the sole power of the board of directors or the Sponsors, in the case of a vacancy of a Sponsor board designee, to fill any vacancy on the board of directors, whether such vacancy occurs as a result of an increase in the number of directors or otherwise;

the ability of our board of directors to designate one or more series of preferred stock and issue shares of preferred stock without stockholder approval;

the inability of stockholders to act by written consent if less than 50.1% of our outstanding common stock is owned by the Sponsors, and

The inability of stockholders to call special meetings.

Our issuance of shares of preferred stock could delay or prevent a change of control of our company. Our board of directors has the authority to cause us to issue, without any further vote or action by the stockholders, up to _____ shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, in one or more series, to designate the number of shares constituting any series, and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption, redemption price or prices and liquidation preferences of such series. The issuance of shares of preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control

of our company without further action by the stockholders, even where stockholders are offered a premium for their shares.

Our incorporation under Delaware law, the ability of our board of directors to create and issue a new series of preferred stock or a stockholder rights plan and certain other provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws could impede a merger, takeover or other business combination involving Parent or the replacement of our management or discourage a potential investor from making a tender offer for our common stock, which, under certain circumstances, could reduce the market value of our common stock. See "Description of Capital Stock."

Our issuance of preferred stock could dilute the voting power of the common stockholders.

The issuance of shares of preferred stock with voting rights may adversely affect the voting power of the holders of our other classes of voting stock either by diluting the voting power of our other classes of voting stock if they vote together as a single class, or by giving the holders of any such preferred stock the right to block an action on which they have a separate class vote even if the action were approved by the holders of our other classes of voting stock.

Our issuance of preferred stock could adversely affect the market value of our common stock.

The issuance of shares of preferred stock with dividend or conversion rights, liquidation preferences or other economic terms favorable to the holders of preferred stock could adversely affect the market price for our common stock by making an investment in the common stock less attractive. For example, investors in the common stock may not wish to purchase common stock at a price above the conversion price of a series of convertible preferred stock because the holders of the preferred stock would effectively be entitled to purchase common stock at the lower conversion price causing economic dilution to the holders of common stock.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this prospectus contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. The words "forecast," "estimate," "project," "intend," "expect," "should," "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, including those discussed in "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.," which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- national, regional and local economic conditions that may affect the markets in which we operate;
- the levels of expenditures on entertainment in general and movie theatres in particular;
- increased competition within movie exhibition or other competitive entertainment mediums;
- technological changes and innovations, including alternative methods for delivering movies to consumers;
- the popularity of theatre attendance and major motion picture releases;
- shifts in population and other demographics;
- our ability to renew expiring contracts at favorable rates, or to replace them with new contracts that are comparably favorable to us;
- our need for, and ability to obtain, additional funding for acquisitions and operations;
- risks and uncertainties relating to our significant indebtedness following the completion of this offering;
- fluctuations in operating costs;
- capital expenditure requirements;
- changes in interest rates; and
- changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines.

This list of factors that may affect future performance and the accuracy of forward-looking statements is illustrative but not exhaustive. In addition, new risks and uncertainties may arise from time to time. Accordingly, all forward-looking statements should be evaluated with an understanding of their inherent uncertainty.

Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate the net proceeds from this offering to be approximately \$469.1 million after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses payable by us. If the underwriters exercise their over-allotment option for an additional shares, the estimated net proceeds will increase to \$ million. We intend to use approximately \$401.8 million of the net proceeds from this offering to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility, approximately \$38.7 million to make a lump sum payment to the Sponsors pursuant to the Fee Agreement with our Sponsors and the balance for general corporate purposes.

Borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility mature on June 13, 2012. The interest rate on such borrowings was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007. The Parent Term Loan Facility was entered into to finance a dividend by Parent to its stockholders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Following this offering and subject to legally available funds, we intend to pay a quarterly cash dividend at an annual rate initially equal to \$ _____ per share (or a quarterly rate initially equal to \$ _____ per share) of common stock, commencing from the closing date of this offering. We expect that our first dividend will be with respect to the third quarter of fiscal 2008 and paid as soon as practicable after February 15, 2008. Based on the approximately _____ million shares of common stock to be outstanding after the offering, this dividend policy implies a quarterly cash requirement of approximately \$ _____ million.

We are a holding company and have no direct operations. We will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and funds received from AMC Entertainment. AMC Entertainment's ability to make any payments to us will depend upon many factors, including its operating results, cash flows and the terms of our senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities. In addition, our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders will be subject to the terms of Parent's indebtedness. Although we have sustained net losses in prior periods and cannot assure you that we will be able to pay dividends on a quarterly basis or at all, we believe that a number of recent positive developments in our business have improved our ability to pay dividends in compliance with applicable state corporate law once this offering has been completed. These include: the completion of the Loews Acquisition, which increased the scale and cash flow of our company and generated and will generate significant synergies and cost savings; the \$608.9 million reduction in our outstanding carrying value of indebtedness with the proceeds we received from the NCM Transactions, as well as cash on hand, which we anticipate will reduce our annual cash interest expense by approximately \$42.0 million for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007; and the discontinuation of \$5.0 million per year management fees paid to our Sponsors as a result of this offering. Further, we expect to continue to benefit from substantial net operating loss carryovers from prior periods that will be available for offsetting taxes that we may owe. Also, because the Delaware General Corporation Law, or the DGCL, permits corporations to pay dividends either out of surplus (generally, the excess of a corporation's net assets (total assets minus total liabilities) over its stated capital, in each case as defined and calculated in the manner prescribed by the DGCL) or net profits, we may be able to pay dividends even if we continued to report net losses in future periods. We do not intend to borrow, or cause AMC Entertainment to borrow, funds to pay the projected quarterly dividend described above.

The maximum amount AMC Entertainment was permitted to distribute to Holdings in compliance with its senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities, and that Holdings could therefore have distributed to us, was approximately \$186.0 million as of June 28, 2007.

The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including legal requirements, AMC Entertainment's ability to make payments to us, our financial condition, operating results, free cash flow, available cash and current and anticipated cash needs.

On June 15, 2007, we paid a cash dividend of \$652.8 million on the outstanding shares of our common stock.

CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth Parent's cash and cash equivalents and capitalization as of June 28, 2007 (i) on an actual basis and (ii) on a pro forma basis giving effect to the Offering Transactions. The information in this table should be read in conjunction with "Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information," "Business," the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements and the historical financial statements of Parent, Holdings and LCE Holdings and the respective accompanying notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	As of June 28, 2007	
	Actual	Pro Forma
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 94,068	\$ 122,601
Short term debt (current maturities of long-term debt and capital and financing lease obligations)	\$ 16,685	\$ 16,685
Long-term debt:		
Parent Term Loan Facility	397,876	
12% senior discount notes due 2014(1)	237,257	237,257
8% senior subordinated notes due 2014	298,808	298,808
11% senior subordinated notes due 2016(1)	325,000	325,000
8 ⁵ / ₈ % senior fixed rate notes due 2012(1)	250,000	250,000
Senior secured credit facility:		
Revolving loan facility(2)		
Term loan	635,375	635,375
Existing Cinemex term loan facility	104,939	104,939
Capital and financing lease obligations	70,618	70,618
Total debt	2,336,558	1,938,682
Stockholders' equity		
Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value shares authorized; shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 after giving pro forma effect to the Reclassification)		14
Class A-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007)	4	
Class A-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007)	4	
Class N Common Stock nonvoting (\$.01 par value, 375,000 shares authorized; 5,628.77496 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007)		
Class L-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007)	3	
Class L-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007)	3	
Additional paid-in capital	663,569	1,132,658
Accumulated other comprehensive earnings (losses)	(3,858)	(3,858)
Accumulated deficit	(134,482)	(187,703)
Total stockholders' equity	525,243	941,111
Total capitalization	\$ 2,861,801	\$ 2,879,793

(1)

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In connection with the offering, the Sponsors and certain other existing stockholders of Parent intend to enter into a new voting arrangement, effective upon the closing of the offering, which is described in more detail under "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements." As a result of these new voting arrangements, the offering will constitute a "change of control" under the indentures governing Holding's Discount Notes due 2014 and AMC Entertainment's Notes due 2016 and Fixed Notes due 2012, and Holdings and AMC Entertainment will be required to make change of control offers to purchase these notes after completion of the offering at a price of 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

(2)

The aggregate revolving loan commitment under our senior secured credit facility is \$200.0 million. As of June 28, 2007, this availability was reduced by approximately \$22.4 million of standby letters of credit that were outstanding on June 28, 2007. Covenants under our existing senior indebtedness would further limit our ability to borrow on the commitments under our \$200.0 million revolving loan facility.

DILUTION

If you invest in our common stock, your interest will be diluted to the extent of the difference between the public offering price per share of our common stock and the pro forma net tangible book deficit per share of our common stock after this offering. The net tangible book deficit (total stockholders' equity less goodwill and intangible assets) of our common stock on June 28, 2007 was (\$1,762.8) million, or approximately (\$12.05) per share. Net tangible book deficit per share of common stock represents the amount of our total tangible assets, less our liabilities, divided by the number of shares of our common stock outstanding. Dilution in net tangible book deficit per share to our new investors represents the difference between the amount per share paid by purchasers of shares of our common stock in this offering and the net tangible book value per share immediately afterwards. Without taking into account any other changes in net tangible book deficit after June 28, 2007, other than to give effect to the sale of _____ million shares of common stock offered by us at an assumed public offering price of \$ _____ per share (the midpoint of the range set forth on the cover of this prospectus) and after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated offering expenses of \$ _____ million payable by us, the loss on repayment of indebtedness of \$14.5 million and the loss on payment of the lump sum management fee of \$38.7 million, our net tangible book deficit would have been (\$ _____) million, or approximately \$(_____) per share of common stock. This represents an immediate decrease in net tangible book deficit of \$ _____ per share to existing shareholders and an immediate dilution in net tangible book value of \$ _____ per share to new investors.

Assumed public offering price per share	\$
Net tangible book deficit per share as of June 28, 2007	(12.05)
Increase in net tangible book value	<u> </u>
Less:	
Net tangible book deficit per share as of June 28, 2007 after giving effect to the offering	<u> </u>
Dilution in net tangible book value per share to new investors	\$ <u> </u>

The preceding dilution information does not include the following:

shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with a weighted average exercise price of approximately \$ _____ per share on June 28, 2007; and

shares of common stock issuable in this offering to the underwriters pursuant to an over-allotment option.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We derived the following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information by applying pro forma adjustments attributable to the Loews Dispositions, the NCM Transactions, the Parent Transactions and the Offering Transactions to Parent's and Holdings' historical consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. The unaudited pro forma balance sheet gives pro forma effect to the Offering Transactions as if they had occurred on June 28, 2007. The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 give effect to the Loews Dispositions, the NCM Transactions, the Parent Transactions and the Offering Transactions as if they had each occurred on March 31, 2006. We have included pro forma financial information for 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 because we believe that this information provides meaningful financial data about our current performance as our senior secured credit facility requires us to measure compliance with certain quarterly financial covenants on a trailing twelve month basis. See "Covenant Compliance." We describe the assumptions underlying the pro forma adjustments in the accompanying notes, which should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information.

The Loews Dispositions: In connection with the merger of Loews with and into AMC Entertainment in January 2006, we entered into a final judgment with the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice and judgments and consent decrees with various States. These judgments and decrees required us to hold separate and divest ourselves of certain theatres. We sold six of these theatres during fiscal 2007 for an aggregate sales price of \$64.3 million, exchanged two of these theatres with another theatrical exhibitor for two theatres from that exhibitor in different markets, retained one of the theatres pursuant to an agreement reached with the California Attorney General and closed one remaining theatre during fiscal 2007. We refer to these actions collectively as the "Loews Dispositions."

The NCM Transactions: On February 13, 2007, NCM, Inc., consummated its initial public offering. We received net proceeds from the IPO, through the sale of common units in connection with the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares and the redemption of our preferred units. We used the net proceeds from these transactions of \$517.1 million, together with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012. In connection with the completion of NCM, Inc.'s IPO, we amended and restated our services agreement with NCM whereby in exchange for our pro rata share of the proceeds from NCM, Inc.'s IPO and redemption of our preferred units, we agreed to a modification of NCM's payment obligation under the prior services agreement. In connection with the NCM, Inc. IPO, we entered into the Loews Screen Integration Agreement with NCM pursuant to which we will pay NCM an amount that approximates the EBITDA that NCM would generate if it were able to sell advertising in the Loews theatre chain on an exclusive basis commencing upon the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO, and NCM issued to us common membership units in NCM, increasing our ownership interest in NCM immediately prior to the NCM, Inc. IPO to approximately 33.7%. We currently hold an 18.6% interest in NCM.

The Parent Transactions: On June 11, 2007, Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result, Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors. The Sponsors created Parent to facilitate the borrowing of \$400 million in term loans pursuant to the Parent Term Loan Facility, as certain covenants in Holdings' and AMC Entertainment's debt instruments would not have permitted such borrowings by Holdings or its subsidiaries or the use of such borrowings to pay a dividend to Holdings' existing stockholders. The net proceeds of the Parent Term Loan Facility were used to pay a dividend to Parent's stockholders.

The Offering Transactions: Prior to consummating this offering, Parent intends to reclassify each share of its existing Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock. Pursuant to the reclassification, each holder of shares of Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock will receive _____ shares of common stock for one share of Class A common stock, Class L common stock or Class N common stock. Upon completion of this offering, Holdings will be merged with and into Parent, with Parent continuing as the surviving entity.

We estimate the net proceeds from this offering to be \$469.1 million after deducting the underwriting discount and estimated expenses payable by us. We intend to apply a portion of the net proceeds from this offering to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility. In addition, pursuant to the Fee Agreement as described under the heading "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Fee Agreement," upon consummation of this offering, the Sponsors will receive an automatic fee equal to the net present value of the aggregate annual management fee that would have been payable to the Sponsors during the remainder of the term of the fee agreement. We estimate that our aggregate payment to the Sponsors would have been \$38.7 million had the offering occurred on June 28, 2007. The pro forma adjustments do not give effect to any payments pursuant to the change of control offers that we may be required to make because we are unable to predict whether and to what extent noteholders to whom such offers are made will choose to accept them.

We refer to the Reclassification, this offering, our use of proceeds from this offering described above and the merger of Holdings with and into Parent, collectively, as the "Offering Transactions."

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information is for illustrative and informational purposes only and should not be considered indicative of the results that would have been achieved had the transactions been consummated on the dates or for the periods indicated and do not purport to represent consolidated balance sheet data or statement of operations data or other financial data as of any future date or any future period.

The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information should be read in conjunction with the information contained in "Selected Historical Financial and Operating Data," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings Inc.," and our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS OF JUNE 28, 2007

(dollars in thousands)

	As of June 28, 2007		
	Parent Historical	Offering Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Parent Pro Forma Offering Transactions
Assets			
Cash and equivalents		469,089 (1)	
	\$ 94,068	\$ (440,556)(1)	\$ 122,601
Current assets	123,293		123,293
Property, net	1,299,293		1,299,293
Intangible assets, net	226,477		226,477
Goodwill	2,061,553		2,061,553
Other long-term assets	118,506	(10,541)(1a)	107,965
Total assets	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 17,992	\$ 3,941,182
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Current liabilities	\$ 454,924		\$ 454,924
Current maturities	16,685		16,685
Corporate borrowings:			
Parent Term Loan Facility	397,876	(397,876)(1b)	
12% Senior Discount Notes due 2014	237,257		237,257
8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014	298,808		298,808
11% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016	325,000		325,000
8 ⁵ / ₈ % Senior Fixed Rate Notes due 2012	250,000		250,000
Senior Secured Term Loan Facility due 2012	635,375		635,375
Grupo Cinemex Term Loan	104,939		104,939
Capital and financing lease obligations	70,618		70,618
Other long-term liabilities	606,465		606,465
Total liabilities	3,397,947	(397,876)	3,000,071
Stockholders' Equity			
Common stock	14		14
Additional paid-in capital	663,569	469,089 (1c)	1,132,658
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,858)		(3,858)
Accumulated deficit	(134,482)	(53,221)(1a)	(187,703)
Stockholders' equity	525,243	415,868	941,111
Total liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 17,992	\$ 3,941,182

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

THIRTEEN WEEKS ENDED JUNE 28, 2007

(dollars in thousands)

	Thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007		
	Parent Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2007 Historical	Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Parent Pro Forma for Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions
Admissions	\$ 416,874	\$	\$ 416,874
Concessions	184,227		184,227
Other	21,391		21,391
Total revenues	622,492		622,492
Cost of operations	400,559		400,559
Rent	112,708		112,708
General and administrative:			
Merger, acquisition and transaction costs	4,550		4,550
Management fee	1,250	(1,250)(2)	
Other	13,088	214 (3)	13,302
Preopening expense	2,085		2,085
Theatre and other closure expense	(14,828)		(14,828)
Depreciation and amortization	63,689		63,689
Total costs and expenses	583,101	(1,036)	582,065
Other income	(3,397)		(3,397)
Interest expense	46,730	110 (4)	44,873
		(1,967)(5)	
Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities	(2,253)		(2,253)
Investment income	(19,286)	2,864 (6)	(16,422)
Total other expense	21,794	1,007	22,801
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	17,597	29	17,626
Income tax provision	3,000	(12)	3,000
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 14,597	\$ 29	\$ 14,626
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 11.38		\$
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	\$ 11.23		\$
Weighted average shares outstanding Basic	1,282.34		
Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	1,299.55		

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED MARCH 29, 2007

(dollars in thousands)

Fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007

	Holdings Fifty-Two Weeks Ended March 29, 2007 Historical	Loews Dispositions Pro Forma Adjustments	NCM Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Holdings Pro Forma for Loews Dispositions & NCM Transactions	Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Parent Pro Forma for Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions
Admissions	\$ 1,659,939	\$ (10,792)(7)	\$	\$ 1,649,147	\$	\$ 1,649,147
Concessions	686,318	(3,509)(7)		682,809		682,809
Other	115,314	(767)(7)	(23,029)(8)	91,518		91,518
Total revenues	2,461,571	(15,068)(7)	(23,029)	2,423,474		2,423,474
Cost of operations	1,554,591	(9,929)(7)	13,520 (9)	1,558,182		1,558,182
Rent	445,924	(3,499)(7)		442,425		442,425
General and administrative:						
M&A Costs	12,447			12,447		12,447
Management fee	5,000			5,000	(5,000)(2)	
Other	55,875			55,875	856 (3)	56,731
Pre-opening expense				6,569		6,569
Theatre and other closure expense	9,011			9,011		9,011
Depreciation and amortization	256,472			256,472		256,472
Impairment of long-lived assets	10,686			10,686		10,686
Disposition of assets and other (gains)/losses	(11,183)			(11,183)		(11,183)
Total costs and expenses	2,345,392	(13,428)	13,520	2,345,484	(4,144)	2,341,340
Other income	(10,267)			(10,267)		(10,267)
Interest expense						178,206
			(19,674)(10)		520	
			884 (10)		(4)	
			(19,311)(10)			
			(1,331)(10)			
			(17,009)(10)			
	232,382		1,745 (10)	177,686		
Equity in earnings from non-consolidated entities	(233,704)		238,810 (11)	5,106		5,106
Investment expense (income)	(18,191)			(18,191)	14,035 (6)	(4,156)
Total other expense	(29,780)		184,114	154,334	14,555	168,889
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	145,959	(1,640)	(220,663)	(76,344)	(10,411)	(86,755)
Income tax provision (benefit)	31,500		(12) (24,800)(12)	6,700	(200)(12)	6,500
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 114,459	\$ (1,640)	\$ (195,863)	\$ (83,044)	\$ (10,211)	\$ (93,255)
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 89.26					\$

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Fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007

Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 89.20	\$
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average shares outstanding Basic	1,282.25	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	1,283.20	
	<hr/>	<hr/>

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

FIFTY-TWO WEEKS ENDED JUNE 28, 2007

(dollars in thousands)

Fifty-two weeks ended June 28, 2007

	Parent Fifty-Two Weeks Ended June 28, 2007 Historical	Loews Dispositions Pro Forma Adjustments	NCM Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Holdings Pro Forma for Loews Dispositions & NCM Transactions	Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions Pro Forma Adjustments	Parent Pro Forma for Offering Transactions & Parent Transactions
Admissions	\$ 1,641,173	\$ (3,567)(7)	\$	\$ 1,637,606	\$	\$ 1,637,606
Concessions	689,501	(1,044)(7)		688,457		688,457
Other	107,555	(208)(7)	(15,901)(8)	91,446		91,446
Total revenues	2,438,229	(4,819)(7)	(15,901)(8)	2,417,509		2,417,509
Cost of operations	1,550,003	(3,318)(7)	9,472 (9)	1,556,157		1,556,157
Rent	446,313	(1,474)(7)		444,839		444,839
General and administrative:						
M&A costs	13,245			13,245		13,245
Management fee	5,000			5,000	(5,000)(2)	
Other	53,190			53,190	856 (3)	54,046
Pre-opening expense	7,612			7,612		7,612
Theatre and other closure expense	(7,860)			(7,860)		(7,860)
Depreciation and amortization	256,265			256,265		256,265
Impairment of long-lived assets	10,686			10,686		10,686
Disposition of assets and other (gains)/losses	(12,619)			(12,619)		(12,619)
Total costs and expenses	2,321,835	(4,792)	9,472	2,326,515	(4,144)	2,322,371
Other income	(12,204)			(12,204)		(12,204)
Interest expense	221,584		(14,592)(10)	180,721	500 (4)	179,254
			660 (10)		(1,967)(5)	
			(14,538)(10)			
			(1,039)(10)			
			(12,665)(10)			
			1,311 (10)			
Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities	(238,114)		238,810 (11)	696		696
Investment income	(34,949)			(34,949)	13,461 (6)	(21,488)
Total other expense	(63,683)		197,947	134,264	11,994	146,258
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	180,077	(27)	(223,320)	(43,270)	(7,850)	(51,120)
Income tax provision (benefit)	34,200	(12)	(24,800)(12)	9,400	(200)(12)	9,200

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Fifty-two weeks ended June 28, 2007

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 145,877	\$ (27)	\$ (198,520)	\$ (52,670)	\$ (7,650)	\$ (60,320)
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 113.76					\$
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ 113.11					\$
Weighted average shares outstanding Basic	1,282.27					
Weighted average shares outstanding Diluted	1,289.65					

See Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(dollars in thousands, unless indicated otherwise)

- (1) Reflects the following cash sources and uses related to the Offering Transactions:

	Sources	Uses
Net proceeds from the sale of common stock	\$ 469,089	\$
Repayment of principal amount of Parent Term Loan Facility		400,000
Repayment of PIK interest on Parent Term Loan Facility.		1,842
Lump sum payment under Amended and Restated Fee Agreement		38,714
Cash for general corporate purposes		28,533
	\$ 469,089	\$ 469,089

- (1a) Pro forma adjustments have been made to stockholders' equity for those income statement items that are not expected to have continuing impact in connection with the Offering Transactions, as follows:

Write off of discount on Parent Term Loan Facility	\$ (3,966)
Write off of deferred charges on Parent Term Loan Facility	(10,541)
Lump sum payment under Amended and Restated Fee Agreement	(38,714)
	\$ (53,221)

- (1b) Represents the repayment of principal and interest in (1) above and the write off of discount in (1a) above.

- (1c) Represents the increase to stockholders' equity from the net proceeds from sale of common stock in (1) above.

- (2) Reflects the termination of the Fee Agreement. The management fee will be terminated in connection with the Offering Transactions as discussed elsewhere in this prospectus.

- (3) Reflects restricted shares granted to Mr. Peter C. Brown as provided for in his employment agreement in the event of an initial public offering on or before December 31, 2007. The shares to be granted in the event of an initial public offering will have a value of \$2,567 on the date of grant based on the proposed initial public offering price and will vest in three equal installments on the first three anniversaries of the date of grant. The following table illustrates how the amount of stock compensation expense was computed and determined (thousands of dollars):

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Value of restricted stock grant	\$	2,567
Ratio (Annual vesting of grant over 3 years)		33%
52 weeks of annual stock compensation expense	\$	856
Ratio		25%
13 weeks of stock compensation expense	\$	214

(4)

Represents the amortization of the \$4.3 million consent payment using the effective interest method over 8.4 years (which represents the period of time from March 31, 2006, the date as of which we give effect to the Parent Transactions for purposes of our pro forma condensed consolidated statement of operations data, to August 15, 2014, the maturity date of the Discount Notes due 2014). Our pro forma adjustment of \$520 for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 differs from the pro forma adjustment of \$500 for the 52 weeks ended June 29, 2007 because the

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consent payment was made on June 12, 2007 and our historical results for the 13 week period ended June 28, 2007 include \$20 of related expense that was not included in our historical results for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007.

- (5) Represents the elimination of interest expense recorded on the Parent Term Loan Facility as the proceeds of this offering will be used to repay this debt.
- (6) Represents the elimination of interest income earned and recorded on \$275.0 million of cash used to pay a dividend pursuant to the Parent Transactions. We estimated the amount of interest income to eliminate for each period presented based on the June 15, 2007 dividend payment date and the average monthly interest rate for each period, which ranged from 4.7% to 5.2%. The elimination of interest income for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 is less than the elimination for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 because the dividend was paid on June 15, 2007 and, accordingly, our historical financial statements reflect a lesser amount of interest income to eliminate for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007.
- (7) Exclusion of revenues and expenses for theatres in connection with the Loews Dispositions:

	Holdings		
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
Revenues	\$	\$ (15,068)	\$ (4,819)
Cost of operations		(9,929)	(3,318)
Rent		(3,499)	(1,474)

- (8) Represents the change in circuit share payments from NCM pursuant to the amended and restated services agreement ("ESA") entered into in connection with the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO. Under the terms of the prior contracts between NCM and its founding members, the circuit share payments were based on varying percentages of advertising revenue (65% to 68%). Under the modified ESAs, the theatre access fee payments will initially be based on \$0.07 per attendee and \$800 per year per digital screen. The pro forma adjustment was computed on the basis of the pro forma levels of our attendance prior to entering into the new exhibitor services agreement (126.0 million for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and 87.6 million for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007) and average numbers of our digital screens (2,663 for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and June 28, 2007).

The following table identifies the components of the adjustments to revenues:

	Holdings		
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
Revenues under old ESA	\$	\$ (35,384)	\$ (24,529)
Revenues under new ESA		10,636	7,404
Deferred revenue amortization*		1,719	1,224
Total	\$	\$ (23,029)	\$ (15,901)

*

Deferred revenue is amortized under the units of revenue method. Under the units of revenue method, amortization for a period is calculated by computing a ratio of the proceeds received from the ESA modification payment to the total expected decrease in revenues due to entry into the new ESA over the 30 year term of the agreement and then applying that ratio to the current period's expected decrease in revenues due to entry into the new ESA. The following table illustrates how the amount of deferred revenue amortization was computed and determined (thousands of dollars):

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	All Members	Holdings %	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
Proceeds from ESA payment	\$ 686,330	33.7%	\$ 231,308	
Total expected decrease in revenues 30 years	4,537,330			
Ratio	15%			
Expected decrease in revenues 1 st year	\$ 38,889			
Deferred revenue amortization	\$ 5,882	33.7%	\$ 1,983	\$ 1,983
Less				
Amounts recorded in historical periods			(264)	(759)
			\$ 1,719	\$ 1,224
		Projected Amounts 30 years		Calendar 2007
New ESA Network Rental Fees				
NCM Projected Attendance				574,100
Rate per attendee				\$ 0.07
Attendance based revenue				\$ 40,187
Number of digital screens				12,380
Rate per digital screen				\$ 800
Screen based revenue				\$ 9,904
Total revenue New ESA		\$ 3,186,320		\$ 50,091
Old ESA Network Rental Fees				
NCM Projected Advertising Revenue				\$ 296,600
Revenue share %				30%
Total revenue Old ESA		\$ 7,723,650		\$ 88,980
Total decrease in revenue (New minus Old)		\$ (4,537,330)		\$ (38,889)

(9)

Represents the pro forma effect of the incremental cost to us from the purchase of additional theatre advertising inventory, in accordance with the ESAs entered into in connection with the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO in order for us to fulfill our beverage concessionaire agreement on-screen advertising commitments. Inventory used to fulfill advertising commitments under our beverage concessionaire agreements had been retained by us under our prior contractual agreements with NCM, and will be made available to NCM under the exhibitor ESA. This inventory will be sold to us at a 30 second CPM equivalent, as set forth in the ESA, for the 90 seconds used, and the pro forma adjustment is computed by multiplying our historical attendance by such CPM equivalent. The following table discloses the significant assumptions used to calculate and determine the amount of this pro forma adjustment (thousands of dollars):

Holdings		
13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007

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	Holdings			
Cost per thousand attendees for a 30 second interval	\$		\$ 26	\$ 26
Number of 30 second intervals (90 seconds)			3	3
Historical attendance prior to amended and restated ESAs			173,333	121,435
	\$		\$ 13,520	\$ 9,472

(10) We used the proceeds from the NCM Transactions, together with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012 during March 2007.

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Reflects change in interest expense for such redemptions:

	Holdings		
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
	(thousands of dollars)		
Cash interest expense on \$212.8 million aggregate principal amount of 9 ¹ / ₂ % senior subordinated notes due 2011	\$	\$ (19,674)	\$ (14,592)
Amortization of premium on 9 ¹ / ₂ % senior subordinated notes due 2011 (level yield to maturity from December 23, 2004, 8.9%)		884	660
Cash interest expense on \$205.0 million aggregate principal amount of floating rate notes due 2010 (Rates ranging from 7.0% to 9.5%)		(19,311)	(14,538)
Deferred charge amortization on floating rate notes due 2010 (\$7.4 million straight-line over 6 years)		(1,331)	(1,039)
Cash interest expense on \$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9 ⁷ / ₈ % senior subordinated notes due 2012		(17,009)	(12,665)
Amortization of premium on 9 ⁷ / ₈ % senior subordinated notes due 2012 (level yield to maturity from December 23, 2004, 8.3%)		1,745	1,311

There were no deferred charges written off in connection with such redemptions as the amounts were recorded at fair value on December 23, 2004 in connection with the merger of AMC Entertainment Inc. and Marquee Inc. The pro forma adjustments reflect the historical amounts recorded by us for each period.

(11) Represents elimination of one-time non-recurring equity in earnings related to the NCM Transactions.

(12) Represents the income tax effect related to the pro forma adjustments:

	Holdings		
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
	(thousands of dollars)		
Historical Income Tax Provision	\$	31,500	\$ 34,200
Decrease in Deferred Income Taxes(a)		(19,200)	(19,200)
Decrease in Current Federal and State Taxes(b)		(5,800)	(5,800)
Pro Forma Income Tax Provision(c)	\$	6,500	\$ 9,200

(a) The decrease in deferred taxes is primarily due to the removal of taxes related to the gain on the NCM Transactions. The NCM gain allowed us to utilize previously unrecognized deferred tax assets, which had the effect of lowering the effective tax rate applicable to the gain.

- (b) The decrease in current federal and state taxes is due to a reduction in federal alternative minimum tax and state income taxes as a result of the removal of the gain on the NCM Transactions.
- (c) The remaining provision relates to state and foreign income taxes.

SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL AND OPERATING DATA

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.

The following table sets forth certain of our selected historical financial and operating data. Our selected financial data for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, the period from July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005, the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004, for the fiscal years ended April 1, 2004 and April 3, 2003, and for the unaudited thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006 have been derived from the consolidated financial statements for such periods either included elsewhere in this prospectus or not included herein.

Parent, an entity created on June 6, 2007, is the sole stockholder of Holdings. Holdings is a holding company with no operations of its own and has one direct subsidiary, AMC Entertainment. On June 11, 2007, Merger Sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result, Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors. The Sponsors created Parent to facilitate a debt financing by Parent and a related dividend by Parent to its stockholders, as certain covenants in Holdings' and AMC Entertainment's debt instruments would not have permitted such borrowings by Holdings or its subsidiaries or the use of such borrowings to pay a dividend to Holdings' existing stockholders. There was no change in the components of stockholders' equity as a result of the Parent Transactions, with the exception of the effect of the dividend paid to Parent's stockholders subsequent to the formation of Parent.

The Parent Transactions constituted a change in reporting entity under SFAS No. 154 *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections: a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3*. In accordance with the guidance in SFAS No. 154, the change in accounting entity has been retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to reflect the new reporting entity for those periods. The consolidated financial statements of Parent include the accounts of Holdings and AMC Entertainment, for the period from July 16, 2004 (date of inception) through June 28, 2007, as Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment were entities under common control. The change in accounting entity had no impact on net earnings (loss), other comprehensive earnings (loss) or earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented.

Marquee was formed on July 16, 2004. On December 23, 2004, pursuant to a merger agreement, Marquee merged with and into AMC Entertainment (the "Predecessor") with AMC Entertainment as the surviving entity (the "Successor"). The merger was treated as a purchase with Marquee being the "accounting acquiror" in accordance with SFAS No. 141 *Business Combinations*. As a result, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004, the closing date of the merger. The consolidated financial statements presented below are those of the accounting acquiror, now Parent, from its inception on July 16, 2004 through June 28, 2007, and those of its Predecessor, AMC Entertainment, for all prior periods through the closing date of the merger.

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The selected financial data presented herein should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.," consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and our other historical financial information, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Thirteen Week Periods				Years Ended(1)(3)(6)			
13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007(4)	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006(4)	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005(4)(7)	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004(4)(7)	52 Weeks Ended April 1, 2004(4)	53 Weeks Ended April 3, 2003(4)
(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)

(in thousands, except per share and operating data)

Statement of Operations Data:

Revenues:

Admissions	\$	416,874	\$	435,640	\$	1,659,939	\$	1,138,034	\$	297,310	\$	847,476	\$	1,139,108	\$	1,145,523
Concessions		184,227		181,044		686,318		456,028		117,266		328,970		436,737		450,977
Other revenue		21,391		29,150		115,314		92,816		24,884		82,826		102,387		102,292
Total revenues		622,492		645,834		2,461,571		1,686,878		439,460		1,259,272		1,678,232		1,698,792

Costs and Expenses:

Film exhibition costs	221,847	227,951	855,804	595,353	152,747	452,727	605,898	625,772
Concession costs	22,187	22,015	79,711	50,581	12,801	37,880	46,868	50,065
Operating expense	156,525	155,181	619,076	451,522	115,590	324,427	442,974	471,028
Rent	112,708	112,319	445,924	329,878	80,776	223,734	288,321	277,945
General and administrative:								
Merger and acquisition costs	4,550	3,752	12,447	12,523	22,286	42,732	5,508	1,128
Management fee	1,250	1,250	5,000	2,000	500			
Other(8)	13,088	15,773	55,875	40,251	14,615	33,727	56,798	65,728
Pre-opening expense	2,085	1,042	6,569	6,607	39	1,292	3,865	2,934
Theatre and other closure (income) expense	(14,828)	2,043	9,011	601	1,267	10,758	4,068	5,416
Restructuring charge(9)				3,980	4,926			
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	63,896	256,472	164,047	43,931	86,052	115,296	119,835
Impairment of long-lived assets			10,686	11,974			16,272	14,564
Disposition of assets and other gains		1,436	(11,183)	(997)	(302)	(2,715)	(2,590)	(1,385)
Total costs and expenses	583,101	606,658	2,345,392	1,668,320	449,176	1,210,614	1,583,278	1,633,030

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	Thirteen Week Periods		Years Ended(1)(3)(6)					
	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007(4)	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006(4)	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005(4)(7)	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004(4)(7)	52 Weeks Ended April 1, 2004(4)	53 Weeks Ended April 3, 2003(4)
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)	(Predecessor)
(in thousands, except per share and operating data)								
Other expense (income)(5)	(3,397)	(1,460)	(10,267)	(9,818)	(6,778)		13,947	
Interest expense:								
Corporate borrowings	45,065	56,200	226,583	139,042	52,502	66,851	66,963	65,585
Capital and financing lease obligations	1,665	1,328	5,799	4,068	1,449	5,848	8,698	11,295
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities(12)	(2,253)	2,157	(233,704)	7,807	(161)	(129)	(25)	(219)
Investment (income)	(19,286)	(2,528)	(18,191)	(3,409)	(3,191)	(6,344)	(2,812)	(3,272)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	17,597	(16,521)	145,959	(119,132)	(53,537)	(17,568)	8,183	(7,627)
Income tax provision (benefit)	3,000	300	31,500	71,800	(9,280)	14,760	10,400	9,400
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	14,597	(16,821)	114,459	(190,932)	(44,257)	(32,328)	(2,217)	(17,027)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit(2)		2,679	2,448	(25,291)	(133)	(3,550)	(8,497)	(12,519)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (35,878)	\$ (10,714)	\$ (29,546)
Preferred dividends						104,300	40,277	27,165
Net earnings (loss) for shares of common stock	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (140,178)	\$ (50,991)	\$ (56,711)
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock(13):								
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.38	\$ (13.12)	\$ 89.26	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.12)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		2.09	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)	(0.23)	(0.32)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.38	\$ (11.03)	\$ 91.17	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)	\$ (1.39)	\$ (1.44)
Average shares outstanding:								
Basic	1,282.34	1,282.25	1,282.25	858.12	300.41	37,023	36,715	39,297

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	Thirteen Week Periods			Years Ended(1)(3)(6)				
Diluted loss per share of common stock(13):								
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.23	\$ (13.12)	\$ 89.20	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (1.12)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations		2.09	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)	(0.23)	(0.32)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.23	\$ (11.03)	\$ 91.11	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)	\$ (1.39)	\$ (1.44)
Average shares outstanding:								
Diluted	1,299.55	1,282.25	1,283.20	858.12	300.41	37,023	36,715	39,297
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):								
Cash and equivalents	\$ 94,068	\$	\$ 319,533	\$ 232,366	\$ 72,945	\$	\$ 333,248	\$ 244,412
Corporate borrowings	2,262,462		1,864,670	2,455,686	1,344,531		686,431	668,661
Other long-term liabilities and deferred revenues	606,465		604,988	395,458	354,240		182,467	177,555
Capital and financing lease obligations	74,096		53,125	68,130	65,470		61,281	59,101
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	525,243		1,167,053	1,042,642	722,038		280,604	279,719
Total assets	3,923,190		4,118,149	4,407,351	2,797,511		1,506,534	1,480,698
Other Data:								
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities(11)	\$ 72,738	\$ 95,938	\$ 417,870	\$ 25,694	\$ (45,364)	\$ 145,364	\$ 155,227	\$ 136,072
Capital expenditures	(33,894)	(32,843)	(138,739)	(117,688)	(18,622)	(66,155)	(95,011)	(100,932)
Proceeds from sale/leasebacks				35,010	50,910		63,911	43,665
Operating Data (at period end):								
Screen additions	46	30	128	137		44	114	95
Screen acquisitions			32	2,117	3,728		48	809
Screen dispositions	60	180	675	150	14	28	142	111
Average screens continuing operations(10)	5,075	5,139	5,105	3,661	3,355	3,350	3,309	3,324
Number of screens operated	5,300	5,679	5,314	5,829	3,714	3,728	3,712	3,692
Number of theatres operated	377	417	379	428	247	249	250	257
Screens per theatre	14.1	13.6	14.0	13.6	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.4
Attendance (in thousands) continuing operations(10)	59,970	64,969	241,437	165,831	44,278	126,450	176,162	187,030

(1) There were no cash dividends declared on common stock during the last five fiscal years ended March 29, 2007. A dividend of \$652,800 was declared and paid during the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007.

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- (2) Fiscal 2004 and 2003 include losses from discontinued operations related to a theatre in Sweden that was sold during fiscal 2004. Fiscal 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 include losses from discontinued operations related to five theatres in Japan that were sold during fiscal 2006 and five theatres in Iberia that were sold during fiscal 2007. During the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, the Successor included earnings from discontinued operations of \$2,679 (net of income tax benefit of \$0). During fiscal 2007, the Successor included earnings from discontinued operations of \$2,448 (net of income tax benefit of \$0). During fiscal 2006, the Successor included loss from discontinued operations of \$25,291 (net of income tax provision of \$20,400). During fiscal 2005, the Successor included a loss from discontinued operations of \$133 (net of income tax provision of \$80) and the Predecessor included loss from discontinued operations of \$3,550 (net of income tax provision of \$240). Fiscal 2004 included an \$8,497 loss from discontinued operations (net of income tax benefit of \$2,000) and fiscal 2003 included a \$12,519 loss from discontinued operations including a charge for impairment of long-lived assets of \$4,999 (net of income tax benefit of \$100).
- (3) Fiscal 2003 includes 53 weeks. All other years have 52 weeks.
- (4) We acquired Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation on January 26, 2006, which significantly increased our size. In the Loews Acquisition we acquired 112 theatres with 1,308 screens throughout the United States that we consolidate and 40 theatres with 443 screens in Mexico that we consolidate. Accordingly, results of operations for the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006 are not comparable to our results for the prior fiscal years.
- (5) During the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, other (income) is composed of \$1,754 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$1,246 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina and \$397 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina. During the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, other (income) is composed of \$1,460 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote. During fiscal 2007, other expense (income) is composed of \$10,992 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$2,469 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, \$294 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina, call premiums, a write off of deferred financing costs and unamortized premiums related to the redemption of the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012 of \$3,488. During fiscal 2006, other expense (income) is composed of \$8,699 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$3,032 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, net of disposition losses of \$346, \$1,968 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina, the write-off of deferred financing cost of \$1,097 related to our former senior secured credit facility in connection with our issuance of the senior secured credit facility and \$2,438 of fees related to an unused bridge facility in connection with the Loews Acquisition. During fiscal 2005, other expense (income) is composed of \$6,745 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote and \$33 of gain recognized on the redemption of \$1,663 of the Notes due 2011. During fiscal 2004, other expense (income) is composed of losses recognized on the redemption of \$200,000 of our 9¹/₂% senior subordinated notes due 2009 and \$83,400 of the Notes due 2011.
- (6) As a result of the merger with Marquee, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004. Because of the application of purchase accounting, Successor and Predecessor periods are not prepared on comparable bases of accounting.
- (7) In connection with the merger with Marquee, Marquee was formed on July 16, 2004, and issued debt and held the related proceeds from issuance of debt in escrow until consummation of the merger. The Predecessor consolidated this merger entity in accordance with FIN 46(R). As a result, both the Predecessor and Successor have recorded interest expense of \$12,811, interest income of \$2,225 and income tax benefit of \$4,500 related to Marquee.
- (8) Includes stock-based compensation of \$500 for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007 and \$1,020 for the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006. Includes stock based compensation of \$10,568 for the 52 week period ended March 29, 2007. Includes stock-based compensation of \$3,433 for the 52 week period ended March 30, 2006 (Successor), and includes stock based compensation of \$1,201, \$0, \$8,727 and \$2,011 during Fiscal 2005 (Successor), Fiscal 2005 (Predecessor), Fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively.
- (9) Restructuring charges related to one-time termination benefits and other cost related to the displacement of approximately 200 associates in connection with an organizational restructuring, which was completed to create a simplified organizational structure, and contribution of assets by NCM to NCM. This organizational restructuring was substantially completed as of March 30, 2006.
- (10) Includes consolidated theatres only.
- (11) Cash flows provided by operating activities for the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 include \$231,308 related to the NCM Transactions. Cash flows provided by operating activities for the 52 weeks ended March 30, 2006 do not include \$142,512 of cash acquired in the Loews Acquisition which is included in cash flows from investing activities.
- (12) During fiscal 2007, equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities includes a gain of \$238,810 related to the NCM Transactions.

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(13)

Historical loss per share data and average shares outstanding set forth above and in our consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus does not give effect to the Reclassification. After giving pro forma effect to the Reclassification, the Successor would have had net earnings (loss) per share of \$, \$, \$, \$ (), \$ (), \$ (), \$ () and \$ () for the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2007, the 13 weeks ended June 29, 2006, and fiscal 2007 (Successor), Fiscal 2006 (Successor), Fiscal 2005 (Successor), Fiscal 2005 (Predecessor), Fiscal 2004 (Predecessor), and Fiscal 2003 (Predecessor), respectively.

LCE Holdings, Inc.

The following table sets forth LCE Holdings' selected historical and operating data. The selected financial data presented for the year ended December 31, 2003, the seven months ended July 31, 2004, the five months ended December 31, 2004 and the year ended December 31, 2005 are derived from LCE Holdings' audited combined consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. LCE Holdings' financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Cinemex on a combined basis for the period June 19, 2002 (the date Cinemex became an entity under common control) through July 31, 2004 and on a fully consolidated basis beginning August 1, 2004. LCE Holdings has reflected the financial position and results of its former Canadian operations as discontinued operations for all periods from April 1, 2002 to July 31, 2004, as those operations were sold to affiliates of its former investors.

During the period from February 15, 2001 through March 21, 2002, LCE Holdings' operated under the protection of Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. For accounting purposes, it has accounted for the reorganization as of March 31, 2002. Accordingly, LCE Holdings' historical financial information for the period April 1, 2002 through July 31, 2004 reflects that of its Predecessor Company (post-reorganization, pre-Loews Transactions). LCE Holdings' results of operations during the reorganization period were significantly affected by its bankruptcy proceedings and are therefore not comparable in all respects with the results of other periods presented.

On July 30, 2004, LCE Holdings, a company formed by Bain Capital Partners LLC, The Carlyle Group and Spectrum Equity Investors, acquired 100% of the capital stock of Loews and, indirectly, Cinemex. For accounting purposes and consistent with its reporting periods, LCE Holdings has used July 31, 2004 as the effective date of those transactions. Based on this event, Loews has reported its operating results and financial position for all periods presented from April 1, 2002 through July 31, 2004 as those of the Predecessor Company and for all periods from and after August 1, 2004 as those of the Successor Company. The Predecessor Company periods and the Successor Company periods have different bases of accounting and are therefore not comparable.

The selected financial data presented herein should be read in conjunction with "LCE Holdings' Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, and other historical financial information of Loews, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

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	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2005	Period August 1, to December 31, 2004	Period January 1, to July 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
(thousands of dollars, except operating data)				
Statement of Operations Data:				
Revenues				
Box office	\$ 580,978	\$ 237,545	\$ 384,814	\$ 628,643
Concessions	244,625	94,884	156,646	253,406
Other	49,113	23,609	25,820	46,189
Total operating revenues	874,716	356,038	567,280	928,238
Expenses				
Theatre operations and other expenses	649,290	264,608	404,674	681,493
Cost of concessions	36,648	13,948	23,365	35,460
General and administrative	53,771	20,934	43,334	60,099
Depreciation and amortization	114,063	45,771	49,623	80,940
(Gain)/Loss on sale/disposal of theatres	834	1,430	(3,734)	(4,508)
Total operating expense	854,606	346,691	517,262	853,484
Income/(loss) from operations	20,110	9,347	50,018	74,754
Interest expense, net	80,668	36,005	16,663	35,262
Loss on early extinguishment of debt		882	6,856	
Equity (income)/loss in long-term investments	(23,134)	(1,438)	(933)	1,485
Income/(loss) before income taxes, extraordinary gain, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and discontinued operations	(37,424)	(26,102)	27,432	38,007
Income tax expense/(benefit)	7,548	(3,244)	12,886	15,339
Income/(loss) before extraordinary gain, cumulative effect of change in accounting principle and discontinued operations	(44,972)	(22,858)	14,546	22,668
Discontinued operations, net of tax(1)			7,417	56,183
Net income/(loss)	\$ (44,972)	\$ (22,858)	\$ 21,963	\$ 78,851
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):				
Cash and equivalents	\$ 145,324	\$ 71,015	\$	\$ 139,425
Corporate borrowings	1,044,264	1,037,907		429,865
Other long-term liabilities(3)	104,553	113,290		247,221
Capital and financing lease obligations	29,351	28,033		22,249
Stockholders' equity/(deficit)	364,839	405,390		683,384
Total assets	\$ 1,713,140	1,751,958		1,597,319
Other Data:				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities(2)	67,441	38,097	75,226	88,959
Capital Expenditures	\$ (67,326)	\$ (17,205)	\$ (36,638)	\$ (40,895)
Proceeds from sale/leasebacks				
Operating Data (at period end):				
Screen additions	67	51	12	59
Screen acquisitions			12	
Screen dispositions	62	26	50	48
Average screens continuing operations(4)	1,806	1,798	1,806	1,834
Number of screens operated	2,169	2,218	2,193	2,219
Number of theatres operated	191	201	200	207
Screens per theatre	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.7
Attendance (in thousands) continuing operations(4)	94,953	39,850	65,967	106,797

(1)

The balances reported for discontinued operations the year ended December 31, 2003 and the seven months ended July 31, 2004 represent the net operating results of Loews' Canadian operations, which management decided to sell during 2004 and was sold to its former investors as part of the Loews Transactions.

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(2)

Cash provided by/(used in) operating activities includes the payment of restructuring charges, bankruptcy claims and reorganization costs, as follows (in thousands):

	Successor		Predecessor	
	Year ended December 31, 2005	Period August 1, to December 31, 2004	Period January 1, to July 31, 2004	Year ended December 31, 2003
Restructuring charges paid during the period)	\$	\$ 17	\$ 13	\$ 3,065
Reorganization claims paid during the period		352	522	3,210
Total	\$	\$ 369	\$ 535	\$ 6,275

(3)

Includes liabilities subject to compromise of \$540,933 as of February 28, 2002.

(4)

Includes consolidated theatres only.

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
OF AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.**

The following discussion and analysis concerns our historical financial condition and results of operations for the periods indicated. Holdings is a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, whose only material asset is its equity interest in Holdings. Holdings itself is a holding company with no operations of its own and has one direct subsidiary, AMC Entertainment. Upon completion of this offering, Holdings will be merged with and into Parent, with Parent continuing as the surviving entity. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements.

Holdings ("Successor") completed a merger on December 23, 2004 in which AMC Entertainment was acquired by Holdings. Marquee is a company formed on July 16, 2004 and was wholly owned by Holdings. On December 23, 2004, pursuant to a merger agreement, Marquee merged with AMC Entertainment (the "Predecessor"). Upon the consummation of the merger between Marquee and AMC Entertainment on December 23, 2004, Marquee was renamed as AMC Entertainment, which is the legal name of the surviving entity. The merger was treated as a purchase with Marquee being the "accounting acquiror" in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, "Business Combinations." As a result, Marquee applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004, the merger date. The consolidated financial statements presented herein and discussed below are those of the accounting acquiror from its inception on July 16, 2004 through March 30, 2006, and those of its Predecessor, AMC Entertainment, for all prior periods through the merger date. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Special Notes Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements

Overview

We are one of the world's leading theatrical exhibition companies. During the first quarter of fiscal 2008, we opened three new theatres with 46 screens in the United States and closed five theatres with 60 screens in the United States. As of June 28, 2007, we owned, operated or had interests in 377 theatres and 5,300 screens with 87%, or 4,597 of our screens in the United States and Canada, and 13%, or 703 of our screens in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, China (Hong Kong), France and the United Kingdom.

Our principal directly owned subsidiaries are AMC Entertainment Inc., American Multi-Cinema, Inc. ("AMC"), Grupo Cinemex, S.A. de C.V. ("Cinemex") and AMC Entertainment International, Inc. ("AMCEI"). We conduct our U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition business through AMC and its subsidiaries and AMCEI and its subsidiaries. We are operating theatres outside the United States primarily through Cinemex and AMCEI and its subsidiaries.

Recent History

On March 29, 2005, AMC Entertainment, along with Regal Entertainment Group ("Regal"), combined our respective cinema screen advertising businesses into a new joint venture company called National CineMedia, LLC ("NCM"). The new company engages in the marketing and sale of cinema advertising and promotions products; business communications and training services; and the distribution of digital alternative content. We record our share of on-screen advertising revenues generated by our advertising subsidiary, National Cinema Network, Inc. ("NCN") and NCM in other theatre revenues. We contributed fixed assets and exhibitor agreements of our cinema screen advertising subsidiary NCN to NCM. We also included goodwill (recorded in connection with the

merger with Marquee) in the cost assigned to our investment in NCM. Additionally, we paid termination benefits related to the displacement of certain NCN associates. In consideration of the NCN contributions described above NCM issued a 37% interest in its Class A units to NCN. Since that date, our interest in NCM has declined to 29% due to the entry of new investors. On February 13, 2007, NCM, Inc., a newly-formed entity that serves as the sole manager of NCM, announced the pricing of its initial public offering of 42,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$21.00 per share. We currently hold a 18.6% interest in NCM.

On June 20, 2005, Holdings entered into a merger agreement with LCE Holdings, the parent of Loews, pursuant to which LCE Holdings merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the holding company for the merged businesses, and Loews merged with and into AMC Entertainment, with AMC Entertainment continuing after the Loews Acquisition. The transactions closed on January 26, 2006. Upon completion of these transactions, JPMP, Apollo, JPMP's and Apollo's co-investors, Bain, Carlyle, Spectrum and management held 100% of Holdings' outstanding capital stock.

In conjunction with the mergers with LCE Holdings and Loews, we entered into a final judgment with the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice and judgments and consent decrees with various States. These judgments and decrees require us to hold separate and divest ourselves of certain theatres. We sold six of these theatres during the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 for an aggregate sales price of \$64.3 million, exchanged two of these theatres with another theatrical exhibitor for two theatres from that exhibitor in different markets, retained one of the theatres pursuant to an agreement reached with the California Attorney General and closed one remaining theatre during fiscal 2007.

In connection with the mergers with LCE Holdings and Loews, on January 26, 2006, we entered into the following financing transactions:

the issuance of \$325.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2016;

a new senior secured credit facility with Citicorp North America, Inc., Banco Nacional De Mexico, S.A., Integrante del Grupo Financiero Banamex and the lenders named therein, consisting of a \$650.0 million term loan facility and a \$200.0 million revolving credit facility (our "senior secured credit facility");

the termination of AMC Entertainment's March 25, 2004 senior secured credit facility, under which no amounts were outstanding;

the repayment of all outstanding amounts under Loews' existing senior secured credit facility and the termination of all commitments thereunder (the "Loews Facility"); and

the completion of a tender offer and consent solicitation for all \$315.0 million aggregate principal amount of Loews' outstanding 9.0% senior subordinated notes due 2014.

The proceeds of the financing transactions were used to repay amounts outstanding under the Loews Facility, to fund the tender offer, to pay related fees and expenses, and to pay fees and expenses related to such mergers. We refer to the mergers described above, the Loews Dispositions and the financing transactions described above collectively as the "Loews Acquisition."

The Loews Acquisition significantly increased our size. In the Loews Acquisition, we acquired 112 theatres with 1,308 screens in the United States (included in our U.S. and Canada operating segment) and 40 theatres with 443 screens in Mexico (included in our International operating segment) that are included in our consolidated results of operations from January 26, 2006. Accordingly, results of operations for the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007 which include fifty-two weeks of operations of the businesses we acquired, are not comparable to our results of operations for the fifty-two weeks ended March 30, 2006 which include nine weeks of operations of the businesses we acquired or the

results for the fifty-two weeks ended March 31, 2005 which do not include any results of operations of the businesses we acquired.

On June 30, 2005, we sold one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries Japan AMC Theatres Inc., including four of our five theatres in Japan. We sold our remaining Japan theatre on September 1, 2005. The operations and cash flows of the Japan theatres have been eliminated from our ongoing operations as a result of the disposal transactions. We do not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the Japan theatres. The results of operations of the Japan theatres have been classified as discontinued operations, and information presented for all periods reflects the new classification. The operations of the Japan theatres were previously reported in our International theatrical exhibition operating segment.

We disposed of our only theatre in Hong Kong on January 5, 2006 and entered into a license agreement with the purchaser for continued use of our trademark. These operations did not meet the criteria for reporting as discontinued operations.

In May 2006, AMCEI and its subsidiary AMC Entertainment International Limited sold its interests in AMC Entertainment España S.A., which owned and operated 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain, and Actividades Multi-Cinemas E Espectáculos, LDA, which owned and operated 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal. These operations have been classified as discontinued operations as a result of our disposition of Yelmo Cineplex, S.L., or Yelmo, in December 2006 as we no longer have continuing involvement in the region.

In December 2006 we disposed of our equity method investment in Yelmo, which owned and operated 27 theaters with 310 screens in Spain on the date of sale.

On November 7, 2006, our Board of Directors approved an amendment to freeze our Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and Retirement Enhancement Plan (the "Plans") as of December 31, 2006. On December 20, 2006, we amended and restated the Plans to implement the freeze as of December 31, 2006. As a result of the freeze there will be no further benefits accrued after December 31, 2006, but continued vesting for associates with less than five years of vesting service. We will continue to fund existing benefit obligations and there will be no new participants in the future. As a result of amending and restating the Plans to implement the freeze, we recognized a curtailment gain of \$11.0 million in our consolidated financial statements which reduced our pension expense for fiscal 2007.

In connection with the completion of NCM, Inc.'s IPO in February 2007, we also entered into an amended and restated ESA with NCM whereby in exchange for approximately \$231.3 million, we agreed to modify NCM's payment obligations under the prior ESA. We have recorded the payment received for modification of the prior ESA as deferred revenues in our consolidated financial statements. The amended and restated ESA provides a term of 30 years for advertising and approximately five year terms (with automatic renewal provisions) for meeting event and digital programming services, and provides NCM with a five year right of first refusal for the services beginning one year prior to the end of the term. The amended and restated ESA also changed the basis upon which we are paid by NCM from a percentage of revenues associated with advertising contracts entered into by NCM to a monthly theatre access fee. The theatre access fee is now composed of a fixed payment per patron and a fixed payment per digital screen, which increases by 8% every five years starting at the end of fiscal 2011 for payments per patron and by 5% annually starting at the end of fiscal 2007 for payments per digital screen. The theatre access fee paid in the aggregate to us, Regal and Cinemark will not be less than 12% of NCM's aggregate advertising revenue, or it will be adjusted upward to meet this minimum payment.

In May 2007, we disposed of our investment in Fandango for total expected proceeds of approximately \$20 million, of which \$17.7 million was received in May 2007, and during the first

quarter of fiscal 2008 have recorded a gain on the sale, included in investment income, of approximately \$15.7 million.

To help finance a \$652,800,000 million dividend paid to our stockholders, we entered into the \$400,000,000 Parent Term Loan Facility for net proceeds of \$396,000,000. The interest rate on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007.

Operations

For financial reporting purposes we have three segments, (1) U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition, (2) International theatrical exhibition and (3) Other, with the most significant activity in "Other" related to on-screen advertising.

Our U.S. and Canada and International theatrical exhibition revenues are generated primarily from box office admissions and theatre concession sales. The balance of our revenues are generated from ancillary sources, including on-screen advertising, rental of theatre auditoriums, fees and other revenues generated from the sale of gift certificates and theatre tickets and arcade games located in theatre lobbies.

Box office admissions are our largest source of revenue. We predominantly license "first-run" motion pictures from distributors owned by major film production companies and from independent distributors. We license films on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. Film exhibition costs are accrued based on the applicable admissions revenues and estimates of the final settlement pursuant to our film licenses. Licenses that we enter into typically state that rental fees are based on either aggregate terms established prior to the opening of the picture or on a mutually agreed settlement upon the conclusion of the picture run. Under an aggregate terms formula, we pay the distributor a specified percentage of box office receipts. The settlement process allows for negotiation based upon how a film actually performs.

Concessions sales are our second largest source of revenue after box office admissions. Concessions items include popcorn, soft drinks, candy, hot dogs and other products. We negotiate prices for our concessions products and supplies directly with concessions vendors on a national or regional basis to obtain high volume discounts or bulk rates and marketing incentives.

Our revenues are dependent upon the timing and popularity of motion picture releases by distributors. The most marketable motion pictures are usually released during the summer and the year-end holiday seasons. Therefore, our business can be seasonal, with higher attendance and revenues generally occurring during the summer months and holiday seasons. Our results of operations may vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

During fiscal 2007, films licensed from our eleven largest distributors based on revenues accounted for approximately 95% of our U.S. and Canada admissions revenues. Our revenues attributable to individual distributors may vary significantly from year to year depending upon the commercial success of each distributor's motion pictures in any given year.

During the period from 1990 to 2006, the annual number of first-run motion pictures released by distributors in the United States ranged from a low of 370 in 1995 to a high of 599 in 2006, according to Motion Picture Association 2006 MPA Market Statistics.

We continually upgrade the quality of our theatre circuit by adding new screens through new builds (including expansions) and acquisitions and by disposing of older screens through closures and sales. We are an industry leader in the development and operation of megaplex theatres, typically defined as a theatre having 14 or more screens and offering amenities to enhance the movie-going experience, such as stadium seating providing unobstructed viewing, digital sound and enhanced seat design. We believe our introduction of the megaplex concept to North America in 1995 has led to the

current industry replacement cycle, which has accelerated the obsolescence of older, smaller theatres by setting new standards for moviegoers. From 1995 through June 28, 2007, AMC Entertainment and Loews added 202 theatres with 3,643 new screens, acquired 431 theatres with 3,007 screens and disposed of 684 theatres with 4,159 screens. As of June 28, 2007, approximately 73% of our screens in the United States and Canada were located in megaplex theatres.

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for stock-based employee compensation arrangements in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Shared-Based Payment (Revised)* and Staff Accounting Bulletin No 107 *Share Based Payments*. Under SFAS 123(R), compensation cost is calculated on the date of the grant and then amortized over the vesting period. The fair value of each stock option was estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions: common stock value on the grant date, risk-free interest rate, expected term, expected volatility, and dividend yield. Option awards which require classification as a liability under FAS 123(R) are revalued at each subsequent reporting date using the Black-Scholes model.

We granted 38,876.72873 options on December 23, 2004 and 600 options on January 26, 2006 to employees to acquire our common stock. The fair value of these options on their respective grant dates was \$22,373,000 and \$138,000. All of these options are equity classified except for 7,684.57447 unexercised options granted on December 23, 2004 which are classified as a liability. The holder of options which are classified as a liability exercised options on 500 shares during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

The common stock value used to estimate the fair value of each option on the December 23, 2004 grant date was based upon a contemporaneous third party arms-length transaction on December 23, 2004 in which we sold 769,350 shares of our common stock for \$1,000 per share to unrelated parties. Accordingly, because we had contemporaneous objective evidence of the fair value of our common stock on December 23, 2004, we did not obtain a contemporaneous valuation by an unrelated valuation specialist.

For the 7,684.57447 option awards classified as liabilities, the Company revalued the options at each period end following the grant date using the Black-Scholes model. As discussed in note 6 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, the Company reported a liability for these options of \$6,339,000. In valuing this liability, the Company used a fair value of common stock of \$1,300.00 per share which was based on a contemporaneous valuation by an unrelated valuation specialist.

In connection with the Parent Transactions, on June 11, 2007, Parent adopted an amended and restated 2004 stock option plan (formerly known as the 2004 Stock Option Plan of Marquee Holdings Inc.) (the "2004 Stock Option Plan"). The option exercise price per share of \$1,000 was adjusted to \$491 pursuant to the antidilution provisions of the 2004 Stock Option Plan to give effect to the payment of a one time non-recurring dividend paid by Parent on June 15, 2007 of \$652,800,000 to the holders of its 1,282,750 shares of common stock. The Company applied the guidance in SFAS 123(R) and determined that there was no incremental value transferred as a result of the modification and as a result, no additional compensation cost to recognize.

Our Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, Peter C. Brown's amended and restated employment agreement will generally revert to his prior agreement if an initial public offering of Parent does not occur on or before December 31, 2007. In the event of an initial public offering on or before December 31, 2007, within 15 days after such initial public offering, Mr. Brown shall receive a grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units having a value of \$2,567,000 on the date of grant based on the initial public offering price. This grant was an inducement for Mr. Brown to enter into his amended and restated employment agreement, whereby the term of his employment

would be shorter than in his current employment agreement and he would be subject to certain restrictive covenants that did not exist in his current employment agreement. Such grant shall vest in three equal annual installments on the first three anniversaries of the grant date. We expect that we would incur annual stock-based compensation expense of \$856,000 related to these awards for three years from the date of grant in the event this offering is completed on or before December 31, 2007.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The accounting estimates identified below are critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact of, and any associated risks related to, these estimates on our business operations are discussed throughout this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations where such estimates affect our reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion on the application of these estimates and other accounting policies, see the notes to Holdings' consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus. The methods and judgments we use in applying our accounting estimates have a significant impact on the results we report in our financial statements. Some of our accounting estimates require us to make difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Our most critical accounting estimates include the assessment of recoverability of long-lived assets, including intangibles, which impacts impairment of long-lived assets when we impair assets or accelerate their depreciation; recoverability of goodwill, which creates the potential for write-offs of goodwill; recognition and measurement of current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities, which impacts our tax provision; recognition and measurement of our remaining lease obligations to landlords on our closed theatres and other vacant space, which impacts theatre and other closure expense; estimation of self-insurance reserves which impacts theatre operating and general and administrative expenses; recognition and measurement of net periodic benefit costs for our pension and other defined benefit programs, which impacts general and administrative expense; estimation of film settlement terms and measurement of film rental fees which impacts film exhibition costs and estimation of the fair value of assets acquired, liabilities assumed and consideration paid for acquisitions, which impacts the measurement of assets acquired (including goodwill) and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Below, we discuss these areas further, as well as the estimates and judgments involved.

Impairments. We review long-lived assets, including intangibles and investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries accounted for under the equity method, for impairment as part of our annual budgeting process and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. We review internal management reports on a quarterly basis as well as monitor current and potential future competition in the markets where we operate for indicators of triggering events or circumstances that indicate impairment of individual theatre assets. We evaluate theatres using historical and projected data of theatre level cash flow as our primary indicator of potential impairment and consider the seasonality of our business when evaluating theatres for impairment. The Company performs its annual impairment analysis during the fourth quarter because Christmas and New Years holiday results comprise a significant portion of our operating cash flow, the actual results from this period, which are available during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, are an integral part of our impairment analysis. As a result of these analyses, if the sum of the estimated future cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value. Assets are evaluated for impairment on an individual theatre basis, which we believe is the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows. The impairment evaluation is based on the estimated cash flows from continuing use until the expected disposal date or the fair value of furniture, fixtures and equipment. The expected disposal date does not exceed the remaining lease period and is often less than the remaining lease period when we do not expect to operate the theatre to the end of its lease term. The fair value of assets is determined as either the expected selling price

less selling costs (where appropriate) or the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The fair value of furniture, fixtures and equipment has been determined using similar asset sales and in some instances the assistance of third party valuation studies. The discount rate used in determining the present value of the estimated future cash flows was 20% and was based on management's expected return on assets during fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005. There is considerable management judgment necessary to determine the future cash flows, fair value and the expected operating period of a theatre, and, accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from such estimates. We have recorded impairments of long-lived assets of \$10.7 million, \$12.0 million and \$0 during fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Goodwill. Our recorded goodwill was \$2,061.6 million and \$2,066.9 million as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007, respectively. We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually as of the beginning of the fourth fiscal quarter and any time an event occurs or circumstances change that reduce the fair value for a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Goodwill is recorded in our U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition operating segment and in Cinemex, which are also our reporting units for purposes of evaluating our recorded goodwill for impairment. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value we are required to reallocate the fair value of the reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the price paid to acquire the reporting unit. We determine fair value by using an enterprise valuation methodology determined by applying multiples to cash flow estimates less net indebtedness or by using the assistance of third party valuation studies, which we believe is an appropriate method to determine fair value. There is considerable management judgment with respect to cash flow estimates and appropriate multiples to be used in determining fair value.

Income taxes. In determining income for financial statement purposes, we must make certain estimates and judgments. These estimates and judgments occur in the calculation of certain tax liabilities and in the determination of the recoverability of certain of the deferred tax assets, which arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of revenue and expense as well as operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We must assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets in each domestic and foreign tax jurisdiction in which we operate. If recovery is not more likely than not, we must record a valuation allowance for the deferred tax assets that we estimate are more likely than not unrealizable. As of June 28, 2007, we had recorded approximately \$5.3 million of net deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowances of \$373.5 million) and as of March 29, 2007, we had recorded approximately \$0 million of net deferred tax assets (net of valuation allowances of approximately \$383.8 million) related to the estimated future tax benefits of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. The recoverability of these deferred income tax assets is dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income in the relevant taxing jurisdictions. Projections of future taxable income require considerable management judgment about future attendance levels, revenues and expenses.

Theatre and Other Closure (Income) Expense. Theatre and other closure expense is primarily related to payments made or expected to be made to landlords to terminate leases on certain of our closed theatres, other vacant space and theatres where development has been discontinued. Theatre and other closure expense is recognized at the time the theatre closes, space becomes vacant or development is discontinued. Expected payments to landlords are based on actual or discounted contractual amounts. We estimate theatre closure expense based on contractual lease terms and our estimates of taxes and utilities. The discount rate we use to estimate theatre and other closure expense is based on estimates of our borrowing costs at the time of closing. Prior to the merger with Marquee our discount rates ranged from 6.6% to 21.0%. As a result of the merger with Marquee, we have remeasured our liability for theatre closure at a rate of 7.55%, our estimated borrowing cost on the date of this merger. We have recorded theatre and other closure (income) expense of \$(14.8) million

and \$2.0 million during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. We have recorded theatre and other closure expense of \$9.0 million, \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005 and \$10.7 million during the Predecessor period ended December 31, 2004.

Casualty Insurance. We are self-insured for general liability up to \$500,000 per occurrence and carry a \$400,000 deductible limit per occurrence for workers compensation claims. We utilize actuarial projections of our estimated ultimate losses that we will be responsible for paying and as a result there is considerable judgment necessary to determine our casualty insurance reserves. The actuarial method that we use includes an allowance for adverse developments on known claims and an allowance for claims which have been incurred but which have not been reported. As of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007, we had recorded casualty insurance reserves of \$26.3 million and \$25.7 million, respectively. We have recorded expense related to general liability and workers compensation claims of \$14.7 million, \$10.9 million and \$2.1 million during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively, and \$8.3 million during the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004.

Pension and Postretirement Assumptions. Pension and postretirement benefit obligations and the related effects on operations are calculated using actuarial models. Two critical assumptions, discount rate and expected return on assets, are important elements of plan expense and/or liability measurement. We evaluate these critical assumptions at least annually. Other assumptions involve demographic factors such as retirement, expected increases in compensation, mortality and turnover. These assumptions are evaluated periodically and are updated to reflect our experience. Actual results in any given year will often differ from actuarial assumptions because of economic and other factors.

The discount rate enables us to state expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date. We have little latitude in selecting this rate, as it is required to represent the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension and postretirement expense. For our principal pension plans, a 50 basis point decrease in the discount rate would increase pension expense by approximately \$1.2 million. For our postretirement plans, a 50 basis point decrease in the discount rate would increase postretirement expense by approximately \$76,000. We maintained our discount rate at 5³/₄% for the AMC Entertainment plans and 5¹/₂% for the Loews plans for fiscal 2007. On November 7, 2006, our Board of Directors approved an amendment to freeze our Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and Retirement Enhancement Plan (the "Plans") as of December 31, 2006. On December 20, 2006 we amended and restated the Plans to implement the freeze as of December 31, 2006. As a result of the freeze there will be no further benefits accrued after December 31, 2006, but continued vesting for associates with less than five years of vesting service. We will continue to fund existing benefit obligations and there will be no new participants in the future. As a result of amending and restating the Plans to implement the freeze, we recognized a curtailment gain of \$11.0 million in our consolidated financial statements which reduced our pension expense for fiscal 2007. In connection with a recent reorganization, there was a reduction in certain pension and postretirement plan participants, which resulted in curtailment gains in fiscal 2006 for accounting purposes of \$2.3 million. We have recorded expenses for our pension and postretirement plans of \$0.4 million and \$1.6 million during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. We have recorded expenses for our pension and postretirement plans of (\$4.5) million, \$4.7 million and \$1.8 million during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively, and \$5.3 million during the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004. We expect that our total pension and postretirement expense (excluding the curtailment gain) will decrease by approximately \$5.4 million from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008, due primarily to the freeze.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on pension plan assets, we consider the current and expected asset allocations, as well as historical and expected returns on various categories of plan

assets obtained from our investment portfolio manager. A 50 basis point decrease in the expected return on assets of our qualified defined benefit pension plan would increase pension expense on our principal plans by approximately \$242,000 per year. Note 12 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus includes disclosures of our pension plan and postretirement plan assumptions and information about our pension plan assets.

Film Exhibition Costs. We predominantly license "first-run" motion pictures on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis from distributors owned by major film production companies and from independent distributors. We obtain these licenses based on several factors, including number of seats and screens available for a particular picture, revenue potential and the location and condition of our theatres. We pay rental fees on a negotiated basis.

Licenses that we enter into typically state that rental fees are based on either aggregate terms established prior to the opening of the picture or on a mutually agreed settlement upon the conclusion of the picture run. Under an aggregate terms formula, we pay the distributor a specified percentage of box office receipts. The settlement process allows for negotiation based upon how a film actually performs.

We accrue film exhibition costs based on the applicable box office receipts and estimates of the final settlement pursuant to the film licenses entered into with our distributors. Generally, less than one third of our quarterly film exhibition cost is estimated at period-end. The length of time until these costs are known with certainty depends on the ultimate duration of the film play, but is typically "settled" within two to three months of a particular film's opening release. Upon settlement with our film distributors, film cost expense and the related film cost payable are adjusted to the final film settlement. Such adjustments have been historically insignificant. However, actual film costs and film costs payable could differ materially from those estimates. For fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 there were no significant changes in our film cost estimation and settlement procedures.

As of June 28, 2007, March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, we had recorded film payables of \$79.0 million, \$72 million and \$66 million, respectively. We have recorded film exhibition costs of \$221.8 million and \$228.0 million during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. We have recorded film exhibition costs of \$856 million, \$595 million and \$153 million during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005 and \$453 million during the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004.

Acquisitions. We account for our acquisitions of theatrical exhibition businesses using the purchase method. The purchase method requires that we estimate the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities acquired as well as various forms of consideration given including cash, common stock, senior subordinated notes and bankruptcy related claims. We have obtained independent third party valuation studies for certain of the assets and liabilities acquired to assist us in determining fair value. The estimation of the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired including deferred tax assets and liabilities related to such amounts and consideration given involves a number of judgments and estimates that could differ materially from the actual amounts.

We completed the Loews Acquisition on January 26, 2006. The acquisition was treated as a purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* for an estimated purchase price of \$537,171,000. Consideration was provided through a stock issuance by Holdings. The consolidated financials include only the results of Loews operations from the date of the Loews Acquisition.

We completed the merger with Marquee on December 23, 2004. The merger was treated as a purchase with Marquee being the "accounting acquirer" in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*. As a result, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree and Predecessor, AMC Entertainment, as of December 23, 2004, the merger date. The consolidated financial statements

presented herein are those of the accounting acquirer from its inception on July 16, 2004 through March 30, 2006, and those of its Predecessor, AMC Entertainment, for all periods presented through the merger date.

Operating Results

All periods commencing on or after December 24, 2004 are referred to herein as a "Successor" period. The thirty-eight weeks that ended December 23, 2004 occurred prior to the consummation of the Loews Acquisition and are referred to herein as the "Predecessor" period. As a result of the merger with Marquee, we are required to separately present our operating results for the Predecessor and the Successor in the thirty-eight weeks ended December 23, 2004 and the fourteen weeks ended March 31, 2005 under generally accepted accounting principles. In the following discussion, the results for the fifty-two weeks ended March 31, 2005 are adjusted to reflect the pro forma effect of the merger with Marquee as if it had occurred on April 2, 2004. Pro forma adjustments relate primarily to decreased rent expense, resulting from unfavorable leases; increased depreciation and amortization, resulting from increases in fixed asset and intangibles values and increased interest expense resulting from increases in corporate borrowings. We believe this is the most meaningful and practical way to comment on our results of operations.

The following table sets forth our revenues, costs and expenses attributable to our United States and Canada and International theatrical exhibition operations and Other businesses. Reference is made to note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements and to note 16 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information about our operations by operating segment.

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Fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 include 52 weeks.

	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	14 Weeks Ended March 31, 2005	38 Weeks Ended December 23, 2004	Pro Forma Adjust- ments	Pro Forma 52 Weeks Ended March 31, 2005
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)		
Revenues								
U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition								
Admissions	\$ 388,685	\$ 408,839	\$ 1,564,850	\$ 1,110,464	\$ 292,514	\$ 836,254	\$	\$ 1,128,768
Concessions	65,348	164,309	627,179	443,580	115,997	326,086		442,083
Other theatre	16,540	24,543	92,823	76,485	14,052	43,306		57,358
	<u>570,573</u>	<u>597,691</u>	<u>2,284,852</u>	<u>1,630,529</u>	<u>422,563</u>	<u>1,205,646</u>		<u>1,628,209</u>
International theatrical exhibition								
Admissions	28,189	26,801	95,089	27,570	4,796	11,222		16,018
Concessions	18,879	16,735	59,139	12,448	1,269	2,884		4,153
Other theatre	4,851	4,593	22,318	3,424	365	709		1,074
	<u>51,919</u>	<u>48,129</u>	<u>176,546</u>	<u>43,442</u>	<u>6,430</u>	<u>14,815</u>		<u>21,245</u>
Other		14	173	12,907	10,467	38,811		49,278
Total revenues	<u>\$ 622,492</u>	<u>\$ 645,834</u>	<u>\$ 2,461,571</u>	<u>\$ 1,686,878</u>	<u>\$ 439,460</u>	<u>\$ 1,259,272</u>		<u>\$ 1,698,732</u>
Costs and Expenses								
U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition								
Film exhibition costs	\$ 209,479	\$ 216,116	\$ 815,321	\$ 583,626	\$ 150,557	\$ 447,412		\$ 597,969
Concession costs	17,725	18,074	65,567	47,922	12,575	37,161		49,736
Theatre operating expense	144,228	143,147	569,924	421,665	103,578	286,706		390,284
Rent	105,407	105,567	419,443	317,181	77,804	214,927	(3,229)	289,502
Preopening expense	1,965	565	4,776	5,768	39	1,292		1,331
Theatre and other closure expense	(14,838)	2,010	8,966	1,313	988	10,758		11,746
	<u>463,966</u>	<u>485,479</u>	<u>1,883,997</u>	<u>1,377,475</u>	<u>345,541</u>	<u>998,256</u>	<u>(3,229)</u>	<u>1,340,568</u>
International theatrical exhibition								
Film exhibition costs	12,368	11,835	40,483	11,727	2,190	5,315		7,505
Concession costs	4,462	3,941	14,144	2,659	226	719		945
Theatre operating expense	12,141	11,609	47,363	14,888	1,551	6,281		7,832
Rent	7,301	6,752	26,481	12,697	2,972	8,807	(2,231)	9,548
Pre-opening expense	120	477	1,793	839				
Theatre and other closure expense	10	33	45	(712)				
	<u>36,402</u>	<u>34,647</u>	<u>130,309</u>	<u>42,098</u>	<u>6,939</u>	<u>21,122</u>	<u>(2,231)</u>	<u>25,830</u>
Other	156	425	1,789	14,969	10,461	31,440		41,901
Theatre and other closure expense (included in other)					279			279

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	13 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007	13 Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	14 Weeks Ended March 31, 2005	38 Weeks Ended December 23, 2004	Pro Forma Adjust- ments	Pro Forma 52 Weeks Ended March 31, 2005
General and administrative expense:								
Acquisition and Transaction Costs	4,550	3,752	12,447	12,523	22,286	42,732		65,018
Management Fee	1,250	1,250	5,000	2,000	500		1,500	2,000
Other	13,088	15,773	55,875	40,251	14,615	33,727		48,342
Restructuring Charge				3,980	4,926			4,926
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	63,896	256,472	164,047	43,931	86,052	27,798	157,781
Impairment of long-lived assets			10,686	11,974				
Disposition of assets and other gains		1,436	(11,183)	(997)	(302)	(2,715)		(3,017)
Total costs and expenses	\$ 583,101	\$ 606,658	\$ 2,345,392	\$ 1,668,320	\$ 449,176	\$ 1,210,614	\$ 23,838	\$ 1,683,628

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Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006

Revenues. Total revenues decreased 3.6%, or \$23,342,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition revenues decreased 4.5%, or \$27,118,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Admissions revenues decreased 4.9%, or \$20,154,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006, due to a 9% decrease in attendance, partially offset by a 4.5% increase in average ticket prices. We believe there were several contributing factors: (1) Admissions revenues at comparable theatres (theatres opened on or before the first quarter of fiscal 2007) decreased 4.8%, or \$18,922,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 from the comparable period last year. Based upon available industry sources, box office revenues of industry comparable theatres in the markets where we operate decreased 3.5% over the same period. This difference is due to several factors, including the strong prior year performance of our comparable theatres (which increased 5.6%) versus industry comparable theatres (which increased 3.6%) during the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 compared to the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2005. Fluctuations such as this result from changes in distribution and performance of films released between periods. In certain circumstances, high-grossing films expand the overall market size due to the increase in number of prints released. Even though our box office performance on such films increases due to the film's popularity, the market expansion from these high grossing films can dilute our overall performance against the industry. This occurred during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 with the release of three very popular, mainstream movies that were each distributed to over 4,000 theatres and produced box office admissions revenues in the United States and Canada of approximately \$915 million. 2) Based upon available industry sources, the admissions revenues of our net new builds (admissions revenues from new theatres \$13,522,000 less admissions revenues of closed theatres \$7,454,000 and less admissions revenues of Loews Dispositions \$7,300,000), was less than the contribution of net new builds for the overall industry. The increase in average ticket price was primarily due to our practice of periodically reviewing ticket prices and the discounts we offer and making selective adjustments based upon such factors as general inflationary trends and conditions in local markets. Concessions revenues increased 0.6%, or \$1,039,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to a 10.6% increase in average concessions per patron related to price increases and an increased in units per patron, offset by the decrease in attendance. Other theatre revenues decreased 33.2%, or \$8,147,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Included in other theatre revenues are our share of on-screen advertising revenues generated by NCM. The decrease in other theatre revenues was primarily due to decreases in on-screen advertising revenues as a result of the amended and restated ESA with NCM.

International theatrical exhibition revenues increased 7.9%, or \$3,790,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Admissions revenues increased by 5.2%, or \$1,388,000, due to a 4.7% increase in average ticket price and a 0.5% increase in attendance. We opened 2 theatres with 21 screens in Mexico since June 29, 2006. Concessions revenues increased 12.8%, or \$2,144,000, due to a 12.3% increase in concessions per patron and the increase in attendance. Concessions per patron increased in Mexico due primarily to price increases and increased promotions which helped to increase transaction size and incidence of purchase. International revenues were positively impacted by a weaker U.S. dollar, although this did not contribute materially to our consolidated earnings from continuing operations.

Costs and expenses. Total costs and expenses decreased 3.9%, or \$23,557,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition costs and expenses decreased 4.4%, or \$21,513,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Film exhibition costs decreased 3.1%, or \$6,637,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to the decrease in admissions revenues, offset by an increase in the percentage of admissions paid to film distributors. As a percentage of admissions revenues, film exhibition costs were 53.9% in the current period as compared with 52.9% in the prior period due to the release of three very popular, mainstream movies during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 whose popularity and audience appeal drove higher percentage film rent terms than experienced during the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Higher grossing movies generally carry higher film terms as a percentage of admissions revenues than lower grossing movies. Concession costs decreased 1.9%, or \$349,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to the decrease in concession costs as a percentage of concessions revenues, partially offset by the increase in concession revenues. As a percentage of concessions revenues, concession costs were 10.7% in the current period compared with 11.0% in the prior period. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 25.3% in the current period as compared to 24.0% in the prior period. Preopening expense increased \$1,400,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 due primarily to the increase in screen additions during the period. Rent expense decreased 0.2%, or \$160,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. During the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, we recognized \$14,838,000 of theatre and other closure income due primarily to lease terminations negotiated on favorable terms for two of our theatres that were closed during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007. During the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006, we recognized \$2,010,000 of theatre and other closure expense related primarily to the closure of one theatre with 8 screens and to accretion of the closure liability related to theatres closed during prior periods.

International theatrical exhibition costs and expenses increased 5.1%, or \$1,755,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Film exhibition costs increased 4.5%, or \$533,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to the increase in admissions revenues partially offset by a decrease in the percentage of admissions paid to film distributors. Concession costs increased \$521,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to the increase in concession revenues. As a percentage of concessions revenues, concession costs were 23.6% in the current period compared with 23.5% in the prior period. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 23.4% in the current period compared to 24.1% in the prior period. Rent expense increased 8.1%, or \$549,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 primarily due to the opening of 2 theatres with 21 screens in Mexico since June 29, 2006. International costs and expenses were negatively impacted by a weaker U.S. dollar, although this did not contribute materially to our consolidated earnings from continuing operations. We continually monitor the performance of our international theatres, and factors such as changing consumer preferences for filmed entertainment in international markets and our inability to sublease vacant retail space could negatively impact operating results and result in future closures, sales, dispositions and theatre closure charges prior to expiration of underlying lease agreements.

General and Administrative

Merger and acquisition costs. Merger, acquisition and transaction costs increased \$798,000 from \$3,752,000 to \$4,550,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. Current period costs are primarily comprised of professional and consulting expenses related to a proposed initial public offering of common stock that was withdrawn on June 19, 2007 and preacquisition expenses for casualty insurance losses related to the Loews Acquisition.

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Management fees. Management fees were unchanged during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007. Management fees of \$1,250,000 are paid quarterly, in advance, to our Sponsors in exchange for consulting and other services.

Other. Other general and administrative expense decreased 17.0%, or \$2,685,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. The decrease in other general and administrative expenses is primarily due to a decrease in pension expense of \$1,229,000 related to an amendment to freeze our Plans as of December 31, 2006 and a decrease in incentive compensation of \$718,000 related to declines in operating performance. Additionally, stock compensation expense decreased \$520,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due to the accelerated vesting of certain options as a result of entry into a separation and general release agreement with the holder of these options during the thirteen weeks ended March 29, 2007. As a result of the accelerated vesting during the prior year, there is no expense related to these options during the current year.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization decreased 0.3%, or \$207,000, compared to the prior period.

Disposition of Assets and Other Gains. Disposition of assets and other losses were \$0 in the current period compared to \$1,436,000 in the prior period. The prior period includes \$1,350,000, of settlements received related to fireproofing litigation recoveries at various theatres and a loss on the Loews Dispositions of \$2,570,000.

Other Income. Other income includes \$1,754,000 and \$1,460,000 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities as to which we believe future redemption to be remote, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. Other income includes insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina of \$1,246,000 for property losses in excess of property carrying cost and \$397,000 for business interruption during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased 18.8%, or \$10,798,000, primarily due to decreased borrowings offset by additional interest expense of \$1,967,000 related to the Parent Term Loan Facility.

AMC received net proceeds upon completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO and debt financing of \$517,122,000. We used the net proceeds from the NCM, Inc. IPO, along with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012. On March 19, 2007, we redeemed \$212,811,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011 at 100% of principal value, on March 23, 2007, we redeemed \$205,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Floating Notes due 2010 at 103% of principal value and on March 23, 2007, we redeemed \$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2012 at 104.938% of principal value.

To help finance the \$652,800,000 dividend paid to our stockholders discussed in note 6 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we entered into the Parent Term Loan Facility on June 13, 2007 for net proceeds of \$396,000,000. The interest rate on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007.

Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Non-Consolidated Entities. Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities were (\$2,253,000) in the current period compared to losses of \$2,157,000 in the prior period. Equity in (earnings) losses related to our investment in National CineMedia, LLC were (\$1,810,000) and \$1,308,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. Equity in losses related to Yelmo were \$1,093,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006.

Investment Income. Investment income was \$19,286,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 compared to \$2,528,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006. The thirteen weeks ended

June 28, 2007 includes a gain on the sale of our investment in Fandango of \$15,744,000. Interest income increased \$872,000 from the prior period due primarily to higher rates of interest earned on cash and equivalents available for investment.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit). The provision for income taxes from continuing operations was \$3,000,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and \$300,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 due primarily to the increase in earnings from continuing operations before income taxes. See note 11 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Earnings from Discontinued Operations, Net. On May 11, 2006, we sold our operations in Iberia, including 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain and 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal. At the date of the sale these operations did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations because of continuing involvement in the region through an equity method investment in Yelmo. In December 2006, we disposed of our investment in Yelmo, including 27 theatres with 310 screens in Spain, and the results of the operations in Iberia have now been classified as discontinued operations. See note 3 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Net Earnings (Loss) Net earnings (loss) was \$14,597,000 and (\$14,142,000) for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively.

For the Year Ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006

Revenues. Total revenues increased 45.9%, or \$774,693,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. This increase included approximately \$633,436,000 of additional admission and concessions revenues resulting from the Loews Acquisition.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition revenues increased 40.1%, or \$654,323,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Admissions revenues increased 40.9%, or \$454,386,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006, due to a 32.7% increase in total attendance, including the increased attendance and admissions revenues of \$375,953,000 due to the Loews Acquisition, and a 6.2% increase in average ticket prices. Admissions revenues at comparable theatres (theatres opened on or before the first quarter of fiscal 2006) increased 7.9% during the year ended March 29, 2007 over the comparable period last year, primarily due to a 5.0% increase in average ticket price and a 2.8% increase in attendance at comparable theatres. The increase in average ticket price was primarily due to our practice of periodically reviewing ticket prices and the discounts we offer and making selective adjustments based upon such factors as general inflationary trends and conditions in local markets. Based upon available industry sources, box office revenues of our comparable theatres (including comparable theatres acquired in the Loews Acquisition) performed in line with overall performance of industry comparable theatres in the markets where we operate. Concessions revenues increased 41.4%, or \$183,599,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the increase in attendance and a 6.6% increase in average concessions per patron related primarily to price increases. Concession revenues increased by \$140,807,000 due to the Loews Acquisition. Other theatre revenues increased 21.4%, or \$16,338,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Included in other theatre revenues are our share of on-screen advertising revenues generated by NCN and NCM. The increase in other theatre revenues was primarily due to increases in on-screen advertising revenues as a result of the Loews Acquisition.

International theatrical exhibition revenues increased \$133,104,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Admissions revenues increased by \$70,224,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, admissions revenues increased \$67,519,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended

March 30, 2006. Concessions revenues increased \$46,452,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, concession revenues increased \$46,691,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006.

Revenues from Other decreased 98.7%, or \$12,734,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the contribution of NCN's net assets to NCM on March 29, 2005 and the related run-off of customer contracts. The revenues of NCN during fiscal 2006 and 2007 are comprised of customer contracts entered into prior to March 29, 2005. Our share of advertising revenues generated by NCM are included in U.S. and Canada Other theatre revenues.

Costs and expenses. Total costs and expenses increased 40.6%, or \$677,072,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. The effect of the Loews Acquisition was an increase in total costs and expenses of approximately \$565,751,000.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition costs and expenses increased 36.8%, or \$506,522,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Film exhibition costs increased 39.7%, or \$231,695,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the increase in admissions revenues, offset by a decrease in the percentage of admissions paid to film distributors. As a percentage of admissions revenues, film exhibition costs were 52.1% in the current period as compared with 52.6% in the prior period due to more favorable film rental terms primarily from theatres acquired in the Loews Acquisition. Concession costs increased 36.8%, or \$17,645,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the increase in concessions revenues, partially offset by a decrease in concession costs as a percentage of concessions revenues. As a percentage of concessions revenues, concession costs were 10.5% in the current period compared with 10.8% in the prior period. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 24.9% in the current period as compared to 25.9% in the prior period. Rent expense increased 32.2%, or \$102,262,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 primarily due to the Loews Acquisition, which increased rent expense by approximately \$84,523,000. During the year ended March 29, 2007, we recognized \$8,966,000 of theatre and other closure expense due primarily to the closure of 26 theatres with 253 screens and to accretion of the closure liability related to theatres closed during prior periods. During the year ended March 30, 2006, we recognized \$1,313,000 of theatre and other closure expense related primarily to accretion of the closure liability related to theatres closed during prior periods.

International theatrical exhibition costs and expenses increased \$88,211,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Film exhibition costs increased \$28,756,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the increase in admissions revenues. Overall, film exhibition costs increased \$30,042,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico. Concession costs increased \$11,485,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the increase in concession revenues. Overall, concession costs increased \$11,362,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 26.8% in the current period compared to 34.3% in the prior period. Theatre operating expense as a percentage of revenues in Mexico were 25.2% in the current period. Rent expense increased \$13,784,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 primarily as a result of the theatres acquired in Mexico. We continually monitor the performance of our international theatres, and factors such as changing consumer preferences for filmed entertainment in international markets and our inability to sublease vacant retail space could negatively impact operating results and result in future closures, sales, dispositions and theatre closure charges prior to expiration of underlying lease agreements.

Costs and expenses from Other decreased 88.0%, or \$13,180,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006 due to the contribution of net assets by NCN to NCM and run-off of customer contracts.

General and Administrative:

Merger, acquisition and transaction costs. Merger, acquisition and transaction costs decreased \$76,000 from \$12,523,000 to \$12,447,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. Current year costs are primarily comprised of professional and consulting, repairs and maintenance to update certain of the Loews theatres and salaries costs related to the Loews Acquisition, a proposed initial public offering and other potential divestiture activities. Professional and consulting costs include \$2,451,000 of expenses related to a proposed initial public offering of common stock that was withdrawn.

Management fees. Management fees increased \$3,000,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007. For fiscal 2007, management fees of \$1,250,000 were paid quarterly, in advance, to our Sponsors in exchange for consulting and other services.

Other. Other general and administrative expense increased 38.8%, or \$15,624,000, during the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to the year ended March 30, 2006. We incurred increased expense at Cinemex of \$7,905,000, incentive-based compensation increased \$2,412,000 due to improvements in operating results and we experienced increases in other salaries of \$7,179,000 and professional services and consulting of \$1,648,000 primarily related to the Loews Acquisition and a payment of \$2,465,000 to one of our former executive officers pursuant to his separation and general release agreement. Additionally, stock compensation expense increased \$7,135,000 based on the increase in estimated fair value for outstanding liability classified options and accelerated vesting of these options as a result of entry into a separation and general release agreement with the holder of these options (see note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus). These increases were partially offset by a curtailment gain of \$10,983,000 related to our defined benefit pension plan (see note 12 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus).

Restructuring Charges. Restructuring charges were \$0 during the year ended March 29, 2007 as compared to \$3,980,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006. The prior period expenses are primarily related to one-time termination benefits and other costs related to the displacement of approximately 200 associates related to an organizational restructuring, which was completed to create a simplified organizational structure and contribution of assets by NCN to NCM.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. During fiscal 2007 we recognized a non-cash impairment loss of \$10,686,000 on 10 theatres with 117 screens (in New York, Washington, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Texas, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts). Of the charge, \$1,404,000 was related to intangible assets, net and \$9,282,000 was related to property, net. During fiscal 2006 we recognized a non-cash impairment loss of \$11,974,000 on four theatres with 66 screens (in Ohio, Illinois, New York and New Jersey). The entire charge was related to property. The estimated future cash flows of these theatres, undiscounted and without interest charges, were less than the carrying value of the theatre assets. We continually evaluate the future plans for certain of our theatres, which may include selling theatres or closing theatres and terminating the leases.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased 56.3%, or \$92,425,000, compared to the prior period, due primarily to increased asset values recorded as a result of the Loews Acquisition.

Disposition of Assets and Other Gains. Disposition of assets and other gains were \$11,183,000 in the current period compared to \$997,000 in the prior period. The current and prior periods include

\$13,130,000 and \$935,000, respectively, of settlements received related to fireproofing litigation recoveries at various theatres (see note 13 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus). The current period includes a loss on the Loews Dispositions of \$1,946,000.

Other Income. Other income includes \$10,992,000 and \$8,699,000 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where we believe future redemption to be remote, during the year ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively. Other income includes insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina of \$2,469,000 for property losses in excess of property carrying cost and \$294,000 for business interruption during the year ended March 29, 2007. Other income also includes insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina of \$3,032,000 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, net of disposition losses of \$346,000 and \$1,968,000 for business interruption during the year ended March 30, 2006. During the year ended March 29, 2007 we recorded a loss on redemption of debt as described below of \$3,488,000.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased 62.4%, or \$89,272,000, primarily due to increased borrowings.

On January 26, 2006, we issued \$325,000,000 of the Notes due 2016 and entered into our senior secured credit facility for \$850,000,000, of which \$643,500,000 is currently outstanding as a variable rate term note. We also incurred interest expense related to debt held by Cinemex of \$12,258,000 during fiscal 2007.

AMC received net proceeds upon completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO of \$517,122,000. We used the net proceeds from the NCM, Inc. IPO, along with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012. On March 19, 2007 we redeemed \$212,811,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011 at 100% of principal value, on March 23, 2007 we redeemed \$205,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Floating Notes due 2010 at 103% of principal value and on March 23, 2007 we redeemed \$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2012 at 104.938% of principal value. Our loss on redemption of these notes including call premiums and the write off of unamortized deferred charges and premiums was \$3,488,000.

Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Non-Consolidated Entities. Equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities were \$233,704,000 in the current period compared to losses of \$7,807,000 in the prior period. Equity in (earnings) losses related to our investment in National CineMedia, LLC were (\$234,213,000) and \$5,478,000 for the year ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively. We received net proceeds upon completion of the NCM initial public offering of \$517,122,000. We recorded deferred revenues of \$231,308,000 for the proceeds we received related to modification payments to our ESA with National CineMedia, LLC. We recorded the \$285,814,000 of remaining proceeds we received from the NCM IPO for the redemption of our preferred and common units to first reduce our recorded equity method investment to \$0 and second to reflect the remaining proceeds as equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities. As a result we recorded a change of interest gain of \$132,627,000 pursuant to SAB Topic 5H and received distributions in excess of our investment in National CineMedia, LLC related to the redemption of preferred and common units of \$106,188,000. See note 6 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Investment Income. Investment income was \$18,191,000 for the year ended March 29, 2007 compared to \$3,409,000 for the year ended March 28, 2006. Interest income increased \$14,786,000 from the prior period due primarily to larger amounts of cash and equivalents available for investment.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit). The provision for income taxes from continuing operations was \$31,500,000 for the year ended March 29, 2007 and \$71,800,000 for the year ended March 30, 2006. See note 10 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, Net. On May 11, 2006, we sold our operations in Iberia, including 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain and 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal. At the date of the sale these operations did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations because of continuing involvement in the region through an equity method investment in Yelmo. In December 2006, we disposed of our investment in Yelmo, including 27 theatres with 310 screens in Spain, and the results of the operations in Iberia have now been classified as discontinued operations. On June 30, 2005, we sold Japan AMC Theatres, Inc., including four theatres in Japan with 63 screens, and classified its operations as discontinued operations. The information presented for all fiscal 2007 and 2006 reflects the new classifications. See note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for the components of the loss from discontinued operations.

Net Earnings (Loss). Net earnings (loss) was \$116,907,000 and (\$216,223,000) for the year ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively.

For the Year Ended March 30, 2006 and Pro Forma Year Ended March 31, 2005

Revenues. Total revenues decreased 0.7%, or \$11,854,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. This decrease was mitigated by approximately \$118,840,000 of additional admission and concessions revenues resulting from the Loews Dispositions.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition revenues increased 0.1%, or \$2,320,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. Admissions revenues decreased 1.6% or \$18,304,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005, due to a 5.4% decrease in total attendance, partially offset by a 4.0% increase in average ticket prices and the increased attendance and admissions revenues (\$70,846,000) due to the Loews Acquisition. Attendance at comparable theatres (theatres opened on or before April 2, 2004 and operated throughout the last two fiscal years) was down 11.8%. Industry-wide box office declined 4%, with attendance estimated to be down nearly 7% in the aggregate (down 10.0% for comparable screens), offset by average ticket price increases estimated to be up 3%. The year over year performance of our U.S. and Canada comparable screens versus industry-wide comparable screens was impacted primarily by competition from new build openings. The increase in average ticket price was primarily due to our practice of periodically reviewing ticket prices and the discounts we offer and making selective adjustments based upon such factors as general inflationary trends and conditions in local markets. Concessions revenues increased 0.3%, or \$1,497,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due to a 6.0% increase in average concessions per patron related to price increases and an increase in units sold per patron, partially offset by the decrease in attendance. Concession revenues increased by \$27,262,000 due to the Loews Acquisition. Other theatre revenues increased 33.3% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. Included in other theatre revenues are our share of on-screen advertising revenues generated by NCN and NCM. The increase in other theatre revenues was primarily due to increases in on-screen advertising revenues.

International theatrical exhibition revenues increased \$22,197,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. Admissions revenues increased \$12,791,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, admissions revenues increased \$11,552,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 primarily due to the theatres acquired in Mexico. Concession revenues increased \$7,942,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, concession revenues increased \$8,295,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due primarily to the theatres acquired in Mexico.

Revenues from Other decreased 73.8% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due to the contribution of NCN's net assets to NCM on

March 29, 2005. The revenues of NCN during fiscal 2006 are related to run-off of customer contracts entered into prior to March 29, 2005. Our share of advertising revenues generated by NCM are included in U.S. and Canada other theatre revenues.

Costs and expenses. Total costs and expenses decreased 0.9%, or \$15,308,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. The effect of the Loews Acquisition was an increase in total costs and expenses of approximately \$110,401,000.

U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition costs and expenses increased 2.8% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. Film exhibition costs decreased 2.4% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due to the decrease in admissions revenues, offset by a decrease in the percentage of admissions paid to film distributors. As a percentage of admissions revenues, film exhibition costs were 52.6% in the current period as compared with 53.0% in the pro forma period due to more favorable film rental terms primarily from the Loews Acquisition. Concession costs decreased 3.6% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due to the decrease in concessions costs as a percentage of concession revenues, partially offset by the increase in concessions revenues. As a percentage of concessions revenues concession costs were 10.8% in the current period compared with 11.3% in the pro forma period. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 25.9% in the current period as compared to 24.0% in the pro forma period. Rent expense increased 9.6% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 primarily due to the Loews Acquisition which increased rent expense by \$18,415,000. The 2005 pro forma adjustment for \$3,229,000 to reduce rent expense results from amortization of step-ups in unfavorable leases recorded in connection with the merger with Marquee. During the year ended March 30, 2006, we recognized \$601,000 of theatre and other closure expense due primarily to accretion of the closure liability related to theatres closed during prior periods. During the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005, we recognized \$11,746,000 of theatre and other closure expense related primarily to the closure of three theatres with 22 screens.

International theatrical exhibition costs and expenses increased \$16,268,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. Film exhibition costs increased \$4,897,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, film exhibition costs increased \$4,222,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due primarily to the theatres acquired in Mexico. Concession costs increased \$1,735,000 due to the theatres acquired in Mexico in the Loews Acquisition. Overall, concession costs increased \$1,714,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due primarily to the theatres acquired in Mexico. As a percentage of revenues, theatre operating expense was 34.3% in the current period compared to 36.9% in the pro forma prior period. Rent expense increased 33.0% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 primarily as a result of the Loews Acquisition. The 2005 pro forma adjustment for \$2,231,000 to reduce rent expense results from the amortization of step-ups in unfavorable leases recorded in connection with the Loews Acquisition. We continually monitor the performance of our international theatres and factors such as our ability to obtain film product, changing consumer preferences for filmed entertainment in international markets and our ability to sublease vacant retail space which could negatively impact operating results and result in future closures, sales, depositions, and theatre closure charges prior to expiration of underlying lease agreements.

Costs and expenses from Other decreased 64.3% during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 due to the contribution of net assets by NCN to NCM.

General and Administrative:

Merger and acquisition costs. Merger and acquisition costs decreased \$52,495,000 from \$65,018,000 to \$12,523,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. The prior year costs were higher primarily due to the costs associated with the Loews Acquisition. Current year costs are primarily comprised of costs related to the Loews Acquisition and other potential acquisition and divestiture activities.

Management fees. Management fees were \$2,000,000 for the year ended March 30, 2006 and the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. The 2005 pro forma adjustment for \$1,500,000 to management fee expense represents the adjustment necessary to record the annual management fee of \$2,000,000 which was required to be paid quarterly, in advance, to our Sponsors in exchange for consulting and other services under an agreement entered into in connection with the Loews Acquisition. For fiscal 2007, management fees of \$1,250,000 will be paid quarterly, in advance, to our Sponsors in exchange for consulting and other services.

Other. Other general and administrative expense decreased 16.7%, or \$8,091,000, during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005 primarily due to a \$4,648,000 decrease in incentive-based compensation, due to our decline in operating results and a \$6,102,000 decrease in salaries and benefits as a result of our organizational restructuring activities.

Restructuring Charge. Restructuring charges were \$3,980,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 as compared to \$4,926,000 during the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. These expenses are primarily related to one-time termination benefits and other costs related to the displacement of approximately 200 associates related to an organizational restructuring, which was completed to create a simplified organizational structure and contribution of assets by NCN to NCM. Our organizational restructuring is complete.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased 4.0%, or \$6,266,000, compared to the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005, due primarily to the Loews Acquisition. The 2005 pro forma adjustment for \$27,798,000 to increase depreciation and amortization primarily resulted from an increase in asset basis of approximately \$130,000,000 recorded in connection with the Loews Acquisition.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. During fiscal 2006 we recognized a non-cash impairment loss of \$11,974,000 on four theatres with 66 screens (in Ohio, Illinois, New York and New Jersey). The entire charge was taken against property. The estimated future cash flows of these theatres, undiscounted and without interest charges, were less than the carrying value of the theatre assets. We continually evaluate the future plans for certain of our theatres, which may include selling theatres or closing theatres and terminating the leases. No impairment loss was recorded in fiscal 2005.

Disposition of Assets and Other Gains. Disposition of assets and other gains were \$997,000 in the current period compared to \$3,017,000 in the pro forma period. The current period and pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 include \$935,000 and \$2,610,000, respectively, of settlements received related to fireproofing claims at various theatres (see note 13 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus). The current period also includes miscellaneous disposal gains of \$62,000. The pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 also included miscellaneous gains of \$407,000.

Other Income. Other income includes \$8,699,000 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where we believe future redemption to be remote, insurance recoveries of \$3,032,000 for property losses related to Hurricane Katrina, net of disposition losses of \$346,000 and \$1,968,000 of business interruption insurance recoveries related to Hurricane Katrina, partially offset by financing costs incurred in connection with the write off of our deferred financing charges of

\$3,535,000. Other income, for the prior year on a pro forma basis, primarily included \$6,745,000 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased \$15,112,000 during the year ended March 30, 2006 compared to the pro forma year ended March 31, 2005. The increase primarily relates to increased borrowings used to fund the Loews Acquisition. Included in the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 is an adjustment for \$1,348,000 of additional interest expense which primarily records the borrowings from the Loews Acquisition as if it had occurred at the beginning of the period.

On January 26, 2006, AMC Entertainment issued \$325,000,000 of the Notes due 2016 and entered into our senior secured credit facility for \$850,000,000, of which \$650,000,000 is currently outstanding as a variable rate term note. Interest on these notes was \$6,528,000 and \$7,985,000, respectively during fiscal 2006. We also incurred interest expense related to debt held by Cinemex of \$2,110,000 during fiscal 2006.

Equity in (Earnings) Losses of Non-Consolidated Entities. Equity in losses of non-consolidated entities were \$7,807,000 in the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 compared to income of \$293,000 in the prior year. Current year equity in losses related to our investment in NCM were \$5,478,000.

Investment Loss (Income). Investment income was \$3,409,000 for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 compared to income of \$5,639,000 for the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005. Included in the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 is an adjustment for \$3,896,000 reducing interest income which would have been received if the Loews Acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the period. Interest income for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 was \$2,930,000. The prior periods interest income was higher primarily due to the escrow funds and increased cash available for investment during that period.

Income Tax Provision (Benefit). The provision for income taxes from continuing operations was \$71,800,000 for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 compared to a benefit of \$6,420,000 for the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005. The provision for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 included a charge for a full valuation allowance on all U.S. tax jurisdiction net deferred tax assets with the exception of those U.S. net deferred tax assets acquired in connection with the Loews Acquisition. The pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 includes a pro forma benefit adjustment of \$11,900,000 resulting from the items described above with the Loews Acquisition. The pro forma period ended March 31, 2005 included \$61,032,000 in costs associated with the Loews Acquisition which were treated as non-deductible. See note 9 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, Net. On May 11, 2006, we sold AMC Entertainment España S.A. and Actividades Multi-Cinemeas E Espectaculos, LDA (collectively "Iberia"), including 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain and 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal. At the date of the sale these operations did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations because of continuing involvement in the region through an equity method investment in Yelmo. In December 2006, we disposed of our investment in Yelmo, including 27 theatres with 310 screens in Spain, and the results of the operations in Iberia have now been classified as discontinued operations. On June 30, 2005, we sold Japan AMC Theatres, Inc., including four theatres in Japan with 63 screens, and classified its operations as discontinued operations. The information presented for all periods reflect these as discontinued operations. See note 3 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for the components of the loss from discontinued operations.

Loss for Shares of Common Stock. Loss for shares of common stock was \$216,223,000 and \$97,450,000 for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 and the pro forma period ended March 31, 2005, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our consolidated revenues are primarily collected in cash, principally through box office admissions and theatre concessions sales. We have an operating "float" which partially finances our operations and which generally permits us to maintain a smaller amount of working capital capacity. This float exists because admissions revenues are received in cash, while exhibition costs (primarily film rentals) are ordinarily paid to distributors from 20 to 45 days following receipt of box office admissions revenues. Film distributors generally release the films which they anticipate will be the most successful during the summer and holiday seasons. Consequently, we typically generate higher revenues during such periods.

Parent and Holdings are both holding companies with no operations of their own and have no ability to service interest or principal on their indebtedness or pay dividends other than through any dividends they may receive from their subsidiaries. Under certain circumstances, AMC Entertainment is restricted from paying dividends to Holdings by the terms of the indentures relating to its notes and its senior secured credit facility. In addition, our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders will be subject to the terms of Parent's indebtedness. AMC Entertainment's senior secured credit facility and note indentures contain provisions which limit the amount of dividends and advances which it may pay or make to Holdings. The maximum amount AMC Entertainment was permitted to distribute to Holdings in compliance with its senior secured credit facility and the indentures governing AMC Entertainment's debt securities, and that Holdings could therefore have distributed to us, was approximately \$186.0 million as of June 28, 2007. Under the note indentures, a loan to Holdings would have to be on terms no less favorable to AMC Entertainment than could be obtained in a comparable transaction on an arm's length basis with an unaffiliated third party and be in the best interest of AMC Entertainment. Provided no event of default has occurred or would result, the senior secured credit facility also permits AMC Entertainment to pay cash dividends to Holdings for specified purposes, including indemnification claims, taxes, up to \$4.0 million annually for operating expenses, repurchases of equity awards to satisfy tax withholding obligations, specified management fees, fees and expenses of permitted equity and debt offerings and to pay for the repurchase of stock from employees, directors and consultants under benefit plans up to specified amounts. Depending on the net senior secured leverage ratio, as defined in the senior secured credit facility, AMC Entertainment may also pay Holdings a portion of net cash proceeds from specified assets sales.

Although we have sustained net losses in prior periods and cannot assure you that we will be able to pay dividends on a quarterly basis or at all, we believe that a number of recent positive developments in our business have improved our ability to pay dividends in compliance with applicable state corporate law once this offering has been completed. These include: the completion of our merger with Loews, which increased the scale and cash flow of our company and generated significant synergies and cost savings going forward; the \$608.9 million reduction in our outstanding carrying value of indebtedness with the proceeds we received from the NCM Transactions, as well as cash on hand, which we anticipate will reduce our annual cash interest expense by approximately \$42.0 million for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007; and the discontinuation of \$5.0 million per year management fees paid to our Sponsors as a result of this offering. Further, we expect to continue to benefit from substantial net operating loss carryovers from prior periods that will be available for offsetting taxes that we may owe. Also, because the Delaware General Corporation Law, or the DGCL, permits corporations to pay dividends either out of surplus (generally, the excess of a corporation's net assets (total assets minus total liabilities) over its stated capital, in each case as defined and calculated in the manner prescribed by the DGCL) or net profits, we may be able to pay dividends even if we continued to report net losses

in future periods. We do not intend to borrow, or cause AMC Entertainment to borrow, funds to pay our projected quarterly dividend.

Following this offering, and subject to legally available funds, we intend to pay quarterly cash dividends, commencing from the closing date of this offering. We expect that our first dividend will be with respect to the third quarter of fiscal 2008 and paid as soon as practicable after February 15, 2008.

On June 12, 2007 we announced that we had completed a solicitation of consents from holders of Holdings' Discount Notes due 2014, and that we had received consents for \$301.9 million in aggregate principal amount at maturity of the Discount Notes due 2014, representing 99.32% of the outstanding amount. In connection with the receipt of consents, we paid an aggregate consent fee of approximately \$4.4 million, representing a consent fee of \$14.44 for each \$1,000 in principal amount at maturity of Discount Notes due 2014 as to which consents were delivered. Accordingly, the requisite consents to adopt the proposed amendment (the "Amendment") to the indenture pursuant to which the Discount Notes due 2014 were issued were received, and a supplemental indenture to effect the Amendment was executed by Holdings and the trustee under the indenture. The Amendment revised the restricted payments covenant to permit us to make restricted payments in an aggregate amount of \$275.0 million prior to making an election to pay cash interest on our Discount Notes due 2014. The Amendment also contained a covenant by us to make an election on August 15, 2007 to pay cash interest on the Discount Notes due 2014. As a result, we are required to make our first cash interest payment on the Discount Notes due 2014 on February 15, 2008. Holdings used cash on hand at AMC Entertainment to pay a dividend to Parent of \$270.6 million. Parent used the proceeds from this dividend along with proceeds of \$396.0 million from the issuance of the Parent Term Loan Facility to pay a \$652.8 million dividend to its stockholders.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows provided by operating activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, were \$72,738,000 and \$95,938,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. The decrease in operating cash flows during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 is primarily due to declines in accounts payable related primarily to the timing of certain payments. We had working capital deficits as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007 of \$254,248,000 and \$40,370,000, respectively. We have the ability to borrow against our credit facility to meet obligations as they come due (subject to limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness in our various debt instruments) and had approximately \$177,631,000 and \$177,500,000 available on our credit facility to meet these obligations for the periods ended June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007, respectively.

On June 12, 2007 we entered into the Amendment, which required us to make an election on August 15, 2007 to pay cash interest on the Discount Notes due 2014. As a result, we will be required to make our first cash interest payment on the Discount Notes due 2014 on February 15, 2008. We expect that our annual cash interest payments on the Discount Notes due 2014 will be approximately \$28,895,000.

During the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, we closed 5 theatres with 60 screens in the United States and opened 3 new theatres with 46 screens in the United States, resulting in a circuit total of 377 theatres and 5,300 screens.

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, were \$417,870,000, \$25,694,000, \$(45,364,000) and \$145,364,000 during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006, March 31, 2005 and the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004, respectively. The increase in operating cash flows during the year ended March 29, 2007 is primarily due to an increase in deferred revenues of \$231,308,000 for the proceeds we received related to modification payments to our ESA with National CineMedia, LLC, increases in attendance and improvement in operating results, including amounts relating to the Loews Acquisition. We

received litigation settlement checks related to fireproofing claims totaling \$13,130,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007. The decrease in cash provided by operating activities for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 compared with the pro forma period for the prior year is primarily due to declines in attendance and the timing of payments for accrued expenses and other liabilities. The cash used in operating activities for the Successor period ended March 31, 2005 was primarily due to payments of \$37,061,000 in transaction costs related to the Loews Acquisition.

We had a working capital (deficit) as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006 of \$(40,370,000) and \$(137,872,000), respectively. We have the ability to borrow against our credit facility to meet obligations as they come due (subject to limitations on the incurrence of indebtedness in our various debt instruments) and had approximately \$177,500,000 and \$90,000,000 available on our credit facility to meet these obligations for the periods ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

We fund the costs of constructing new theatres through existing cash balances, cash generated from operations or borrowed funds, as necessary. We generally lease our theatres pursuant to long-term non-cancelable operating leases which may require the developer, who owns the property, to reimburse us for the construction costs. We may decide to own the real estate assets of new theatres and, following construction, sell and leaseback the real estate assets pursuant to long-term non-cancelable operating leases. During fiscal 2006, we sold and leased back two theatres with 32 screens. We may also decide to sell certain real estate assets that we currently own where the value of the real estate may be greater than the value generated by our theatre operations.

Historically, we have either paid for or leased the equipment used in a theatre. We may purchase leased equipment from lessors if prevailing market conditions are favorable. During the Successor period ended March 31, 2005 we purchased certain leased furniture, fixtures and equipment at two theatres for \$25,292,000.

Cash provided by investing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows were \$283,969,000, \$107,538,000, \$(1,260,301,000) and \$(692,395,000) during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006, March 31, 2005 and Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004, respectively. As of March 29, 2007, we had construction in progress of \$29,147,000. We had 9 U.S. theatres with a total of 118 screens under construction on March 29, 2007 that we expect to open in fiscal 2008. Cash outflows from investing activities include capital expenditures of \$138,739,000 during the year ended March 29, 2007. We expect that our gross capital expenditures in fiscal 2008 will be between \$150.0 million and \$160.0 million.

During fiscal 1998, we sold the real estate assets associated with 13 theatres to Entertainment Properties Trust ("EPT") for an aggregate purchase price of \$283,800,000 (the "Sale and Lease Back Transaction"). We leased the real estate assets associated with the theatres from EPT pursuant to non-cancelable operating leases with terms ranging from 13 to 15 years at an initial lease rate of 10.5% with options to extend for up to an additional 20 years. The leases are triple net leases that require us to pay substantially all expenses associated with the operation of the theatres, such as taxes and other governmental charges, insurance, utilities, service, maintenance and any ground lease payments. During fiscal 2000, we sold the building and improvements associated with one of our theatres to EPT for proceeds of \$17,600,000 under terms similar to the above Sale and Leaseback Transaction. During fiscal 2002, we sold the land at this theatre to EPT for proceeds of \$7,486,000 under terms similar to the above Sale and Leaseback Transaction and at an initial lease rate of 10.75%. During fiscal 2003, we sold the real estate assets associated with 2 theatres to EPT for proceeds of \$43,665,000 and then leased the real estate assets associated with these theatres pursuant to non-cancelable operating leases with terms of 20 years at an initial lease rate of 11% with options to extend for up to an additional 15 years. On March 30, 2004, we sold the real estate assets associated with 3 theatres to EPT for

proceeds of \$63,911,000 and then leased the real estate assets associated with these theatres pursuant to non-cancelable operating leases with terms of 20 years at an initial lease rate of 9.5% with options to extend for up to 15 additional years. On March 31, 2005, we sold the real estate assets associated with one theatre and adjoining retail space to EPT for proceeds of \$50,910,000 and then leased the real estate assets associated with the theatre pursuant to a non-cancelable operating lease with terms of 20 years at an initial lease rate of 9.24% with options to extend for up to 14 additional years. On March 30, 2006, we sold the real estate assets associated with two theatres to EPT for proceeds of \$35,010,000 and then leased the real estate assets associated with the theatres pursuant to a non-cancelable operating lease with terms of approximately 15 and 17 years at an initial lease rate of 9.25% with options to extend each for up to 15 additional years.

In connection with our acquisition of Gulf States Theatres on March 15, 2002, we entered into leases of the real estate assets associated with the five theatres with Entertainment Properties Trust for a term of 20 years with an initial annual base rent of \$7,200,000. Of the \$45,000,000 purchase price, \$5,800,000 was paid to Entertainment Properties Trust for specified non-real estate assets which Entertainment Properties Trust acquired from Gulf States Theatres and resold to us at cost. We have paid \$300,000 annually since the date of acquisition in connection with consulting and non-competition agreements related to the acquisition. Our last payment is due in March 2007.

On March 29, 2002, we acquired GC Companies pursuant to a stock purchase agreement and a plan of reorganization that was confirmed by the bankruptcy court on March 18, 2002. Our purchase price of \$168,931,000 (net of \$6.5 million from the sale of GC Companies' portfolio of venture capital investments on the effective date) included anticipated cash payments of \$68,472,000, the issuance of \$72,880,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011 with a fair value of \$71,787,000 and the issuance of 2,578,581 shares of AMC Entertainment common stock with an aggregate fair value of \$35,172,000 based on a fair value of \$13.64 per share (the closing price per share on the effective date of the plan). We used available cash for the cash payments under the plan of reorganization.

The final purchase price for GC Companies was not determinable until all creditor claims disputed by the GC Companies post-confirmation unsecured creditors committee were consensually resolved or determined by the bankruptcy court. The GC Companies bankruptcy case was closed on May 26, 2004. Through March 31, 2005, we had issued \$72,880,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011 and 2,430,433 shares of AMC Entertainment common stock and paid approximately \$66,118,000 in cash to creditors of GC Companies.

On December 23, 2004, AMC Entertainment completed the merger with Marquee. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, each issued and outstanding share of AMC Entertainment's common stock and Class B stock was converted into the right to receive \$19.50 in cash and each issued and outstanding share of preferred stock was converted into the right to receive \$2,727.27 in cash. The total amount of consideration paid in the merger with Marquee was \$1,665,200,000. Holdings used the net proceeds from the sale of our notes (as described below), together with our existing cash balances and the proceeds from the equity contribution from Holdings (consisting of equity contributed by the Marquee Sponsors, the co-investors and certain members of management and the net proceeds of an offering of Holdings' notes), to finance the merger with Marquee.

On June 30, 2005, we disposed of Japan AMC Theatres, Inc., including four of our five theatres in Japan, for a cash sales price of \$44,861,000 and on September 1, 2005, sold our remaining Japan theatre for a sales price of \$8,595,000.

Cash flows for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 include cash acquired from the Loews Acquisition of \$142,512,000, proceeds from the sale leaseback of two theatres of \$35,010,000 and proceeds from the sale of the Japan theatres of \$53,456,000, partially offset by capital expenditures of \$117,668,000. The cash acquired from the Loews Acquisition represented the cash held by Loews at the date of the Loews Acquisition. The Loews Acquisition was non-cash, funded by the issuance of our

common stock. Cash outflows for investing activities include a payment to common and preferred stockholders net of cash acquired of \$1,268,564,000 related to the Loews Acquisition for the Successor period ended March 31, 2005 and an increase of \$627,338,000 in restricted cash related to investment of the proceeds from the Senior Notes issued in order to finance the Loews Acquisition during the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004 and capital expenditures of \$18,622,000 and \$66,155,000 during the Successor period ended March 31, 2005 and Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004, respectively.

In May 2006, AMCEI and its subsidiary AMC Entertainment International Limited sold its interests in AMC Entertainment España S.A., which owned and operated 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain, and Actividades Multi-Cinemas E Espectáculos, LDA, which owned and operated 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal for a net sales price of approximately \$35,446,000.

In December 2006, we disposed of our investment in Yelmo which owned and operated 27 theatres and 310 screens in Spain as of the date sold for proceeds of \$52,137,000.

During the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007, we sold six theatres with 68 screens, exchanged two theatres with 32 screens, and closed one theatre with six screens in the United States as required by and in connection with the approval of the Loews Acquisition for an aggregate sales price of \$64,302,000.

In March 2007, the board of directors of Fandango, Inc. ("Fandango"), an online movie ticketing company in which we owned approximately 8.4% of the outstanding common stock on an as converted basis as of March 29, 2007, approved an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Fandango Merger Agreement"), which was adopted and approved by its stockholders. Pursuant to the Fandango Merger Agreement, we and the other existing stockholders sold our interests in Fandango to Comcast Corporation. The transaction closed in May 2007. In connection with the transaction, we received an equity earn up which raised our interest in Fandango to approximately 10.4% of the outstanding common stock on an as converted basis immediately prior to the sale of our shares. Pursuant to the terms of the Fandango Merger Agreement and subject to certain closing adjustments, we estimate that we will receive a total of approximately \$20.0 million in cash consideration in connection with the sale of our interest in Fandango of which \$17,744,000 was received during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

On February 13, 2007, NCM, Inc. completed its initial public offering. Net proceeds from the NCM, Inc. IPO were used to acquire newly issued equity interest from NCM, and NCM distributed the net proceeds to each of AMC, Cinemark and Regal on a pro rata basis in connection with modifying payment obligations for access to our theatres pursuant to the Exhibitor Services Agreement. We also sold common units in NCM to NCM, Inc. in connection with the exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. In connection with the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO, NCM entered into a \$725 million term loan facility the net proceeds of which were used to redeem preferred units held by each of AMC, Cinemark and Regal on a pro rata basis pursuant to a recapitalization of NCM. AMC received net proceeds upon completion of such transactions of \$517,122,000. We recorded \$285,814,000 of the proceeds received from the NCM, Inc. IPO to first reduce our recorded equity method investment to \$0 and second to reflect the remaining proceeds as equity in earnings of non-consolidated entities. We used the proceeds from these transactions, together with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012.

In connection with the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO, AMC amended and restated its ESA with NCM whereby in exchange for our pro rata share of the NCM, Inc. IPO proceeds, AMC agreed to a modification of NCM's payment obligation under the prior ESA. The modification extended the term of the ESA to 30 years, provided NCM with a five year right of first refusal beginning one year prior to the end of the term and changed the basis upon which AMC is paid by NCM from a percentage of revenues associated with advertising contracts entered into by NCM to a monthly theatre

access fee. The theatre access fee would be composed of a fixed payment per patron and a fixed payment per digital screen, which would increase by 8% every five years starting at the end of fiscal 2011 for payments per patron and by 5% annually starting at the end of fiscal 2007 for payments per digital screen. Additionally, AMC entered into the Loews Screen Integration Agreement with NCM pursuant to which AMC will pay NCM an amount that approximates the EBITDA that NCM would generate if it were able to sell advertising in the Loews theatre chain on an exclusive basis commencing upon the completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO, and NCM issued to AMC common membership units in NCM increasing its ownership interest to approximately 33.7%; such Loews payments will be made quarterly until May 2008 and are estimated to total approximately \$16 million in the aggregate. Also, with respect to any on-screen advertising time provided to our beverage concessionaire, AMC would be required to purchase such time from NCM at a negotiated rate. In addition, after completion of the NCM, Inc. IPO, AMC expects to receive mandatory quarterly distributions of excess cash from NCM.

Cash flows for the Successor period ended March 29, 2007 include proceeds from the NCM distribution of \$285,814,000, proceeds from the sale of our theatres in Spain and Portugal of \$35,446,000 and proceeds from our disposition of Yelmo and of U.S. theatres as required by and in connection with the Loews Acquisition of \$116,439,000.

We currently own 17,474,890 units or an 18.6% interest in NCM accounted for using the equity method of accounting. As of June 28, 2007, the fair market value of the shares in National Cinemedia LLC was approximately \$492 million based on a closing price for shares of NCM, Inc. on June 28, 2007 of \$28.17 per share. Because we have no tax basis in these units and because the sale of our entire interest in these units would also accelerate additional taxable income of \$138 million which was previously deferred, we anticipate any sales of these units would be made over time to allow us to utilize available net operating loss carryforwards which are subject to annual limitations on their use.

Cash provided by (used in) investing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows were (\$35,848,000) and \$28,828,000, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. As of June 28, 2007, we had construction in progress of \$21,725,000. We had 6 theatres in the United States and Canada with a total of 90 screens under construction on June 28, 2007 that we expect to open in fiscal 2008. Cash outflows from investing activities include capital expenditures of \$33,894,000 and \$32,843,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively. We expect that our gross capital expenditures in fiscal 2008 will be between 150.0 million and \$160.0 million.

During the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006, we sold four theatres with 42 screens in the United States as required by and in connection with the approval of the Loews Acquisition for an aggregate sales price of \$30,667,000.

On July 5, 2007, we disposed of our investment in HGCSA, a partnership that operated 17 theatres in South America, for sales proceeds of \$28,282,000.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, were (\$261,638,000) and \$(14,181,000) during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively.

During the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 we paid a dividend of \$652,800,000 to our stockholders, paid \$10,430,000 in deferred financing costs related to Parent's Term Loan Facility and paid \$4,360,000 in deferred financing costs related to a consent solicitation from holders of our Discount Notes. We received proceeds of \$396,000,000 from the issuance of the Parent Term Loan Facility during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

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Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities, as reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, were (\$611,131,000) \$21,434,000, \$1,376,763,000 and \$611,034,000 during the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006, March 31, 2005 and the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004 respectively. During fiscal 2007 we made principal payments of \$592,811,000 to redeem our debt. We used the net proceeds included in investing activities from the NCM, Inc. IPO of \$517,122,000, along with cash on hand, to redeem the Notes due 2011, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Notes due 2012. On March 19, 2007 we redeemed \$212,811,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011 at 100% of principal value, on March 23, 2007 we redeemed \$205,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Floating Notes due 2010 at 103% of principal value and on March 23, 2007 we redeemed \$175.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2012 at 104.938% of principal value. Our loss on redemption of these notes including call premiums and the write off of unamortized deferred charges and premiums was \$3,488,000. Cash flows from financing activities for the Successor period ended March 30, 2006 primarily include proceeds of \$325,000,000 from the issuance of the Notes due 2016 and \$650,000,000 from the Term Loan B which were used to repurchase \$939,363,000 of debt, as well as \$24,895,000 paid for financing costs which will be deferred and amortized over the life of the debt. On September 29, 2005 we received \$6,661,000 additional construction allowance from our landlord Entertainment Properties Trust related to three of our Canada theatres which allowed for sale leaseback accounting at these locations and reduced our financing lease obligations by approximately \$31,292,000, reduced the net book value of building assets related to these locations by approximately \$15,839,000 and resulted in a deferred gain of \$22,114,000. The deferred gain is amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the remaining terms of the leases. Cash flows from financing activities for the Successor period ended March 31, 2005 include proceeds from Holdings' issuance of common stock of \$769,350,000, proceeds of \$169,918,000 related to the Holdings' issuance of the Discount Notes due 2014 and proceeds of \$455,000,000 related to the issuance of Fixed Notes due 2012 and the Floating Notes due 2010. Cash flows from financing activities for the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004, include proceeds related to the issuance of notes of \$624,918,000 to finalize the merger with Marquee, which includes gross proceeds of \$169,918,000 from the Discount Notes due 2014.

Concurrently with the closing of the merger of Loews with AMC Entertainment, we entered into the following financing transactions: (1) our new senior secured credit facility, consisting of a \$650.0 million term loan facility and a \$200.0 million revolving credit facility; (2) the issuance by AMC Entertainment of \$325.0 million in aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2016; (3) the termination of AMC Entertainment's existing senior secured credit facility, under which no amounts were outstanding, and the repayment of all outstanding amounts under Loews' existing senior secured credit facility and the termination of all commitments thereunder; and (4) the completion of the tender offer and consent solicitation for all \$315.0 million aggregate principal amount of Loews' 9.0% senior subordinated notes due 2014.

As a result of the Loews Acquisition, AMC Entertainment became the obligor of \$250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Fixed Notes due 2012 and \$205,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of Floating Notes due 2010 that were previously issued by Marquee Inc. on August 18, 2004. AMC Entertainment redeemed the Floating Notes due 2010 on March 23, 2007 with proceeds from the NCM transactions and cash on hand.

In connection with the Marquee Transactions, Holdings issued \$304,000,000 principal amount at maturity of our Discount Notes due 2014 for gross proceeds of \$169,917,760. The only operations of Holdings prior to the merger with Marquee were related to this financing. Because AMC Entertainment was the primary beneficiary of Holdings, which was considered a variable interest entity as defined in FIN 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51*, the Predecessor was required to consolidate Holdings' operations and financial position into its financial statements as of and through the period ended December 23, 2004. The results of operations of

Holdings included within the Predecessor's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004 include interest expense of \$7,135,000 and interest income of \$831,000.

Concurrently with the consummation of the merger with Marquee, AMC Entertainment entered into an amendment to its credit facility. We refer to this amended credit facility as the "amended credit facility." The amended credit facility modified a previous Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of March 26, 2004, which was superseded in connection with the execution of the "amended credit facility," which was scheduled to mature on April 9, 2009. The amended credit facility was replaced with our current senior secured credit facility on January 26, 2006.

On February 24, 2004, AMC Entertainment sold \$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the "Notes due 2014"). We used the net proceeds (approximately \$294,000,000) to redeem our Notes due 2009 and a portion of the Notes due 2011. The Notes due 2014 bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum, payable in March and September. The Notes due 2014 are redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after March 1, 2009 at 104.000% of the principal amount thereof, declining ratably to 100% of the principal amount thereof on or after March 1, 2012, plus in each case interest accrued to the redemption date. The Notes due 2014 are unsecured and are subordinated to all of AMC Entertainment's existing and future senior indebtedness (as defined in the indenture governing the Notes due 2014). The Notes due 2014 rank equally with AMC Entertainment's Notes due 2016.

On January 16, 2002, AMC Entertainment sold \$175,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2012. Net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes due 2012 (approximately \$168,000,000) were used to reduce borrowings under our credit facility, to pursue our current business strategy, including the acquisition of GC Companies, and for general corporate purposes. AMC Entertainment redeemed the Notes due 2012 with proceeds from the NCM transactions and cash on hand.

On January 27, 1999, AMC Entertainment sold \$225,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2011. Net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes due 2011 (approximately \$219,000,000) were used to reduce borrowings under our credit facility. On March 29, 2002, AMC Entertainment issued an additional \$72,880,000 aggregate principal amount of Notes due 2011 (with a fair value of \$71,787,000) as part of our acquisition of GC Companies, Inc. On March 25, 2004, we redeemed \$83,406,000 of the Notes due 2011 for \$87,367,000. A loss of \$5,357,000 was recognized in connection with the redemption including a call premium of \$3,962,000, unamortized issue costs of \$1,125,000 and unamortized discount of \$270,000. The loss is included within other expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. AMC Entertainment redeemed the Notes due 2011 on March 19, 2007 with the proceeds from the NCM transactions and cash on hand.

The merger with Marquee constituted a "change of control" under the Notes due 2011 in the aggregate principal amount of \$214,474,000, which allowed the holders of those notes to require AMC Entertainment to repurchase their notes at 101% of their aggregate principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of purchase. We commenced this change of control offer on January 11, 2005, and bondholders tendered \$1,663,000 of the Notes due 2011, which were repurchased using existing cash in February 2005. On March 19, 1997, AMC Entertainment sold \$200,000,000 aggregate principal amount of our Notes due 2009. We used the net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes due 2009 (approximately \$194,000,000) to reduce borrowings under our credit facility. The Notes due 2009 were redeemed on March 25, 2004 for \$204,750,000. A loss on redemption of \$8,590,000 was recognized in connection with the redemption including a call premium of \$4,750,000, unamortized issue costs of \$3,291,000 and unamortized discount of \$549,000. The loss is included within other expense on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

On January 26, 2006, AMC Entertainment sold \$325,000,000 aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2016. Net proceeds from the issuance of the Notes due 2016 were used to fund a portion of

the Loews Dispositions and to pay related fees and expenses. The Notes due 2016 bear interest at the rate of 11% per annum, payable February 1 and August 1 of each year. The Notes due 2016 are redeemable at our option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after February 1, 2011 at 105.5% of the principal amount thereof, declining ratably to 100% of the principal amount thereof on or after February 1, 2014, plus in each case interest accrued to the redemption date. The Notes due 2016 are unsecured and are subordinated to all of AMC Entertainment's existing and future senior indebtedness (as defined in the indenture governing the Notes due 2016). The Notes due 2016 rank equally with its Notes due 2014.

The indentures relating to our notes allow us to incur all permitted indebtedness (as defined therein) without restriction, which includes all amounts borrowed under our credit facility. The indentures also allow us to incur any amount of additional debt as long as we can satisfy the coverage ratio of each indenture after giving effect thereto on a pro forma basis. Under the indentures relating to the Discount Notes due 2014, the most restrictive of the indentures, we could borrow approximately 1,309.1 million in addition to permitted indebtedness (assuming an interest rate of 9% per annum on the additional borrowings) as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively. If we cannot satisfy the coverage ratios of the indentures, generally we can incur, in addition to amounts borrowed under the credit facility, no more than \$100.0 million of new "permitted indebtedness" under the terms of the indentures relating to the Notes due 2014, Notes due 2016 and Discount Notes due 2014.

The indentures relating to the above-described notes also contain covenants limiting dividends, purchases or redemptions of stock, transactions with affiliates, and mergers and sales of assets, and require us to make an offer to purchase the notes upon the occurrence of a change in control, as defined in the indentures. Upon a change of control (as defined in the indentures), we would be required to make an offer to repurchase all of the outstanding notes at a price equal to 101% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase.

As of June 28, 2007, we were in compliance with all financial covenants relating to our senior secured credit facility, the Cinemex Credit Facility, the Notes due 2016, Notes due 2014, the Fixed Notes due 2012, and the Discount Notes.

Parent Term Loan Facility

To help finance the dividend paid by us to our stockholders discussed in note 6 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus, we entered into the Parent Term Loan Facility for net proceeds of \$396,000,000. The interest rate on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007. Unpaid principal and interest on outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid upon maturity on June 13, 2012. We expect to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility with the proceeds of this offering.

We may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility, in whole or in part, together with accrued interest to the date of such prepayment on the principal amount prepaid at any time on or before June 13, 2008 at 100% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2008 and on or prior to June 13, 2009 at 102% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2009 and on or prior to June 13, 2010 at 101% of principal and at 100% of principal par value thereafter.

The Parent Term Loan Facility allows us to incur all permitted indebtedness (as defined therein) without restriction. The Parent Term Loan Facility also allows us and our subsidiaries to incur any amount of additional debt so long as we can satisfy the coverage ratios required thereby after giving effect to such incurrence on a pro forma basis. In addition, restrictive covenants in the Parent Term Loan Facility limit Parent's ability, and the ability of its subsidiaries, to, among other things, pay dividends and make other restricted payments, create liens, engage in transactions with affiliates and merge or consolidate with other companies or sell all or substantially all of its assets.

The covenants in the Parent Term Loan Facility described above will not apply during any period of time when the loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility have investment-grade ratings from both Moody's and S&P, provided that no default has occurred and is continuing under the Parent Term Loan Facility. As of June 28, 2007, we were in compliance with all such covenants. Non-compliance with these covenants could result in a default under the Parent Term Loan Facility and the lenders thereunder could elect to declare all amounts borrowed immediately due and payable.

We intend to apply the net proceeds of this offering to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

Our senior secured credit facility is with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions and provides AMC Entertainment financing of up to \$850.0 million, consisting of a \$650.0 million term loan facility with a maturity of seven years and a \$200.0 million revolving credit facility with a maturity of six years. The revolving credit facility will include borrowing capacity available for Mexican peso-denominated revolving loans, for letters of credit and for swingline borrowings on same-day notice. The Company's ability to borrow against the revolving credit facility is limited to approximately \$177.6 million as of June 28, 2007 due to restrictions imposed by our various debt agreements.

Borrowings under our senior secured credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at our option, either a base rate or LIBOR. On March 13, 2007, we amended our senior secured credit facility to, among other things, lower the interest rates related to our term loan, reduce our unused commitment fee and amend the change of control definition so that this offering and the related transactions will not constitute a change of control. The current applicable margin for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is 0.75% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings, and the current applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan facility is 0.75% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The applicable margin for such borrowings may be reduced, subject to AMC Entertainment attaining certain leverage ratios. In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under our senior secured credit facility, AMC Entertainment is required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder at a rate equal to 0.25%. It will also pay customary letter of credit fees. AMC Entertainment may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under our senior secured credit facility at any time without premium or penalty, other than customary "breakage" costs with respect to LIBOR loans. AMC Entertainment is required to repay \$1,625,000 of the term loan quarterly, beginning March 30, 2006 through September 30, 2012, with any remaining balance due on January 26, 2013.

All obligations under our senior secured credit facility are guaranteed by each of AMC Entertainment's wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries. All obligations under our senior secured credit facility, and the guarantees of those obligations (as well as cash management obligations and any interest hedging or other swap agreements), are secured by substantially all of AMC Entertainment's assets as well as those of each subsidiary guarantor.

Our senior secured credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain exceptions, AMC Entertainment's ability, and the ability of its subsidiaries, to sell assets; incur additional indebtedness; prepay other indebtedness (including the notes); pay dividends and distributions or repurchase their capital stock; create liens on assets; make investments; make certain acquisitions; engage in mergers or consolidations; engage in certain transactions with affiliates; amend certain charter documents and material agreements governing subordinated indebtedness, including the Existing Subordinated Notes; change the business conducted by it and its subsidiaries; and enter into agreements that restrict dividends from subsidiaries.

In addition, our senior secured credit facility requires, commencing with the fiscal quarter ended September 28, 2006, that AMC Entertainment and its subsidiaries maintain a maximum net senior secured leverage ratio as long as the commitments under the revolving credit facility remain outstanding. Our senior secured credit facility also contains certain customary affirmative covenants and events of default.

As a result of the completion on February 13, 2007 of the NCM, Inc. initial public offering, we received proceeds of \$517.1 million. Such proceeds along with cash on hand was used for the redemption of the Notes due 2011, the Notes due 2012 and the Floating Notes due 2010. The redemption of the subordinated notes constituted restricted payments under our senior secured credit facility. Because our current restricted payment basket amount, after giving pro forma effect for an increase resulting from the NCM transaction, would have been insufficient to accommodate this debt repayment, we amended our senior secured credit facility on February 14, 2007 to allow for up to \$600 million in subordinated debt repayments to be carved out of the restricted payments basket. This carve out was available for redemptions/repayments through April 30, 2007.

Cinemex Credit Facility

In August 2004, Cadena Mexicana de Exhibición S.A. de C.V., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cinemex and an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Loews, entered into a senior secured credit facility, which remains in place after the consummation of the Loews Acquisition. The initial amount drawn under the Cinemex senior secured credit facility was 1,026.4 million Mexican pesos (approximately \$90.0 million as of August 16, 2004). Cinemex drew 106.3 million Mexican pesos (approximately \$10.0 million in August 2005) under the delayed draw feature of its senior secured credit facility. Approximately \$102.7 million was outstanding under the senior secured credit facility as of March 29, 2007. In December 2005, Cadena Mexicana entered into an amended and restated senior secured revolving credit facility which provides for an available revolving credit line of the peso equivalent of \$25.0 million with Banco Inbursa, S.A. and Scotiabank Inverlat, S.A. (the revolving credit facility is peso-denominated debt). During January and February of 2006 Cinemex drew 105.4 million Mexican pesos under the revolving credit facility (approximately \$12.1 million was outstanding as of March 29, 2007). All obligations of Cadena Mexicana under the Cinemex senior secured credit facility and revolving credit facility are guaranteed by Cinemex and each existing and future operating subsidiary of Cadena Mexicana, except for specified excluded subsidiaries.

The Cinemex borrowings are non-recourse to Loews, and thus, are non-recourse to AMC Entertainment. Interest on the Cinemex term loan is payable in arrears on a monthly basis at the Interbank Equilibrium Interest Rate (Tasa de Interes Interbancaria de Equilibrio) for a period of 28 days (the TIIE rate), plus an applicable margin of 1.50% in years one and two, 1.75% in year three and 2.00% in years four and five. The interest rate on the Cinemex term loan as of March 29, 2007 was 7.45%. This rate was adjusted to 8.5% on approximately \$40.8 million of the Cinemex borrowings by an interest rate swap entered into on July 28, 2003 and was redesignated as a hedge of the Cinemex senior secured credit facility on August 16, 2004. The interest rate on the remaining approximately \$61.9 million of the Cinemex borrowings was adjusted to 9.89% by an interest rate swap entered into on August 5, 2005.

In December 2006, Cinemex amended its senior secured revolving credit facility to extend it for an additional year, now maturing December 19, 2007. In December 2006, Cinemex also modified the terms of its senior secured credit facility term loan. The Cinemex term loan will mature on August 16, 2011 and will amortize beginning on February 16, 2009 in installments ranging from 10% to 30% of the principal balance per annum over the five-year period. Additionally, the applicable margin for the rate of interest has been modified to be based on a ratio of Net Debt to EBITDA. The applicable margin will now be 200 basis points for a ratio of 2.50 times to 3.00 times, 175 basis points for a ratio of 2.01

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times to 2.50 times, 150 basis points for a ratio of 1.51 times to 2.00 times and 125 basis points for a ratio at or below 1.50 times.

The Cinemex senior secured credit facilities contain customary affirmative and negative covenants with respect to Cadena Mexicana and each of the guarantors and, in certain instances, Cadena Mexicana's subsidiaries that are not guarantors, as defined in the credit agreement. Affirmative covenants include the requirement to furnish periodic financial statements and ensure that the obligations of Cadena Mexicana and the guarantors under the Cinemex senior secured credit facilities rank at least *pari passu* with all existing debt of such parties. Negative covenants include limitations on disposition of assets, capital expenditures, dividends and additional indebtedness and liens. The senior secured credit facilities also include certain financial covenants, including, without limitation, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum total net debt to equity ratio, a minimum interest coverage ratio, a maximum true-lease adjusted leverage ratio and a minimum consolidated net worth requirement.

Commitments and Contingencies

Minimum annual cash payments required under existing capital and financing lease obligations, maturities of corporate borrowings, future minimum rental payments under existing operating leases, FF&E and leasehold purchase provisions, ADA related betterments and pension funding that have initial or remaining non-cancelable terms in excess of one year as of March 29, 2007 are as follows:

(In thousands)	Minimum Capital and Financing Lease Payments	Principal Amount of Corporate Borrowings(1)	Interest Payments on Corporate Borrowings(2)	Minimum Operating Lease Payments	Capital Related Betterments(3)	Pension Funding(4)	Total Commitments(6)
2008	\$ 9,088	\$ 20,811	\$ 137,292	\$ 403,713	\$ 91,120	\$ 3,000	\$ 665,024
2009	8,724	16,768	135,795	413,948	17,250		592,485
2010	8,681	32,170	152,631	410,965			604,447
2011	8,732	42,438	168,049	401,832			621,051
2012	7,081	37,303	162,749	388,793			595,926
Thereafter	61,989	1,790,000	320,122	2,965,585			5,137,696
Total	\$ 104,295	\$ 1,939,490	\$ 1,076,638	\$ 4,984,836	\$ 108,370	\$ 3,000	\$ 8,216,629(5)

- (1) Represents cash requirements for the payment of principal on corporate borrowings. Total amount does not equal carrying amount due to unamortized discounts or premiums on issuance. This table excludes the Parent Term Loan Facility which is expected to be repaid in connection with this offering.
- (2) Interest expense on the term loan was estimated at 7.07% based upon the published LIBOR at April 27, 2007. Cash interest on the Discount Notes due 2014 will be paid semi-annually beginning February 15, 2008.
- (3) Includes committed capital expenditures including the estimated cost of ADA related betterments. Does not include planned, but non-committed capital expenditures.
- (4) Historically we fund our pension plan such that the plan is 90% funded. The plan has been frozen effective December 31, 2006. The funding requirement has been estimated based upon our expected funding amount. The retiree health plan is not funded.
- (5) As noted below under "Change of Control Offers," the offering will constitute a "change of control" under the indentures governing the Discount Notes, the Notes due 2016 and the Fixed Notes due 2012. Holdings and AMC Entertainment will be required to make change of control offers to purchase these notes after completion of the offering at a price of 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. In the above table, we have reflected the principal amount and interest on these notes consistent with their respective stated maturity and we have not

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included the \$8.1 million of change of control premium payment that we would be required to pay if the holders of all three series of notes elected to accept the change of control offer.

(6)

As discussed in the historical financial statements for the period ended June 28, 2007, included in this prospectus, Parent adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" an interpretation of FASB No. 109." At March 30, 2007, Parent had a liability for unrecognized benefits of \$44.1 million, of which approximately \$5.3 million is expected to be offset from Parent's pool of net operating loss carryforwards within the next 12 months. For the remaining liability, Parent is unable to reasonably determine when settlement with the taxing authorities will occur.

Fee Agreement

In connection with the Parent Transactions, on June 11, 2007, Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and the Sponsors entered into a Fee Agreement (the "Fee Agreement"), which replaced the December 23, 2004 fee agreement among Holdings, AMC Entertainment and the Marquee Sponsors as amended and restated on January 26, 2006 (the "Original Fee Agreement"). The Fee Agreement provides for an annual management fee of \$5.0 million, payable quarterly and in advance to each Sponsor, on a pro rata basis, until the twelfth anniversary from December 23, 2004, as well as reimbursements for each Sponsor's respective out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the management services provided under the Fee Agreement.

In addition, the Fee Agreement provides for reimbursements by AMC Entertainment to the Sponsors for their out-of-pocket expenses, and by AMC Entertainment to Parent of up to \$3.5 million for fees payable by Parent in any single fiscal year in order to maintain Parent and AMC Entertainment's corporate existence, corporate overhead expenses and salaries or other compensation of certain employees.

Upon the consummation of a change in control transaction or an IPO, the Sponsors will receive, in lieu of quarterly payments of the annual management fee, an automatic fee equal to the net present value of the aggregate annual management fee that would have been payable to the Sponsors during the remainder of the term of the fee agreement (assuming a twelve year term from the date of the original fee agreement), calculated using the treasury rate having a final maturity date that is closest to the twelfth anniversary of the date of the original fee agreement date. As of June 28, 2007, we estimate this amount would be \$38.7 million.

The Fee Agreement also provides that AMC Entertainment will indemnify the Sponsors against all losses, claims, damages and liabilities arising in connection with the management services provided by the Sponsors under the fee agreement.

Change of Control Offers

In connection with the offering, the Sponsors and certain other existing stockholders of Parent intend to enter into a new voting arrangement, effective upon the closing of the offering, which is described in more detail under "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements." As a result of these new voting arrangements, the offering will constitute a "change of control" under the indentures governing the Discount Notes due 2014, the Notes due 2016 and the Fixed Notes due 2012 and Holdings and AMC Entertainment will be required to make change of control offers to purchase these notes after completion of the offering at a price of 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus, without duplication, accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. If the change of control offers had taken place on June 28, 2007, and all of the holders had accepted the offers, we would have been required to pay \$239.6 million with respect to our Discount Notes due 2014 (representing \$237.3 million aggregate principal amount and a \$2.4 million change of control premium payment), \$328.3 million with respect to our Notes due 2016 (representing \$325.0 million aggregate principal amount and a \$3.3 million change of control premium payment) and \$252.5 million with respect to our Fixed Notes due 2012 (representing \$250.0 million aggregate

principal amount and a \$2.5 million change of control premium payment). To the extent that such holders accept the offers, Holdings and AMC Entertainment anticipate that they would raise the amounts needed to fund the offers with cash on hand, available lines of credit or through new financing; however, we cannot assure you that Holdings and AMC Entertainment would have sufficient funds available or be able to obtain new financing, on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Investment in NCM

As discussed in Cash Flows From Investing Activities, we hold an investment of 18.6% in NCM accounted for following the equity method. The fair market value of these shares is approximately \$492 million as of June 28, 2007. Because we have no tax basis in these units and because the sale of our entire interest in these units would also accelerate additional taxable income of \$138 million which was previously deferred, we anticipate any sales of these units would be made over time to allow us to utilize available net operating loss carryforwards which are subject to annual limitations on their use.

Conclusion

We believe that cash generated from operations and existing cash and equivalents will be sufficient to fund operations and planned capital expenditures and potential acquisitions for at least the next 12 months and enable us to maintain compliance with covenants related to our senior secured credit facility. We are considering various options with respect to the utilization of cash and equivalents in excess of our anticipated operating needs. Such options might include, but are not limited to, acquisitions of theatres or theatre companies, repayment of corporate borrowings and payment of dividends to shareholders.

Impact of Inflation

Historically, the principal impact of inflation and changing prices upon us has been to increase the costs of the construction of new theatres, the purchase of theatre equipment, rent and the utility and labor costs incurred in connection with continuing theatre operations. Film exhibition costs, our largest cost of operations, are customarily paid as a percentage of admissions revenues and hence, while the film exhibition costs may increase on an absolute basis, the percentage of admissions revenues represented by such expense is not directly affected by inflation. Except as set forth above, inflation and changing prices have not had a significant impact on our total revenues and results of operations.

Covenant Compliance

Our senior secured credit facility requires us to maintain a net senior secured leverage ratio of no more than 3.25 to 1.0, calculated on a pro forma basis for the trailing four quarters (as determined under our senior secured credit facility) as long as the commitments under our revolving credit facility remain outstanding. Failure to comply with this covenant would result in an event of default under our senior secured credit facility unless waived by our revolving credit lenders, and in any event would likely limit our ability to borrow funds pursuant to our revolving credit facility. An event of default under our senior credit facility can result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the facility, which in turn would result in an event of default and possible acceleration of indebtedness under the Parent Term Loan Facility and our debt securities as well. In addition, our senior secured credit facility restricts our ability to take certain actions such as incurring additional debt or making certain acquisitions if we are unable to comply with our net senior secured leverage ratio covenant or, in the case of additional debt, maintain an Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0 and a senior leverage ratio of no more than 3.25 to 1.0 after giving pro forma effect (as determined under our senior secured credit facility) to the debt incurrence or acquisition, as the case may be. Failure to comply with these covenants would result in limiting our long-term growth prospects by hindering our ability to incur future indebtedness or grow through acquisitions. As our failure to

comply with the covenants described above can, at best, limit our ability to incur debt or grow our company, and at worst, cause us to go into default under the agreements governing our indebtedness, management believes that our senior secured credit facility and these covenants are material to the Company. As of June 28, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants described above.

Pro forma Adjusted EBITDA is defined in our senior secured credit facility as loss from continuing operations, as adjusted for the items summarized in the table below. Consolidated interest expense is defined in our senior secured credit facility as interest expense excluding, among other things, the amortization of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Loews Dispositions, as well as the amortization of fees and expenses associated with certain investment and financing transactions and certain payments made in respect of operating leases, as described in the definition of consolidated interest expense, less interest income for the applicable period.

Adjusted EBITDA is not a measurement of our financial performance or liquidity under U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to loss from continuing operations, operating income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Consolidated interest expense as defined in our senior secured credit facility should not be considered an alternative to U.S. GAAP interest expense. Adjusted EBITDA includes estimated annual cost savings initiatives that we expect to achieve in connection with the Loews Acquisition as a result of actions that we have taken following completion of the Loews Acquisition. Adjusted EBITDA also includes estimated annual cost savings initiatives that we expect to achieve in the ordinary course of business as a result of actions we have taken or anticipate taking in the near future. However, Adjusted EBITDA does not take into account the \$29.9 million in one-time transition expenditures that we have incurred or anticipate that we will need to incur during this period in order to realize these cost savings. The adjustments set forth below reflecting estimated cost savings and operating synergies do not qualify as pro forma adjustments under Regulation S-X promulgated under the Securities Act and constitute forward-looking statements within the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Actual results may differ materially from those reflected due to a number of factors, including without limitation, (i) an inability

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to consolidate facilities, (ii) an inability to reduce headcount and (iii) an inability to terminate certain contracts.

Pro Forma (Unaudited)			
	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007		52 Weeks Ended June 28, 2007
(thousands of dollars, except ratios)			
Calculation of Adjusted EBITDA:			
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (93,255)	\$	(60,320)
Income tax provision (benefit)	6,500		9,200
Investment income	(4,156)		(21,488)
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities	5,106		696
Interest expense	178,206		179,254
Other expense (income)	1,019		(227)
Disposition of assets and other (gains)/losses	(11,183)		(12,619)
Depreciation and amortization	256,472		256,265
Impairment charge	10,686		10,686
Theatre and other closure expense	9,011		(7,860)
Pre-opening expense	6,569		7,612
Stock-based compensation expense	11,424		10,904
Merger and acquisition costs	12,447		13,245
Additional credit facility adjustments:			
Gain on sale of investments and insurance recoveries	26,851		45,419
Non-cash items, deferred rent and other	(10,193)		(8,565)
Cost savings initiatives(1)	13,699		3,438
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$ 419,203	\$	425,640
Net senior secured indebtedness(3)		\$	684,488
Net senior secured leverage ratio(4)			1.61
Senior indebtedness(5)		\$	1,037,437
Senior leverage ratio(6)			2.44
Consolidated interest expense(7)		\$	141,202
Adjusted EBITDA Ratio(8)			3.01

- (1) Represents cost savings related to (i) the substantially completed elimination of duplicative overhead costs, including staffing and other administrative expenses, and closure of duplicative facilities, in connection with the merger of Loews with AMC Entertainment in January 2006, (ii) the incorporation of Loews' operations within AMC Entertainment's national corporate contracts for certain vendors to our theatres, and (iii) the alignment of theatre pay level and staffing practices and implementation of best practices used by each of AMC Entertainment and Loews with respect to staffing.
- (2) See footnote (1) on page 12 for more information on Adjusted EBITDA.
- (3) The senior secured credit facility defines net senior secured indebtedness as consolidated secured indebtedness for borrowed money other than any capital lease obligations, net of cash and cash equivalents. Net senior secured indebtedness reflected in the table consists primarily of borrowings under the senior secured credit facility and also reflects the impact on cash balances from the NCM Transactions and the Offering Transactions.

- (4) The senior secured credit facility defines the net senior secured leverage ratio as the ratio of net senior secured indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).
- (5) The senior secured credit facility defines senior indebtedness as consolidated indebtedness for borrowed money that is not expressly subordinate or junior indebtedness.
- (6) The senior secured credit facility defines the senior leverage ratio as the ratio of senior indebtedness to Adjusted EBITDA for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).
- (7) The senior secured credit facility defines consolidated interest expense as interest expense excluding, among other things, the amortization of fees and expenses incurred in connection with the Loews Acquisition, as well as the amortization of fees and expenses associated with certain investment and financing transactions and certain payments made in respect of operating leases, as described in the definition of consolidated interest expense, less interest income for the applicable period.
- (8) The senior secured credit facility defines the Adjusted EBITDA Ratio as the ratio of Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated interest expense for the trailing four fiscal quarters on a pro forma basis (as defined in the senior secured credit facility).

New Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115* (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value. We will be required to adopt this standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. Management is currently evaluating the requirements of SFAS 159 and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB released SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* which provides enhanced guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. It does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. Under the standard, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the market in which the reporting entity transacts. It clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, or the first quarter of fiscal 2009 for AMC Entertainment. Early adoption is permitted. We do not anticipate this standard having a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In July 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109* ("FIN 48" or the "Interpretation"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in companies' financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is recognition whereby companies must determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. The second step is

measurement whereby a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition of recognized tax benefits, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We adopted the new requirements in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, we recorded a \$5.3 million increase in current deferred tax assets, a \$5.3 million reduction of goodwill, a \$5.3 million current FIN 48 liability and a \$5.3 million charge to the beginning accumulated deficit that is reported as a cumulative effect adjustment for a change in accounting principle to the opening balance sheet position of stockholders' accumulated deficit at March 30, 2007.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks including interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange rate risk.

Market risk on variable-rate financial instruments. We maintain a \$850,000,000 senior secured credit facility, comprised of a \$200,000,000 revolving credit facility and \$650,000,000 term loan facility, and a \$400,000,000 Parent Term Loan Facility, which permit borrowings at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at our option either a base rate or LIBOR. Increases in market interest rates would cause interest expense to increase and earnings before income taxes to decrease. The change in interest expense and earnings before income taxes would be dependent upon the weighted average outstanding borrowings during the reporting period following an increase in market interest rates. We had no borrowings on our new revolving credit facility as of March 29, 2007 or June 28, 2007. We had \$643,500,000 and \$641,875,000 outstanding under the term loan facility on March 29, 2007 and June 28, 2007, respectively and had \$0 and \$400,000,000 outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility on March 29, 2007 and June 28, 2007, respectively. Therefore, a 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would have increased or decreased interest expense on our senior secured credit facility by \$6,459,000 and \$1,771,000 during the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007 and the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, respectively.

Market risk on fixed-rate financial instruments. Included in long-term debt are \$325,000,000 of our Notes due 2016, \$300,000,000 of our Notes due 2014, \$250,000,000 of our Fixed Notes due 2012 and \$237,257,000 carrying value of our Discount Notes. Increases in market interest rates would generally cause a decrease in the fair value of the Notes due 2016, Notes due 2014, Fixed Notes due 2012 and Discount Notes and a decrease in market interest rates would generally cause an increase in fair value of the Notes due 2016, Notes due 2014, Fixed Notes due 2012 and Discount Notes.

Foreign currency exchange rates. We currently operate theatres in Mexico, France, the United Kingdom and Canada. As a result of these operations, we have assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the respective currencies causes a decrease in the carrying values of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses denominated in such foreign currencies and the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the respective currencies causes an increase in the carrying values of these items. The increases and decreases in assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income. Changes in foreign currency exchange rates also impact the comparability of earnings in these countries on a year-to-year basis. As the U.S. dollar strengthens, comparative translated earnings decrease, and as the U.S. dollar weakens comparative translated earnings from foreign operations increase. Although we do not currently hedge against foreign currency exchange rate risk, we do not intend to repatriate funds from the operations of our international theatres but instead intend to use them to fund current and future operations. A 10% fluctuation in the value of the U.S. dollar against all foreign currencies of countries where we currently operate theatres would either increase or decrease loss before income

taxes and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) by approximately \$1.4 million and \$40.6 million, respectively, as of March 29, 2007, and \$2,000 and \$41.2 million, respectively, as of June 28, 2007.

Derivatives

On July 28, 2003, Grupo Cinemex entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a maturity of December 26, 2007 to manage its exposure to interest rate movements by effectively converting its previous long-term senior secured credit facility from a variable to a fixed rate. The notional amount of the interest rate swap reduces in accordance with the repayment provisions of Grupo Cinemex's previous long-term senior secured credit facility. Although this senior secured facility was repaid on August 13, 2004, the swap agreement remains outstanding and was redesignated as a hedge of the Grupo Cinemex Term Loan.

The face amount of the interest rate swap on March 29, 2007 was 450 million Mexican pesos (\$40.8 million). The face amount of the interest rate swap on June 28, 2007 was 225 million Mexican pesos (\$20.8 million). The swap agreement provides for the exchange of variable rate payments for fixed rate payments without the effect of leverage and without the exchange of the underlying face amount. The variable rate is based on the 28-day TIE rate and the fixed rate is 8.5%. The fair market value of the interest rate swap was a liability of \$186,000 as of March 29, 2007 and a liability of \$67,000 as of June 28, 2007.

On August 5, 2005, Grupo Cinemex entered into a new interest rate swap with a face amount of 382.8 million Mexican pesos (\$35.1 million) as a complement to the July 28, 2003 interest rate swap noted above. This interest rate swap is complementary to the interest rate swap entered into on July 28, 2003 and increases in the same amount of the decrease in the interest rate swap entered into on July 28, 2003 to hedge the complete credit. The face amount of the interest rate swap on March 29, 2007 was 683.9 million Mexican pesos (\$61.9 million). The face amount of the interest rate swap on June 28, 2007 was 795.5 million Mexican pesos (\$73.7 million). The new interest rate swap was entered into in order to hedge the outstanding debt balance not covered by the July 28, 2003 interest rate swap. This new interest rate swap provides for the exchange of variable rate payment for fixed rate payments. The variable rate is based on the 28-day TIE rate and the fixed rate is 9.89%. The fair market value of this interest rate swap was a liability of \$2,751,000 as of March 29, 2007 and a liability of \$2,242,000 as of June 28, 2007.

We are exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to the interest rate swap agreements. However, we do not anticipate non-performance by the counterparties.

**LCE HOLDINGS' MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion and analysis of LCE Holdings' financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements. Capitalized terms used but not defined in this section shall have the meaning ascribed to them elsewhere in this prospectus. Terms defined in this section shall only be used as such for the purposes of this section. LCE Holdings has no material assets or operations of its own. In this section, "Loews," "we," "us" or "our" refer to LCE Holdings. The following discussion relates to the audited financial statements of LCE Holdings, included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

Loews operated theatres under the Loews Theatres, Cineplex Odeon, Cinemex, Magic Johnson and Star Theatres names. Its significant partnership operated theatres under the Yelmo Cineplex name. As of December 31, 2005, Loews owned, or had an interest in, and operated 2,169 screens at 191 theatres in 18 states and the District of Columbia, Mexico and Spain. Included in Loews' screen and theatre counts are 311 screens in 27 theatres in Spain at Yelmo Cineplex de España, S.L. ("Yelmo Cineplex"), in which it held a 50% partnership interest. Loews' principal geographic markets included the metropolitan areas of New York, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Washington D.C. in the United States; Mexico City in Mexico; and Madrid in Spain.

Recent Developments

The Megabox Cineplex Sale

On December 28, 2005, Loews sold its 50% interest in Megabox to Finventures (UK) Limited and Mediaplex, Inc., its joint venture partner in Megabox, for proceeds of \$78.4 million and recorded a gain on sale of \$18.8 million included in equity income in long-term investments.

The Loews Transactions

On July 30, 2004, LCE Holdings, a company formed by investment funds affiliated with Loews' former sponsors, acquired 100% of the capital stock of Loews and, indirectly, Cinemex, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$1.5 billion. The purchase of Loews and Cinemex was financed with borrowings by Loews under a senior secured credit facility, the issuance of the 9.0% senior subordinated notes due 2014 and cash equity investments by Loews' former sponsors. Prior to the closing, Loews sold all of its Canadian and German film exhibition operations to its former investors, who indemnified Loews for certain potential liabilities in connection with those sales. We refer to these and other related transactions collectively as the "Loews Transactions."

Revenues

Loews generates revenues primarily from box office receipts, concession sales and other revenue sources, including screen advertising sales, promotional activities and theatre management fees. Attendance levels and changes in average admission and concession revenues per patron affect Loews' revenues. Attendance is primarily affected by the commercial appeal of the films released during the period reported and the level of marketing and promotion by film studios and distributors. Historically, the major film distributors released those films that they anticipated would be the most successful during the summer and holiday seasons. Consequently, Loews' revenue during the first and third quarters is typically lower. Average admissions per patron are affected by the mix of film types (i.e.,

each film's appeal to certain audiences, such as children, teens or young adults) and established ticket prices. Average concession revenues per patron are affected by concession product mix, concession prices and the mix of film types. Loews generates other revenues related to theatre operations from such sources as on-screen and in-lobby advertising and sponsorships, the leasing of its theatres for motion picture premieres, screenings, private parties and corporate events and from game machines and ATMs in some of its theatre lobbies.

Expenses

The largest expenses of operating Loews' theatres are film rental fees and theatre leasing expense. Other significant expenses include marketing and advertising, salaries and wages, concession product costs, insurance, utilities, maintenance and other occupancy related charges. Certain operating costs, such as film rental costs, salaries and wages and concession costs, vary directly with changes in revenues and attendance levels. Film rental fees are based on the related box office receipts at either mutually agreed-upon firm terms or estimates of the final settlement, depending upon its film licensing arrangement with a distributor for a particular film. Loews purchases concession supplies to replace units sold. Although theatre salaries and wages include a fixed cost component, these expenses vary in relation to revenues as theatre staffing levels are adjusted to handle fluctuations in attendance. Conversely, lease expenses are primarily a fixed cost at the theatre level, as Loews' theatre leases generally require a fixed monthly minimum rent payment. Many of Loews' theatre leases also include a percentage rent clause whereby the landlord is paid an additional amount of rent based upon revenues over a specified threshold. Certain of Loews' leases provide for percentage rent only.

General and administrative expenses are related primarily to costs associated with executive and corporate management and the oversight of Loews' business, and include functions such as film buying, marketing and promotions, operations and concession management, accounting and financial reporting, legal, treasury, internal audit, safety and security, construction and design, real estate development and administration, human resources and information systems. Loews' general and administrative costs also include payroll, occupancy costs related to its corporate office in New York City, professional fees (such as audit and legal fees) and travel and related costs. Loews' general and administrative staffing and associated costs are maintained at a level that Loews deems appropriate to manage and support the size and nature of its theatre portfolio and its business activities.

Discontinued Operations

In January 2004, Loews' management committed to a plan to sell Cineplex Odeon Corporation ("COC"), its wholly-owned subsidiary (comprising its Canadian operations, including its interest in the Cineplex Galaxy Limited Partnership), to Onex and OCM Cinema. This transaction closed on July 30, 2004. As a result of that decision, Loews has reported COC's results of operations for the one and seven months ended July 31, 2004 as discontinued operations. COC generated total revenue of \$159.7 million and income before taxes of \$12.1 million for the seven months ended July 31, 2004.

On July 30, 2004, as a condition to, and immediately prior to, the closing of the Loews Transactions, Loews sold 100% of its shares of capital stock of COC to affiliates of its former investors for a cash purchase price of \$205.9 million. Loews used the proceeds from this sale to repay debt outstanding under its old credit facilities. As this sale was a transaction among parties under common control, the excess of the proceeds received (\$205.9 million) over the book value of the assets sold (\$33.3 million) has been recorded as a capital contribution (\$172.6 million).

Results of Operations

All periods commencing on or after August 1, 2004 are referred to herein as a "Successor" period. The periods presented from January 1, 2004 through July 31, 2004 referred to herein as "Predecessor"

periods. As a result of the Loews Acquisition, we are required to separately present our operating results for the Predecessor and the Successor in the seven months ended July 31, 2004 and the five months ended December 31, 2004 under generally accepted accounting principles. In the following discussion, the results for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 are adjusted to reflect the pro forma effect of the Loews Acquisition as if it had occurred on January 1, 2004. The pro forma basis amounts for the twelve months ended December 31, 2004 are compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2005. Pro forma adjustments relate primarily to increased depreciation and amortization resulting from increases in fixed asset and intangible values; increased interest expense resulting from increases in corporate borrowings and corresponding loss on early extinguishment of debt; and the related tax impact. We believe this is the most meaningful and practical way to comment on our results of operations.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to the Pro Forma Year Ended December 31, 2004

Total operating revenues. Total operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$48.6 million, or 5.3%, to \$874.7 million from \$923.3 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004.

Specific factors affecting the major components of Loews' total operating revenues are discussed below.

Box office revenue. Box office revenue for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$41.4 million, or 6.6%, to \$581.0 million from \$622.4 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in box office revenue was due primarily to a decrease in attendance volume (\$73.8 million) during the period and a decrease in box office revenue from closed theatres (\$10.2 million). These decreases in box office revenue, which aggregated \$84.0 million, were partially offset by an increase in average revenue per patron (\$24.5 million) during the period, an increase in box office revenue from the operation of new theatres (\$15.3 million) and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$2.8 million). Attendance decreased approximately 10.9 million patrons, or 10.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to the same pro forma period in the prior year. For the year ended December 31, 2005, U.S. industry attendance decreased by approximately 8.7%. This decrease in attendance can be attributed to the strong performance of film shown during the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004, including *The Passion of the Christ*, *The Lord of the Rings: Return of the King*, *Shrek 2*, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and *The Day After Tomorrow*.

Concession revenue. Concession revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$6.9 million, or 2.7%, to \$244.6 million from \$251.5 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in concession revenue was due primarily to a decrease in attendance volume during the period (\$29.8 million) and a decrease in concession revenue from closed theatres (\$3.8 million). These decreases in concession revenue, which aggregated \$33.6 million, were offset by an increase in concession revenue per patron (\$16.8 million) during the period, an increase in concession revenue from the operation of new theatres (\$8.2 million) and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$1.7 million).

Other revenues. Other revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$0.3 million, or 0.6%, to \$49.1 million from \$49.4 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in other revenue was due primarily to decreases in advertising and promotional income, ATM usage, phone and Internet ticket sales (\$0.9 million), a decrease in attendance volume (\$0.7 million) during the period and a decrease in other revenue from closed theatres (\$0.4 million). These decreases in other revenue, which aggregated \$2.0 million, were

partially offset by an increase in other revenues from the operation of new theatres (\$0.7 million) and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$0.7 million).

Theatre operations and other expenses. Theatre operations and other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$20.0 million, or 3.0%, to \$649.3 million from \$669.3 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in theatre operations and other expenses was due primarily to decreases in operating costs associated with a decrease in attendance volume (\$41.3 million) during the period, a decrease in operating costs related to closed theatres (\$11.4 million) and a decrease in film rental percentage (\$1.3 million). These decreases in theatre operations and other expenses, which aggregated \$54.0 million, were offset by increases in operating costs related to the operation of new theatres (\$18.6 million), the additional film rental costs associated with ticket price increases (\$11.8 million) and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$3.0 million). Theatre operations and other expenses, as a percentage of total revenues, increased to 74.2% for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to 72.5% for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 due primarily to the aforementioned decrease in revenues without corresponding decrease in costs, primarily fixed costs.

Specific factors affecting the major components of theatre operations and other expenses are discussed below:

Film costs. Film costs decreased \$20.6 million, or 6.9% for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$279.3 million from \$299.9 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in film costs was due primarily to a decrease in attendance (\$35.5 million), a decrease in film costs associated with closed theatres (\$4.9 million) and a decrease in film rental percentage primarily related to film product mix (\$1.3 million). These decreases in film costs, which aggregated \$41.7 million, were partially offset by increases in film rental costs resulting from ticket price increases (\$11.8 million), increased film costs associated with the operation of new theatres (\$8.1 million) and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$1.2 million). Film costs, as a percentage of box office revenue, of 48.1% for the year ended December 31, 2005 were flat when compared to the same period in the prior year.

Rent expense. Rent expense increased \$1.4 million, or 1.2%, for the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$121.6 million from \$120.2 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This increase in rent expense is due primarily to leasing costs associated with new theatres, which were partially offset by a decrease in leasing costs associated with closed theatres.

Cost of concessions. Cost of concessions for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$0.7 million, or 1.8%, to \$36.6 million from \$37.3 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in cost of concessions was due primarily to a decrease in attendance volume (\$4.4 million) during the period and a decrease in the cost of concessions from closed theatres (\$0.5 million). These decreases in cost of concessions, which aggregated \$4.9 million, was partially offset by an increase in product costs and the timing of certain promotional programs (\$2.2 million), the incremental costs associated with the operation of new theatres (\$1.6 million) and an increase due to effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$0.4 million). Cost of concessions, as a percentage of concession revenues, of 15.0% for the year ended December 31, 2005 were flat when compared to the same period in the prior year.

General and administrative costs. General and administrative costs for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$10.5 million, or 16.3%, to \$53.8 million from \$64.3 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in general and administrative costs was due primarily to a decrease in professional and legal fees related to the evaluation of potential merger and

acquisition transactions which Loews incurred during the prior period (\$13.0 million) and a decrease in the management fee charged by Loews' current sponsors compared to the fee charged by Loews' former investors (\$0.6 million). This decrease in general and administrative expenses, which aggregated \$13.6 million, was partially offset by an increase in costs associated with its day-to-day home office operations (\$2.5 million) primarily due to inflation and an increase due to effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$0.6 million). General and administrative expenses, as a percentage of total revenues, decreased to 6.1% for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to 7.0% for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization costs for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased \$6.9 million, or 6.5%, to \$114.1 million from \$107.1 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 and includes a pro forma adjustment to depreciation and amortization of \$11.7 million. This increase in depreciation and amortization was due primarily to incremental depreciation resulting from investment in new depreciable assets related to new builds and an increase due to the effect of foreign currency exchange rates with respect to Loews' international operations (\$1.0 million).

(Gain)/loss on asset disposition. (Gain)/loss on asset disposition for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$3.1 million to a loss of \$0.8 million from a gain of \$2.3 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. The loss for the year ended December 31, 2005 was comprised of several theatre dispositions in the United States and Mexico. The gain for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 was primarily due to a large gain on the sale of one theatre property in the State of New York.

Income from operations. Loews' operating income for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$27.5 million, or 57.8%, to \$20.1 million from \$47.6 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This decrease in operating income was due to the aggregate effect of all the factors described above.

Interest expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased \$9.8 million, or 13.8%, to \$80.7 million from \$70.9 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 and includes a pro forma adjustment to interest expense of \$18.2 million. This increase in Loews' interest expense was due primarily to the increased level of debt outstanding as a result of the refinancing Loews undertook in order to effect the Loews Transactions and an overall increase in the average interest rate paid on its outstanding debt.

Equity (income)/loss in long-term investments. Loews' equity income in long-term investments increased by \$18.5 million to \$23.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 from \$4.7 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 primarily due to the gain realized on Loews' sale of its interest in Megabox on December 28, 2005.

Income tax expense. Income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 increased \$6.3 million to \$7.5 million from \$1.2 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 and includes a pro forma adjustment to income tax expense of \$8.4 million. The increase was driven by tax provisions on the dividend received from Megabox during 2005 and the gain on the sale of Loews' interest in Megabox. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2005 was approximately 20.2% as compared to approximately 6.5% for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. The change in the effective rate between the periods is primarily a result of the Megabox transaction and other permanent differences, offset by a valuation allowance against the U.S. deferred tax asset, since it was determined more likely than not that the deferred tax assets would not be realized.

Discontinued operations. Income from discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased \$7.4 million to \$0.0 million from \$7.4 million for the pro forma year ended

December 31, 2004. The decrease is attributable to the year ended December 2004 including seven months of the operating results of Loews' Canadian film exhibition business, which was sold to affiliates of its former investors.

Net Loss. Net loss increased \$32.6 million to a loss of \$45.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 from a loss of \$12.4 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. This increase in Loews' net loss was due to the aggregate effect of all the factors described above and the income from discontinued operations that had been included in the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004. Net loss, excluding discontinued operations, increased by \$25.2 million to a loss of \$45.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 as compared to a loss of \$19.8 million for the pro forma year ended December 31, 2004 due to the aggregate effect of the items noted above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Loews generates cash flows from its theatre operations. Loews' cash flows are generated primarily from the sale of admission tickets, concession sales and other revenue including advertising and promotional income. Generally, this provides Loews with positive working capital, which is consistent with the industry, since cash revenues are generally collected in advance of payment of Loews' operating expenses. Loews' operating revenue levels are directly related to the success and appeal of the film product produced and distributed by the studios.

Operating Cash Flows. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$67.4 million, \$38.1 million and \$75.2 million for year ended December 31, 2005, the five months ended December 31, 2004 and the seven months ended July 31, 2004, respectively. Cash provided by operating activities was a result of changes in Loews' operating activities and changes in its working capital related to the timing of payments to various vendors. Cash provided by operating activities for the seven months ended July 31, 2004 was a result of an increase in revenues from the operations of its theatres and changes in its working capital related to the timing of payments to various vendors. This increase was offset by increased operating costs related to the increase in revenues.

Investing Cash Flows. Net cash provided by investing activities, as reflected in Loews' statement of cash flows, was \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and was due primarily to the proceeds from the sale of Loews' interest in the Megabox joint venture (\$78.4 million) and the proceeds from the sale of assets (\$1.5 million). This source of cash was partially offset by capital expenditures related to expenditures for new builds, maintenance and upgrades to existing theatres and spending on management information systems and applications (\$67.3 million), Loews' purchase of an additional 49.99% interest in Magic Johnson Theatres Limited Partnership (\$3.7 million), payments made on pre-acquisition contingencies (\$1.9 million) and investments made in marketable equity securities (\$1.2 million).

Net cash used in investing activities, as reflected in Loews' statement of cash flows, was \$1,323.9 million for the five months ended December 31, 2004 and cash provided by investing activities was \$174.3 million for the seven months ended July 31, 2004. Cash used in investing activities for the five months ended December 31, 2004 was due primarily to payments made to Loews' former investors at the time of the Loews Transactions (\$1,305.9 million), capital expenditures primarily related to the construction of two theatre locations comprising 12 screens each in the United States and Mexico (\$17.2 million) and payments made as a result of the Loews Transactions (\$3.2 million). This use of cash was partially offset by the proceeds from the sale of assets, which included one theatre location with 14 screens (\$2.4 million). Cash provided by investing activities for the seven months ended July 31, 2004 was due primarily to the proceeds from the sale of COC (\$205.9 million) and the proceeds from the sale of assets, which included one theatre location with five screens (\$7.4 million). These sources of

cash were partially offset by capital expenditures related primarily to the construction of two theatre locations comprising 12 screens each in the United States and Mexico (\$36.6 million) and investment in/advances to partnerships (\$2.4 million).

Financing Cash Flows. Net cash provided by financing activities, as reflected in Loews' statement of cash flows, was \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 and was due primarily to the proceeds from the delay draw portion of the Cinemex term loan (\$10.0 million) and a capital contribution from LCE Holdings (\$1.1 million). These sources of cash were partially offset by prepayments of debt related to Loews' senior secured credit facility in the United States (\$8.0 million), the repayment of mortgages and capital leases (\$1.2 million) and debt issuance costs paid related to Loews' exchange offer of their 9.0% senior subordinated notes due 2014 (\$1.0 million).

Net cash provided by financing activities, as reflected in Loews' statement of cash flows, was \$1,187.1 million for the five months ended December 31, 2004 and net cash used in financing activities was \$218.0 million for the seven months ended July 31, 2004. Cash provided by financing activities for the five months ended December 31, 2004 was due primarily to the proceeds received from equity contributions from Loews' former sponsors (\$421.7 million) and the proceeds from Loews' senior secured credit facility (\$630.0 million), Loews' 9.0% senior subordinated notes due 2014 (\$315.0 million), the Cinemex term loan (\$90.0 million) and amounts drawn under its revolving credit facility (\$7.3 million). These sources of cash were partially offset by repayment of Loews' former term loan (\$92.3 million), Mexican credit facility (\$87.7 million) and priority secured credit agreement (\$28.7 million), payments on amounts previously drawn under its revolving credit facilities (\$7.3 million), scheduled payments of amounts due under its senior secured credit facility (\$1.6 million), the payment of Loews Transaction related expenses (\$17.4 million) and debt issuance costs (\$41.6 million). Cash used in financing activities for the seven months ended July 31, 2004 was due primarily to payments made on its former term loan (\$215.0 million) and priority secured credit agreement (\$2.4 million).

Capital Expenditures

Loews funds the cost of its capital expenditures through internally generated cash flows, cash on hand and financing activities. Loews' capital requirements have historically arisen principally in connection with acquisitions, construction of new theatres, adding new screens to existing theatres, upgrading its theatre facilities and general management information system upgrades. During the year ended December 31, 2005, the five months ended December 31, 2004 and the seven months ended July 31, 2004 Loews had \$67.3, \$17.2 million and \$36.6 million, respectively, in capital expenditures.

	Total Capital Expenditures		New Build Capital Expenditures		Maintenance and Upgrade Capital Expenditures
	(in millions)				
Year ended December 31, 2005	\$ 67.3	\$	35.2	\$	32.1
Pro forma year ended December 31, 2004	\$ 53.8	\$	42.1	\$	11.7
	106				

BUSINESS

We are one of the world's leading theatrical exhibition companies based on a number of characteristics, including total revenues. We were founded in 1920 and since that time have pioneered many of the industry's most important innovations, including the multiplex theatre format in the early 1960s and the North American megaplex theatre format in the mid-1990s. In addition, we have acquired some of the most respected companies in the theatrical exhibition industry, including Loews and General Cinema, and we have a demonstrated track record of successfully integrating those companies through timely theatre conversion, headcount reductions and consolidation of corporate operations. As of June 28, 2007, we owned, operated or held interests in 377 theatres with a total of 5,300 screens, approximately 87% of which were located in the United States and Canada. Our theatres are primarily located in large urban markets in which we have a strong market position relative to our competitors. We believe that we have one of the most modern and productive theatre circuits, as evidenced by our average screen per theatre count in the United States and Canada of 14.8 and our pro forma attendance per theatre of more than 655,000 patrons, both of which we believe to be substantially in excess of industry averages. For the fiscal year ended March 29, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had revenues of \$2.4 billion, Adjusted EBITDA of \$419.2 million, a loss from continuing operations of (\$93.3) million and, on a historical basis, we had net cash provided by operating activities of \$417.9 million. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had revenues of \$2.4 billion, Adjusted EBITDA of \$425.6 million, a loss from continuing operations of (\$60.3) million and, on a historical basis, we had net cash provided by operating activities of \$394.7 million. See "Summary Unaudited Pro Forma Financial and Operating Data."

In the United States and Canada, as of June 28, 2007, we operated 311 theatres with 4,597 screens in 30 states, the District of Columbia and 2 Canadian provinces. We have a significant presence in most major urban DMA's. Our U.S. and Canada theatre circuit represented 92.5% of our revenues for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 on a pro forma basis.

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The following table provides detail with respect to the geographic location of our U.S. and Canada theatre circuit as of June 28, 2007:

United States and Canada	Theatres(1)	Screens(1)
California	38	597
Texas	23	450
Florida	25	412
New Jersey	24	306
New York	27	279
Illinois	18	271
Michigan	13	214
Arizona	9	183
Georgia	11	177
Pennsylvania	14	158
Washington	15	149
Maryland	13	136
Ohio	9	133
Virginia	9	131
Massachusetts	10	129
Missouri	8	117
Minnesota	5	78
Louisiana	5	68
Colorado	3	62
North Carolina	3	60
Oklahoma	3	60
Kansas	2	49
Indiana	3	40
Connecticut	2	36
South Carolina	3	28
District of Columbia	4	27
Nebraska	1	24
Kentucky	1	20
Wisconsin	1	18
Arkansas	1	16
Utah	1	9
Total United States	304	4,437
Canada	7	160
Total United States and Canada	311	4,597

(1) Included in the above table are five theatres and 64 screens that we manage or in which we have a partial interest.

As of June 28, 2007, our international circuit of 66 theatres with 703 screens consisted principally of wholly-owned theatres in Mexico. In Mexico, we owned and operated 44 theatres with 488 screens primarily located in the Mexico City Metropolitan Area, or MCMA, through Grupo Cinemex, S.A. de C.V. and its subsidiaries (Cinemex). We believe that we have the number one market share in the MCMA with an estimated 49% of MCMA attendance through December 31, 2006. We also had three wholly-owned theatres and 42 screens in Europe. Our wholly-owned international circuit represented 7.5% of our revenues for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007 on a pro forma basis.

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The following table provides detail with respect to the geographic location of our international theatre circuit as of June 28, 2007:

International	Theatres(1)	Screens(1)
Mexico	44	488
China (Hong Kong)(2)	2	13
France	1	14
United Kingdom	2	28
Hoyts General Cinema South America (sold July 2007)	17	160
Total International	66	703

(1) Included in the above table are 19 theatres and 173 screens that we manage or in which we have a partial interest.

(2) Although we sold our only theatre in Hong Kong on January 5, 2006, we maintain a partial interest represented by a license agreement with purchaser for continued use of our trademark.

We have improved the quality of our theatre circuit by adding new screens through new builds (including expansions) and acquisitions and by disposing of older screens through closures and sales. As of June 28, 2007, 3,338, or approximately 73%, of our screens in the United States and Canada were located in megaplex theatres. The average number of screens per theatre in the United States and Canada as of June 28, 2007 was 14.8 for the combined company, which was well above the industry average of 6.8, according to NATO, and indicative of the extent to which we have upgraded our theatre circuit.

The following table sets forth historical and pro forma information of AMC Entertainment and Loews, on a combined basis, concerning new builds (including expansions), acquisitions and dispositions (including the Loews Dispositions and our Portugal and Spain dispositions) and end of period theatres and screens through June 28, 2007:

Fiscal Year	New Builds		Acquisitions		Closures/Dispositions		Total Theatres(1)	
	Number of Theatres	Number of Screens	Number of Theatres	Number of Screens	Number of Theatres	Number of Screens	Number of Theatres	Number of Screens
1996	9	177			42	180	371	2,569
1997	20	368			30	133	361	2,804
1998	28	674			33	151	356	3,327
1999	33	547	314	1,736	73	278	630	5,332
2000	33	650			96	490	567	5,492
2001	16	262			144	837	439	4,917
2002	15	255	5	68	54	338	405	4,902
2003	7	123	109	1,155	106	829	415	5,351
2004	9	133	3	48	27	190	400	5,342
2005	7	89			16	102	391	5,329
2006	14	197			30	264	375	5,262
2007	8	122			28	307	355	5,077
2008(2)	3	46			5	60	353	5,063
	202	3,643	431	3,007	684	4,159		

(1)

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Excludes 24 theatres and 237 screens that we manage or in which we have a partial interest.

(2)

Through June 28, 2007.

Our Competitive Strengths

There are several principal characteristics of our business that we believe make us a particularly effective competitor in our industry and position us well for future growth. These include:

our leading scale and major market position;

our modern, highly productive theatre circuit;

our strong cash flow generation; and

our proven management team.

Leading Scale and Market Position. We are one of the world's leading theatrical exhibition companies and enjoy geographic market diversification and leadership in major markets worldwide. We believe the breadth of our operations allows us to achieve economies of scale, providing us with competitive advantages in real estate negotiations, theatre-level operations, purchasing, theatre support and general and administrative activities. We also believe our size and scale positions us to benefit from positive industry attendance trends and revenue generating opportunities.

Our theatres are generally located in large, urban markets. Traditionally, the population densities, affluence and ethnic and cultural diversity of top DMA's generate higher levels of box office revenues per capita and greater opportunity for a broader array of film genres, all of which we believe position our circuit to benefit from the potential growth in these markets. We also believe our major-market presence makes our theatres incrementally more important to studios who rely on our markets for a disproportionate share of box office receipts. As of June 28, 2007, we operated in all but two of the Top 25 DMA's, and had the number one or two market share in 22 of the top 25 DMA's, including the number one market share in New York City, Chicago, Dallas and Washington, D.C. We also operated 23 of the top 50 theatres in the United States and Canada in terms of box office revenues as measured by Rentrak. Our theatres are usually located near or within developments that include retail stores, restaurants and other activities that complement the movie-going experience.

Modern, Highly Productive Theatre Circuit. We are an industry leader in the development and operation of megaplex theatres, typically defined as a theatre having 14 or more screens and offering amenities to enhance the movie-going experience, such as stadium seating providing unobstructed viewing, digital sound and enhanced seat design. From April 1995 through June 28, 2007, AMC Entertainment and Loews built 202 theatres with 3,643 new screens, acquired 431 theatres with 3,007 screens and disposed of 684 theatres with 4,159 screens. Of the total new build screens, 2,933 were added during the 1995 through 2002 period as we led the industry in modernizing our circuit through development of megaplex theatres. As of June 28, 2007, 3,338, or approximately 73%, of our screens in the United States and Canada were located in megaplex theatres and the average number of screens per theatre was 14.8 for the combined company as of June 28, 2007, more than twice the industry average of 6.8, according to NATO.

We believe our megaplex theatres provide a more enjoyable experience for our patrons, in that they offer a wider selection of films and showtimes and generally are equipped with a variety of other amenities. Accordingly, we believe our high proportion of megaplex theatres provide us with better asset utilization and enhanced revenue opportunities. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, we had the number one market share in New York City, Chicago, Dallas and Washington, D.C. among others, and we operated 23 of the top 50 theatres in the United States and Canada in terms of box office revenue as measured by Rentrak. Our next closest competitor operated nine of the top 50 theatres. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, our theatre circuit in the United States and Canada produced box office revenues per screen at rates approximately 26% higher than our closest peer competitor and 47% higher than the industry average, as measured by Rentrak. On average, our

theatres do more business and serve more customers, which positions us to benefit from our highly profitable concessions operations and growth in other ancillary sources of revenue.

Strong Cash Flow Generation. The combination of our major market focus and highly productive theatre circuit allows us to generate significant cash flow. For the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007, our net cash provided by operating activities totaled \$394.7 million. In future years, we expect to generate enough cash flow to maintain existing facilities, consistent with our high standards of quality, invest in our business when we find attractive opportunities to build or acquire theatres, service our debt, and pay dividends to our stockholders.

Proven Management Team. Our executive management team has an average of approximately 23 years of experience in the theatrical exhibition industry. Our leadership team has guided our company through a number of economic and industry cycles, and has successfully integrated a number of important acquisitions while achieving immediate cost savings.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is driven by three primary elements:

growing our core and ancillary revenues by enhancing and extending our business and brands;

maximizing operating efficiencies by focusing on the fundamentals of our business; and

optimizing our theatre portfolio through selective new builds, acquisitions and the disposition of underperforming theatres.

Growing Core and Ancillary Revenues. We believe we have opportunities to increase our core and ancillary revenues through strategic marketing initiatives, new product offerings and other enhancements to our business. Since fiscal 2001 through June 28, 2007, theatre revenues per patron for AMC Entertainment have increased by a 4.8% compound annual growth rate, or CAGR, which resulted in a per patron increase of more than \$2.71 over this period.

Over the years we have implemented a number of key programs and initiatives designed to grow our core and ancillary revenues. For example:

In 2006, we implemented specific marketing initiatives targeted at increasing attendance. In addition, we have introduced value oriented pricing and product combinations as part of our concession offerings, increasing both concession spending per patron and our profitability;

Our MovieWatcher frequent moviegoer loyalty program has approximately 1.6 million active members, which we believe to be among the largest of its kind in the industry;

We introduced the AMC Entertainment Card in October 2002, the first stored-value gift card sold circuit-wide in the industry. We currently sell the card through several marketing alliances at approximately 50,000 retail outlets throughout the United States and Canada;

We were a founding member and currently own approximately 18.6% of National CineMedia, LLC, a cinema screen advertising venture representing approximately 14,000 North American theatre screens (of which approximately 12,000 are equipped with digital projection capabilities) that reaches over 550 million movie guests annually; and

We were a founding partner and currently own approximately 27% of MovieTickets.com, an Internet ticketing venture representing over 10,000 screens.

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In February 2007, we formed a joint venture known as Digital Cinema Implementation Partners LLC ("DCIP") with Cinemark and Regal, to facilitate the financing and deployment of digital cinema in our theatres and enter into agreements with digital cinema equipment vendors and major

motion picture studios for the implementation of digital cinema. Each of AMC Entertainment, Cinemark and Regal has an equal ownership interest in DCIP. Travis Reid, one of our directors and the former president and chief executive officer of Loews, is the chief executive officer of DCIP. DCIP has engaged J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. to assist with the review of a business plan for digital cinema and with identifying and evaluating potential financing and capital structure alternatives.

DCIP is negotiating terms with various digital cinema equipment manufacturers, potential financing sources and major motion picture studios. While the parties are still in the process of negotiating definitive agreements, the following points outline the expected framework for digital cinema deployment:

Member exhibitors of DCIP will select digital cinema equipment from a group of vendors approved by DCIP for installation in their theatres;

Financing sources will provide a per-auditorium equipment allowance designed to cover substantially all of the costs to replace 35 millimeter equipment in existing theatres and part of the cost to install digital cinema equipment in new auditoriums; and

Motion picture studios will pay virtual print fees ("VPFs") to the financing sources for each film exhibited digitally to amortize the financing costs as their member exhibitors play digital cinema prints over a 10 year period.

We believe that definitive agreements are likely to be executed, and installation of digital cinema systems in our new build theatres will begin, during the fourth quarter of calendar year 2007. If, for any reason, DCIP is not successful in completing the financing and VPF negotiations and definitive documents prior to the end of calendar year 2007, we intend to pay directly for the digital systems being installed in our new build theatres scheduled to open during December 2007, and to seek reimbursement from DCIP for such systems once negotiations and definitive documents have been completed. We expect that replacement of 35 millimeter equipment in existing theatres will begin in the first quarter of calendar year 2008 and take approximately two years to complete.

Digital cinema systems enhance operational and programming efficiencies within our theatres, improve overall presentation quality and substantially increase the programming options that are available to us, including 3D and alternative content. Given our concentration in major DMA's and the overall diversity of our patron base, we believe that these additional programming enhancements will be particularly appealing to our patrons and represent a significant opportunity to increase core and ancillary revenues.

As described above, the costs of implementing digital cinema in our theatres will be substantially funded by DCIP. We expect that with respect to our existing theatres, allowances from DCIP of \$70,000 per screen will cover substantially all of the costs of installing digital cinema systems, and with respect to our new-build theatres, allowances from DCIP will cover \$30,000 to \$45,000 of such costs per screen. We will bear maintenance costs with respect to digital cinema systems in our theatres in amounts similar to what we currently spend on our conventional projectors and any incremental installation costs relating to 3D or alternative-content capability.

Our ability to implement digital cinema systems in accordance with our plans will depend on the availability of digital cinema equipment from third-party vendors, which we believe will be sufficient for our needs, and on ongoing negotiation of definitive agreements by DCIP for financing, payment of VPFs by studios and equipment use agreements with participating exhibitors.

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Maximizing Operating Efficiencies. A fundamental focus of our business is managing our costs and expenses and improving our margins. Since fiscal 2001, we have implemented initiatives which have resulted in the following:

Our cost of operations has declined as a percentage of total revenues from 67.4% in fiscal 2001 to 63.6% for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007;

Our general and administrative expense, excluding stock compensation, for AMC Entertainment has declined as a percentage of total revenue from 2.7% in fiscal 2001 to 1.8% during the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007; and

Our Segment Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ margins have increased from 14.5% in fiscal 2001 to 18.6% for the 52 weeks ended June 28, 2007.

(1)

See note 13 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements and note 17 to our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for a discussion of Segment Adjusted EBITDA including a reconciliation to operating earnings (loss). We have computed Segment Adjusted EBITDA margins by dividing Segment Adjusted EBITDA by total revenues. Segment Adjusted EBITDA is disclosed in our audited financial statements as it is a primary measure used by us to evaluate the performance of our segments and to allocate resources.

Optimizing Our Theatre Portfolio. Our highly productive theatre circuit is a function of our new build, theatre disposition and acquisition strategies. Because we are a recognized leader in the development and operation of megaplex theatres and because we have significant financial resources, we believe that we will continue to have a strong pipeline of attractive new build opportunities. We intend to selectively pursue such opportunities where the characteristics of the location and the overall market meet our strategic and financial return criteria. As of June 28, 2007, we had 6 theatres in the United States and Canada with a total of 90 screens under construction and scheduled to open in fiscal 2008.

We believe that a major factor that further differentiates us from our competitors and has contributed to our overall theatre portfolio quality has been our proactive efforts to close or dispose of older, underperforming theatres. Since fiscal 1995, our last fiscal year before the first North American megaplex theatre opened, we have closed or disposed of 4,159 screens on a combined basis, 1,769 of which were owned by AMC Entertainment at the time of disposal and 2,390 of which were owned by Loews. We have identified 39 theatres with 325 screens that we may close over the next one to three years due to the expiration of leases or early lease terminations. In order to maintain a modern, high quality theatre circuit, we will continue to evaluate our theatre portfolio and, where appropriate, dispose of theatres through closures, lease terminations, lease buyouts, sales or subleases. In all, we estimate that after giving effect to anticipated new builds and theatre closures, we will have replaced older, underperforming theatres representing between 365 and 405 total screens with new builds representing between 370 and 410 total screens from fiscal 2008 through 2010. Actual numbers of closures and new builds from fiscal 2008 through 2010 may differ materially from our estimates.

The theatrical exhibition business has been consolidating, with the top four exhibitors accounting for approximately 53% of box office revenues in 2006 compared to 29% in 1995. We have played a key role in this consolidation process. Our acquisition of Loews on January 26, 2006 combined two leading theatrical exhibition companies, each with a long history of operating in the industry, and increased the number of screens we operated by 47%. As of June 28, 2007, we owned, operated or held interests in a geographically diverse theatre circuit consisting of 377 theatres and 5,300 screens.

Film Licensing

We predominantly license "first-run" motion pictures from distributors owned by major film production companies and from independent distributors. We license films on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. We obtain these licenses based on several factors, including number of seats and screens available for a particular picture, revenue potential and the location and condition of our theatres. We pay rental fees on a negotiated basis.

During the period from 1990 to 2006, the annual number of first-run motion pictures released by distributors in the United States ranged from a low of 370 in 1995 to a high of 599 in 2006, according to the Motion Picture Association 2006 MPA Market Statistics.

North American film distributors typically establish geographic film licensing zones and generally allocate available film to one theatre within that zone. Film zones generally encompass a radius of three to five miles in metropolitan and suburban markets, depending primarily upon population density. In film zones where we are the sole exhibitor, we obtain film licenses by selecting a film from among those offered and negotiating directly with the distributor. As of March 29, 2007, on a pro forma basis, approximately 88% of our screens in the United States were located in film licensing zones where we are the sole exhibitor.

Licenses that we enter into typically state that rental fees are based on either aggregate terms established prior to the opening of the picture or on a mutually agreed settlement upon the conclusion of the picture run. Under an aggregate terms formula, we pay the distributor a specified percentage of box office receipts. The settlement process allows for negotiation based upon how a film actually performs.

There are several distributors which provide a substantial portion of quality first-run motion pictures to the exhibition industry. These include Buena Vista Pictures (Disney), Paramount Pictures, Universal Pictures, Warner Bros. Distribution, New Line Cinema, SONY Pictures Releasing, Lions Gate Films, Focus, Twentieth Century Fox, Weinstein Company and MGM. Films licensed from these distributors accounted for approximately 95% of our U.S. and Canadian admissions revenues during fiscal 2007. Our revenues attributable to individual distributors may vary significantly from year to year depending upon the commercial success of each distributor's motion pictures in any given year. In fiscal 2007, no single distributor accounted for more than 7% of the motion pictures that we licensed or for more than 20% of our box office admissions.

Concessions

Concessions sales are our second largest source of revenue after box office admissions. Concessions items include popcorn, soft drinks, candy, hot dogs and other products. Different varieties of candy and soft drinks are offered at our theatres based on preferences in that particular geographic region. We have also implemented "combo-meals" for patrons which offer a pre-selected assortment of concessions products and offer co-branded and private label products that are unique to us.

Our strategy emphasizes prominent and appealing concessions counters designed for rapid service and efficiency. We design our megaplex theatres to have more concessions capacity to make it easier to serve larger numbers of customers. Strategic placement of large concessions stands within theatres heightens their visibility, aids in reducing the length of lines, allows flexibility to introduce new concepts and improves traffic flow around the concessions stands.

We negotiate prices for our concessions products and supplies directly with concessions vendors on a national or regional basis to obtain high volume discounts or bulk rates and marketing incentives.

Theatre Management and Support

We use a centralized structure for policy development, strategic planning, asset management, marketing, human resources, finance, accounting and information systems. These systems are managed at our corporate office located in Kansas City, Missouri.

We staff our theatres with personnel capable of making day-to-day operating decisions. A portion of management's compensation at each theatre is linked to the operating results of that theatre. All theatre level personnel complete formal training programs to maximize both customer service and the efficiency of our operations. Theatre managers receive market-based training within their first 18 months with us which focuses on operations administration, marketing and information systems interpretation.

Theatre staffing varies depending on the size and configuration of the theatre and levels of attendance. For example, a typical 10-screen movie theatre may have four managers with 50 associates while a megaplex theatre may have eight managers and 125 associates. We are committed to developing the strongest possible management teams and seek college graduates for career management positions.

Properties

The following table sets forth the general character and ownership classification of our theatre circuit, excluding unconsolidated joint ventures, as of June 28, 2007:

Property Holding Classification	Theatres	Screens
Owned	12	121
Leased pursuant to ground leases	8	93
Leased pursuant to building leases	290	4,373
Build to suit and ground leases (Cinemex)	43	476
Total	353	5,063

Our theatre leases generally have initial terms ranging from 15 to 20 years, with options to extend the lease for up to 20 additional years. The leases typically require escalating minimum annual rent payments and additional rent payments based on a percentage of the leased theatre's revenue above a base amount and require us to pay for property taxes, maintenance, insurance and certain other property-related expenses. In some instances our escalating minimum annual rent payments are contingent upon increases in the consumer price index. In some cases, our rights as tenant are subject and subordinate to the mortgage loans of lenders to our lessors, so that if a mortgage were to be foreclosed, we could lose our lease. Historically, this has never occurred.

We lease our corporate headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri.

The majority of the concessions, projection, seating and other equipment required for each of our theatres is owned.

Employees

As of June 28, 2007, we employed approximately 1,200 full-time and 21,700 part-time employees. Fewer than 1.0% of our part-time employees were minors who were paid the minimum wage.

Approximately 1.7% of our U.S. employees, consisting primarily of motion picture projectionists, are represented by a union, the International Alliance of Theatrical Stagehand Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators (and affiliated local unions). We believe that our relationship with this union is satisfactory. Approximately 80% of our Cinemex employees are represented by unions. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Theatrical Exhibition Industry and Competition

Theatrical exhibition is the primary initial distribution channel for new motion picture releases and we believe that the theatrical success of a motion picture is often the most important factor in establishing its value in the other parts of the product life cycle (DVD, cable television and other ancillary markets).

Theatrical exhibition has demonstrated long-term steady growth. U.S. and Canadian box office revenues increased by a 4.7% CAGR over the last 20 years, driven by increases in both ticket prices and attendance. Ticket prices have grown steadily over the past 20 years, growing at a 2.9% CAGR. In calendar 2006, industry box office revenues were \$9.5 billion, an increase of 5.5%, compared to a decrease of 5.7% in calendar year 2005 and through August 30, 2007, box office revenues increased 8.0% over the same period in the prior year, driven by an estimated 2% increase in average ticket prices and a 6% increase in attendance.

The following table represents information about the exhibition industry obtained from NATO.

Calendar Year	Box Office Revenues	Attendance	Average Ticket Price	Number of Theatres	Indoor Screens	Screens Per Theatre
	(in millions)	(in millions)				
2006	\$ 9,488	1,449	\$ 6.55	5,543	37,776	6.8
2005	8,991	1,403	6.41	5,713	37,092	6.5
2004	9,539	1,536	6.21	5,629	36,012	6.4
2003	9,488	1,574	6.03	5,700	35,361	6.2
2002	9,520	1,639	5.80	5,712	35,170	6.2
2001	8,413	1,487	5.65	5,813	34,490	5.9
2000	7,661	1,421	5.39	6,550	35,567	5.4
1999	7,448	1,465	5.06	7,031	36,448	5.2
1998	6,949	1,481	4.69	6,894	33,418	4.8
1997	6,365	1,388	4.59	6,903	31,050	4.5
1996	5,911	1,339	4.42	7,215	28,905	4.0
1995	5,493	1,263	4.35	7,151	26,995	3.8

There are approximately 570 companies competing in the North American theatrical exhibition industry, approximately 360 of which operate four or more screens. Industry participants vary substantially in size, from small independent operators to large international chains. Based on information obtained from the NATO 2006-07 Encyclopedia of Exhibition, we believe that the ten largest exhibitors (in terms of number of screens) operated approximately 61% of the indoor screens in 2006. This statistic is up from 34% in 1999 and is evidence that the theatrical exhibition business in the United States and Canada has been consolidating. During the period from 1995, when we first introduced the North American megaplex theatre, to 1999, U.S. and Canada screen count grew at an 8% CAGR from 27,000 to approximately 36,500. Since then, screen counts have grown at a more moderate pace, resulting in a total screen count of 37,776 at the end of 2006. Based on information from NATO, average screens per theatre have increased from 3.8 in 1995 to 6.8 in 2006, which we believe is indicative of the industry's development of megaplex theatres.

Our theatres are subject to varying degrees of competition in the geographic areas in which they operate. Competition is often intense with respect to attracting patrons, licensing motion pictures and finding new theatre sites. Where real estate is readily available, there are few barriers preventing another company from opening a theatre near one of our theatres, which may adversely effect operations at our theatre.

The theatrical exhibition industry faces competition from other forms of out-of-home entertainment, such as concerts, amusement parks and sporting events, and from other distribution

channels for filmed entertainment, such as cable television, pay per view and home video systems, as well as from all other forms of entertainment.

We believe the theatrical exhibition industry is and will continue to be attractive for a number of key reasons, including:

A Highly Popular Consumer Experience. Going to the movies is one of the most popular out-of-home entertainment experiences in the United States. We believe the popularity of moviegoing is driven by a number of factors, including the widespread availability of movie theatres and the affordability of tickets relative to other recreational activities. The estimated average price of a movie ticket was \$6.55 in 2006, considerably less than other forms of out-of-home entertainment such as concerts and sporting events.

Long History of Steady Growth. Box office revenues in the United States and Canada have increased at a 4.7% CAGR over the last 20 years, driven by increases in both ticket prices and attendance. This timeframe has included periods of downturn in both the economy in general and the theatrical exhibition industry in particular.

Importance to Studios. We believe that the theatrical success of a motion picture is often the key determinant in establishing its value in the other parts of the product life cycle, such as DVD, cable television, merchandising and other ancillary markets. As a result, we believe motion picture studios will continue to work cooperatively with theatrical exhibitors to ensure the continued value of the theatrical window.

Exhibition Industry has Consolidated and Rationalized. After a period of over-expansion in the late-1990's, the exhibition industry has experienced significant consolidation and circuit rationalization. The top four exhibitors now account for 53% of box office revenues compared to 29% in 1995. Under this new industry model, screen count growth (as an annual percentage) has been in the low-single digits compared to significantly greater growth in the late-1990's. We have played a key role in this consolidation process: our acquisition of Loews on January 26, 2006 combined two leading theatrical exhibition companies, each with a long history of operating in the industry, and increased the number of screens we operated by 47%.

Significant Ongoing Investment in Motion Pictures. The number of films released in the United States has increased in each of the past five years. Since 2005, this reflects, among other things, a significant investment in the movie business from non-traditional sources. A number of recent motion picture financings have attracted significant participation from large financial institutions looking to diversify their portfolios. We believe the impact of this investment will be the further increase in the number of movies produced each year.

In 2006, theatrical exhibition experienced a marked improvement over 2005, with box office revenues increasing 5.5%, compared to a decrease of more than 5.7% in 2005. We believe this recovery was driven by several factors, the most critical of which was the improved quality of the 2006 film slate (as measured by critical reception) compared to 2005. In 2006, the industry experienced significant contributions not only from films such as *Pirates of the Caribbean: Deadman's Chest* and *Cars*, but also from a number of successful and critically acclaimed films such as *Borat*, *The Devil Wears Prada* and *The Break-Up*. Through August 30, 2007, box office revenues were up 8.0% over the same period in 2006, driven by a number of films including *Spider-Man 3*, *Shrek the Third* and *Transformers*. A number of highly anticipated films are expected to debut during the remainder of 2007 and 2008, including installments of popular movie franchises such as *National Treasure*, *The Chronicles of Narnia*, *Indiana Jones* and *Harry Potter*.

Regulatory Environment

The distribution of motion pictures is, in large part, regulated by federal and state antitrust laws and has been the subject of numerous antitrust cases. The consent decrees resulting from one of those cases, to which we were not a party, have a material impact on the industry and us. Those consent decrees bind certain major motion picture distributors and require the motion pictures of such distributors to be offered and licensed to exhibitors, including us, on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. Consequently, we cannot assure ourselves of a supply of motion pictures by entering into long-term arrangements with major distributors, but must compete for our licenses on a film-by-film and theatre-by-theatre basis. We understand that the Department of Justice is presently evaluating its enforcement policy with respect to those consent decrees.

Our theatres must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (the "ADA"). Compliance with the ADA requires that public accommodations "reasonably accommodate" individuals with disabilities and that new construction or alterations made to "commercial facilities" conform to accessibility guidelines unless "structurally impracticable" for new construction or technically infeasible for alterations. Non-compliance with the ADA could result in the imposition of injunctive relief, fines, awards of damages to private litigants or additional capital expenditures to remedy such noncompliance. Although we believe that our theatres are in substantial compliance with the ADA, in January 1999, the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice filed suit against us alleging that certain of our theatres with stadium-style seating violate the ADA. In separate rulings in 2002 and 2003 the court ruled against us in the "line of sight" and the "non-line of sight" aspects of this case. In 2003, the court entered a consent order and final judgment about the non-line of sight aspects of this case. On January 10, 2006, a federal judge in the United States District Court for the Central District of California ruled in favor of the Department of Justice with respect to a remedy in the line of sight aspects of this case. We have appealed this portion of the court's order. See " Legal Proceedings."

As an employer covered by the ADA, we must make reasonable accommodations to the limitations of employees and qualified applicants with disabilities, provided that such reasonable accommodations do not pose an undue hardship on the operation of our business. In addition, many of our employees are covered by various government employment regulations, including minimum wage, overtime and working conditions regulations.

Our operations also are subject to federal, state and local laws regulating such matters as construction, renovation and operation of theatres as well as wages and working conditions, citizenship, health and sanitation requirements and licensing. We believe our theatres are in material compliance with such requirements.

We also own and operate theatres and other properties which may be subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to environmental protection. Certain of these laws and regulations may impose joint and several liability on certain statutory classes of persons for the costs of investigation or remediation of contamination, regardless of fault or the legality of original disposal. We believe our theatres are in material compliance with such requirements.

Seasonality

Our revenues are dependent upon the timing of motion picture releases by distributors. The most marketable motion pictures are usually released during the summer and the year-end holiday seasons. Therefore, our business can be seasonal, with higher attendance and revenues generally occurring during the summer months and holiday seasons. Our results of operations may vary significantly from quarter to quarter.

Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, we are party to various legal actions. Except as described below, management believes that the potential exposure, if any, from such matters would not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

United States of America v. AMC Entertainment Inc. and American Multi Cinema, Inc. (No. 99 01034 FMC (SHx), filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California). On January 29, 1999, the Department of Justice (the "Department") filed suit alleging that AMC Entertainment's stadium style theatres violate the ADA and related regulations. The Department alleged that AMC Entertainment had failed to provide persons in wheelchairs seating arrangements with lines of sight comparable to the general public. The Department alleged various non-line of sight violations as well. The Department sought declaratory and injunctive relief regarding existing and future theatres with stadium style seating, compensatory damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000 and a civil penalty of \$110,000.

On November 20, 2002 the trial court entered summary judgment in favor of the Justice Department on the line of sight aspects of this case and on January 10, 2006, the trial court ruled in favor of the Department regarding the appropriate remedy. In its decision, the court issued a comprehensive order regarding line of sight and other related remedies. AMC Entertainment estimates that the cost of the betterments related to the remedies for line of sight violations of the ADA will be \$21 million, which is expected to be incurred over a 4-5 year term. Through June 28, 2007, AMC Entertainment has not incurred any of these costs. Additionally, the order calls for payments of \$300,000 to the United States and individual complainants. As a result of the January 10, 2006 order, AMC Entertainment estimates the range of the loss to be between \$349,000 and \$444,000. Accordingly, AMC Entertainment has recorded the related liability of approximately \$349,000. AMC Entertainment has appealed the court's order to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and anticipates a decision in the next six months.

On January 21, 2003, the trial court entered summary judgment in favor of the Department on the non-line of sight aspects of the case, which involve such matters as parking areas, signage, ramps, location of toilets, counter heights, ramp slopes, companion seating and the location and size of handrails. On December 5, 2003, the trial court entered a consent order and final existing judgment on non-line of sight issues under which AMC Entertainment agreed to remedy certain violations at its stadium-style theatres and at certain theatres it may open in the future. Currently AMC Entertainment estimates that these betterments will be required at approximately 140 stadium-style theatres. AMC estimates that the total cost of these betterments will be \$47.5 million, which is expected to be incurred over the remaining term of the consent order of eighteen months or as extended by agreement between the parties. Through June 28, 2007 AMC Entertainment has incurred approximately \$14.4 million of these costs. The estimate is based on actual costs incurred on remediation work completed to date. The actual costs of betterments may vary based on the results of surveys of the remaining theatres.

Michael Bateman v. American Multi-Cinema, Inc. (No. CV07-00171). In January 2007, a class action complaint was filed against us in the Central District of the United States District Court of California alleging violations of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act ("FACTA"). FACTA provides in part that neither expiration dates nor more than the last 5 numbers of a credit or debit card may be printed on electronic receipts given to customers. FACTA imposes significant penalties upon violators where the violation is deemed to have been willful. Otherwise damages are limited to actual losses incurred by the card holder. Plaintiff is seeking an order certifying the case as a class action as well as statutory and punitive damages. We believe the allegations are without merit.

We are a party to various other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on us.

MANAGEMENT

Our business and affairs are managed by our board of directors currently consisting of nine members. Peter C. Brown, our chief executive officer, is a director of Parent.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our directors, executive officers and key employees as of October 24, 2007:

Name	Age	Position(s) Held
Peter C. Brown	49	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.); President (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
Michael R. Hannon	47	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Stephen P. Murray	45	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Stan Parker	31	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Aaron J. Stone	34	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
John Connaughton	42	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Michael Connelly	55	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Benjamin Coughlin	35	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Travis Reid	53	Director (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Kenneth M. Reiss	64	Director-elect (Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment)
Craig R. Ramsey	56	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.); Director (American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
John D. McDonald	50	Executive Vice President, U.S. and Canada Operations (American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
Kevin M. Connor	44	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
Mark A. McDonald	49	Executive Vice President, International Operations (AMC Entertainment International, Inc.)
Chris A. Cox	41	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
Terry W. Crawford	50	Vice President and Treasurer (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)
Michael W. Zwonitzer	43	Vice President Finance (Parent, Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)

All our current executive officers hold their offices at the pleasure of our board of directors, subject to rights under their respective employment agreements. There are no family relationships between or among any directors and executive officers, except that Messrs. John D. McDonald and Mark A. McDonald are brothers.

Mr. Peter C. Brown has served as a Director of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc., a subsidiary of AMC Entertainment, since November 1992, as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment since July 1999 and as President of AMC Entertainment since January 1997. Mr. Brown has served as a Director, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Parent and Holdings since June 2007 and December 2004, respectively. Mr. Brown served as Co-Chairman of the Board of AMC Entertainment from May 1998 through July 1999 and as Executive Vice President of AMC Entertainment from August 1994 to January 1997. Mr. Brown has served as a Director, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of Holdings since December 2004 and President of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since March 2007. Mr. Brown is also Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and a director of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. Mr. Brown serves as a Director of Embarq Corporation, Midway Games, Inc.,

National CineMedia, Inc. and MovieTickets.com. Mr. Brown is also a member of the executive committee and Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Theatre Owners. Mr. Brown is a graduate of the University of Kansas.

Mr. Michael R. Hannon has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since December 2004. Mr. Hannon serves as Managing Director in the New York office of CCMP Capital Advisors, LLC, a private equity firm formed in August 2006 by the former buyout/growth equity investment team of J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC, a private equity division of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Mr. Hannon joined J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC in 1988 and has focused on making investments in the media and telecommunications and the financial services sectors. Mr. Hannon has been responsible for numerous investments in broadcasting, publishing, cable, outdoor, and both wireless and wireline communications. Mr. Hannon also serves on the board of directors of Ascend Media, Hanley Wood and Olympus Media. Mr. Hannon holds a B.A. from Yale University and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School.

Mr. Stephen P. Murray has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since December 2004. Mr. Murray serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of CCMP Capital Advisors, LLC, a private equity firm formed in August 2006 by the former buyout/growth equity investment team of J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC, a private equity division of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Mr. Murray is also an investment committee member of CCMP Capital Asia Ltd. Mr. Murray focuses on investments in consumer, Retail and Services, and Healthcare Infrastructure. Prior to joining J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC in 1989, Mr. Murray served as a Vice President with the Middle-Market Lending Division of Manufacturers Hanover. Mr. Murray also serves on the board of directors of ARAMARK Holdings Corporation, Cabela's, Generac, Jetro Holdings, Noble Environmental Power, Quiznos Subs, Strongwood Insurance and Warner Chilcott. Mr. Murray holds a B.A. from Boston College and an M.B.A. from Columbia Business School.

Mr. Stan Parker has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since December 2004. Mr. Parker has been affiliated with Apollo and its related investment advisors and investment managers since 2000 and has been a Partner since 2005. Prior to joining Apollo in 2000, Mr. Parker was employed by Salomon Smith Barney, Inc. Mr. Parker also serves on the board of directors of Momentive Performance Materials. Mr. Parker holds a B.S. degree in Economics from The Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Aaron J. Stone has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since December 2004. Mr. Stone is a Senior Partner of Apollo Management, L.P. which, together with its affiliates, acts as manager of Apollo and related private securities investment funds. Mr. Stone also serves on the board of directors of Hughes Communications, Inc., Intelstat, Ltd and Skyterra Communications Inc. Prior to joining Apollo, Mr. Stone was a member of the Mergers and Acquisition Group at Smith Barney, Inc. Mr. Stone holds an A.B. Degree from Harvard College.

Mr. John Connaughton has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since January 2006. Mr. Connaughton has served as a Managing Director of Bain Capital Partners, LLC since 1997 and a member of the firm since 1989. Prior to joining Bain Capital Partners, LLC, Mr. Connaughton served as a consultant at Bain & Company, Inc., where he advised Fortune 500 companies. Mr. Connaughton also serves as a director of M_C Communications (PriMed), Warner Chilcott, CRC Health Group, Hospital Corporation of America (HCA), Warner Music Group (NYSE-WMG), Sungard Data Systems, Cumulus Media Partners and The Boston Celtics. He also volunteers for a variety of charitable organizations, serving as a member of The Berklee College of Music Board of Trustees and the UVa McIntire Foundation Board of Trustees. Mr. Connaughton received a B.S. in commerce from the University of Virginia and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Mr. Michael Connelly has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since January 2006. Michael J. Connelly is a Managing Director of The Carlyle Group, based in New York, focused on U.S. buyout transactions in the media and telecommunications sectors. Mr. Connelly has played key roles in a number of recent investments including VNU N.V., Insight Communications, Loews Cineplex Entertainment (now AMC Entertainment Inc.) and Pan Am Sat. He also contributed to restructuring Videotron Telecom into a direct investment in Quebecor Media. Prior to joining Carlyle in 2002, Mr. Connelly spent more than 25 years in the investment banking and banking industries in the communications sectors. He served as a Managing Director at Credit Suisse First Boston and at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette. He began his career at The Bank of Boston and The First Boston Corporation focusing in media and financial restructurings. He has previously served on the boards of directors of Pan Am Sat and VNU N.V. Mr. Connelly also serves on the board of Insight Communications. Mr. Connelly received his undergraduate degree at Georgetown University and his M.B.A. from The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Benjamin M. Coughlin has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since January 2006. Mr. Coughlin joined Spectrum Equity Investors in 1997 and has been a Managing Director since 2005. At Spectrum Equity Investors, Mr. Coughlin focuses on buyout investments in the media, information services and communications industries. Prior to Spectrum Equity Investors, Mr. Coughlin worked as an Associate at Apax Partners in Munich, Germany, where he was involved with later-stage and buyout opportunities in the technology and information services industries. Mr. Coughlin also serves as a director of Apprise Media, Canon Communications and CBD Media LLC. Mr. Coughlin graduated from Harvard College with a bachelor's degree, cum laude, in Economics, where he was also a John Harvard Scholar.

Mr. Travis Reid has served as a Director of Parent since June 2007, and has served as a Director of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since January 2006. Prior thereto, Mr. Reid served as President, Chief Executive Officer and a director of Loews since April 2002. Mr. Reid has been in the film exhibition industry for 30 years. Prior to 2002, Mr. Reid served as President, North American Operations of Loews beginning May 1998. Mr. Reid served as President of Loews Theatres beginning October 1996 and for the preceding year served as Executive Vice President, Film Buying of Loews Theatres. Prior to joining Loews in 1991, Mr. Reid held senior film buying positions at General Cinema Corp., Cineamerica Theatres, Century Theatres and Theatre Management Inc. Mr. Reid began his career at age 20 at a drive-in movie theatre in California. Mr. Reid is also Chief Executive Officer and a director of Digital Cinema Implementation Partners LLC. Mr. Reid also serves as a director of Fandango. Mr. Reid holds a B.S. in Business Administration from California State University at Hayward.

Mr. Kenneth M. Reiss will be elected as a Director of Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment upon the consummation of this offering. Mr. Reiss spent his entire career with Ernst & Young LLP, beginning in September 1965, through his retirement in June 2003. He served as Coordinating Partner on significant global clients, including retailers such as Staples, Inc., and Toys "R" Us, Inc. and also served as the Managing Partner for the Assurance and Advisory Practice (AABS) of E&Y's New York Office from 1992 to 1998. Over the course of his career he served as the national Director for AABS of the Retail and Consumer Products Industry and National Director of the Media and Entertainment Practice. Mr. Reiss currently serves as a member of the board of directors of Eddie Bauer Holdings, Inc. and The Wet Seal, Inc.

Mr. Craig R. Ramsey has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since April 3, 2003. Mr. Ramsey has served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Parent and Holdings since June 2007 and December 2004, respectively. Prior to April 2003, Mr. Ramsey served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. effective April 2002. Mr. Ramsey served as Senior Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer and

Chief Accounting Officer, of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. from August 1998 until May 2002. Mr. Ramsey has served as a Director of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since September 1999. Mr. Ramsey was elected Chief Accounting Officer of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. effective October 1999. Mr. Ramsey served as Vice President, Finance from January 1997 to October 1999 and prior thereto served as Director of Information Systems and Director of Financial Reporting since joining American Multi-Cinema, Inc. in February 1995. Mr. Ramsey currently serves as a member of the board of directors of Bank Midwest.

Mr. John D. McDonald has served as Executive Vice President, U.S. and Canada Operations of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since October 1998. Prior thereto, Mr. McDonald served as Senior Vice President, Corporate Operations from November 1995 until his promotion to Executive Vice President in October 1998.

Mr. Kevin M. Connor has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since April 2003. Mr. Connor has served as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Parent and Holdings since June 2007 and December 2004, respectively. Prior to April 2003, Mr. Connor served as Senior Vice President, Legal of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. beginning November 2002. Prior thereto, Mr. Connor was in private practice in Kansas City, Missouri as a partner with the firm Seigfreid, Bingham, Levy, Selzer and Gee from October 1995.

Mr. Mark A. McDonald has served as Executive Vice President, and as Executive Vice President, International Operations of AMC Entertainment International, Inc., a subsidiary of AMC Entertainment, since March 2007 and December 1998, respectively. Prior thereto, Mr. McDonald served as Senior Vice President, Asia Operations from November 1995 until his appointment as Executive Vice President in December 1998.

Mr. Chris A. Cox has served as Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since May 2002. Mr. Cox has served as Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Parent and Holdings since June 2007 and December 2004, respectively. Prior to May 2002, Mr. Cox served as Vice President and Controller of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. from November 2000. Previously, Mr. Cox served as Director of Corporate Accounting for the Dial Corporation from December 1999 until November 2000.

Mr. Terry W. Crawford has served as Vice President and Treasurer of Parent since June 2007, and of Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since April 2005. Prior thereto, Mr. Crawford served as Vice President and Assistant Treasurer of Holdings, AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. from December 2004 until April 2005. Previously, Mr. Crawford served as Vice President, Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of AMC Entertainment from May 2002 until December 2004 and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. from January, 2000 until December 2004. Mr. Crawford served as Assistant Treasurer and Assistant Secretary of AMC Entertainment from September 2001 until May 2002 and AMC from November 1999 until January 2004. Mr. Crawford served as Assistant Secretary of AMC Entertainment from March 1997 until September 2001 and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. from March 1997 until November 1999.

Mr. Michael W. Zwonitzer has served as Vice President, Finance of AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. since September 2004 and has served as Vice President, Finance of Parent and Holdings since June 2007 and December 2004, respectively. Prior thereto, Mr. Zwonitzer served as Director of Finance from December 2002 to September 2004 and Manager of Financial Analysis from November 2000 to December 2002. Mr. Zwonitzer joined AMC in June 1998.

Board of Directors

Upon the closing of this offering, we will amend and restate our current certificate of incorporation and file such amended and restated certificate of incorporation with the State of Delaware. Pursuant to such amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors

will consist of between 7 and 15 directors. A majority of the board of directors will constitute a quorum for board meetings. The convening of a special meeting will be subject to advance written notice to all directors.

We intend to avail ourselves of the "controlled company" exception under the New York Stock Exchange rules which eliminates the requirement that we have a majority of independent directors on our board of directors and that we have compensation and nominating committees composed entirely of independent directors, but retains the requirement that we have an audit committee composed entirely of independent members. Our board of directors currently consists of nine directors. Prior to the consummation of this offering, we will add one independent director to our board. Within three months following the closing of this offering, our board of directors will consist of eleven directors, including two independent directors designated by the Sponsors one of which was designated prior to the consummation of this offering. We expect to add one additional independent director, also designated by the Sponsors, to our board of directors within twelve months after the closing of this offering.

Pursuant to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our board of directors will be divided into three classes. The members of each class will serve for a staggered, three-year term. Upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors in that class will be elected for three-year terms, subject to the Sponsors' board designation rights, at the annual meeting of stockholders in the year in which their term expires. The classes are composed as follows:

Travis Reid, Kenneth Reiss and the two additional independent directors we expect to be designated to our board of directors within twelve months after the closing of this offering will be Class I directors, whose terms will expire at the 2008 annual meeting of stockholders;

Stephen Murray, Stan Parker, Benjamin Coughlin and Michael Hannon will be Class II directors, whose terms will expire at the 2009 annual meeting of stockholders; and

Peter Brown, Aaron Stone, Michael Connelly and John Connaughton will be Class III directors, whose terms will expire at the 2010 annual meeting of stockholders.

Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of our directors. This classification of our board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in control of our company.

If at any time we cease to be a "controlled company" under the under the New York Stock Exchange rules, the board of directors will take all action necessary to comply with the applicable New York Stock Exchange rules, including appointing a majority of independent directors to the board and establishing certain committees composed entirely of independent directors.

Committees of the Board of Directors

Audit Committee

Upon consummation of this offering, our audit committee will consist of Kenneth Reiss. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Reiss qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 401(h) of Regulation S-K. Mr. Reiss is independent as independence is defined in Rule 10A-3(b)(i) under the Exchange Act or under Section 303A.02 of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual. Within three months of the closing of this offering, the audit committee will be comprised of Mr. Reiss and one additional independent director designated by the Sponsors. Within one year of the closing of this offering, we will nominate one additional independent director to the audit committee so that our audit committee will be comprised of three members, all of whom will be financially literate.

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The principal duties and responsibilities of our audit committee are as follows:

to monitor our financial reporting process and internal control system;

to appoint and replace our independent registered public accounting firm from time to time, determine their compensation and other terms of engagement and oversee their work;

to oversee the performance of our internal audit function; and

to oversee our compliance with legal, ethical and regulatory matters.

The audit committee will have the power to investigate any matter brought to its attention within the scope of its duties. It will also have the authority to retain counsel and advisors to fulfill its responsibilities and duties.

Compensation Committee

Upon consummation of this offering, our compensation committee will consist of Michael Connelly, Stephen Murray, Aaron Stone and John Connaughton.

The principal duties and responsibilities of our compensation committee are as follows:

to provide oversight on the development and implementation of the compensation policies, strategies, plans and programs for our key employees and outside directors and disclosure relating to these matters;

to review and approve the compensation of our chief executive officer and the other executive officers of us and our subsidiaries; and

to provide oversight concerning the compensation of our chief executive officer, succession planning, performance of the chief executive officer and related matters.

Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee

Upon consummation of this offering, our nominating committee will consist of Peter Brown, Michael Hannon, Aaron Stone and John Connaughton.

The principal duties and responsibilities of the nominating committee will be as follows:

to establish criteria for board and committee membership and recommend to our board of directors proposed nominees for election to the board of directors and for membership on committees of the board of directors; and

to make recommendations to our board of directors regarding board governance matters and practices.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

We have a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our associates, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer, or persons performing similar functions. These standards are designed to deter wrongdoing and to promote honest and ethical conduct. The Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, which address the subject areas covered by the SEC's rules, are posted on our website: www.amctheatres.com under "Investor Resources Corporate Governance." Any substantive amendment to, or waiver from, any provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics with respect to any senior executive or financial officer shall be posted on this website. **The information contained on our website is not part of this prospectus.**

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section discusses the material elements of compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, our three other most highly compensated executive officers and Philip M. Singleton, our former Executive Vice President and the former Chief Operating Officer of our subsidiary, American Multi-Cinema, Inc., who resigned from his employment on March 20, 2007. These individuals are referred to as the "Named Executive Officers."

Our executive compensation programs are determined and approved by our Compensation Committee. None of the Named Executive Officers are members of the Compensation Committee or otherwise had any role in determining the compensation of other Named Executive Officers, although the Compensation Committee does consider the recommendations of Mr. Brown in setting compensation levels for our executive officers other than Mr. Brown.

Executive Compensation Program Objectives and Overview

The goals of the Compensation Committee with respect to executive compensation are to attract, retain, motivate and reward talented executives, to tie annual and long-term compensation incentives to the achievement of specified performance objectives, and to achieve long-term creation of value for our stockholders by aligning the interests of these executives with those of our stockholders. To achieve these goals, we endeavor to maintain compensation plans that are intended to tie a substantial portion of executives' overall compensation to key strategic, operational and financial goals such as achievement of budgeted levels of EBITDA or revenue, and other non-financial goals that the Compensation Committee deems important. The Compensation Committee evaluates individual executive performance with a goal of setting compensation at levels they believe, based on industry comparables and their general business and industry knowledge and experience, are comparable with executives in other companies of similar size and stage of development operating in the theatrical exhibition industry and similar retail type businesses, while taking into account our relative performance and our own strategic goals.

We conduct an annual review of the aggregate level of our executive compensation as part of the annual budget review and annual performance review processes, which includes determining the operating metrics and non-financial elements used to measure our performance and to compensate our executive officers. This review is based on our knowledge of how other theatrical exhibition industry and similar retail type businesses measure their executive performance and on the key operating metrics that are critical in our effort to increase the value of our company.

Current Executive Compensation Program Elements

Our executive compensation program consists of the elements described in the following sections. The Compensation Committee determines the portion of compensation allocated to each element for each individual Named Executive Officer. Our Compensation Committee expects to continue these policies in the short term but will reevaluate the current policies and practices as it considers advisable.

The Compensation Committee believes based on their general business and industry experience and knowledge that the use of the combination of base salary, discretionary annual performance bonuses, and long-term incentives (including stock option or other stock-based awards) offers the best approach to achieving our compensation goals, including attracting and retaining talented and capable executives and motivating our executives and other officers to expend maximum effort to improve the business results, earnings and overall value of our business.

Base Salaries

Base salaries for our Named Executive Officers are established based on the scope of their responsibilities, taking into account competitive market compensation for similar positions, as well as

seniority of the individual, our ability to replace the individual and other primarily judgmental factors deemed relevant by the Compensation Committee. Generally, we believe that executive base salaries should be targeted near the median of the range of salaries for executives in similar positions with similar responsibilities at comparable companies, in line with our compensation philosophy, but we do not make any determinations or changes in compensation in reaction to market data alone. The Compensation Committee's goal is to provide total compensation packages that are competitive with prevailing practices in our industry and in the geographic markets in which we conduct business. However, the Compensation Committee retains flexibility within the compensation program to respond to and adjust for specific circumstances and our evolving business environment. For fiscal 2007 and in planning for the current fiscal year, the Company obtained information regarding the salaries of employees at comparable companies, including approximately 150 multi-unit businesses in the retail, entertainment and food service industries. Base salaries for our Named Executive Officers are reviewed annually or at other appropriate times by the Compensation Committee and may be increased from time to time pursuant to such review and/or in accordance with guidelines contained in the various employment agreements in order to realign salaries with market levels after taking into account individual responsibilities, performance and experience. For the current fiscal year, this review began in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007 as part of our annual budgeting process and was finished during the first quarter of fiscal 2008 as part of our annual performance review process. Following this review, base salaries for our Named Executive Officers increased between 2.0% and 2.5% from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2008.

Annual Performance Bonus

The Compensation Committee has the authority to award annual performance bonuses to our Named Executive Officers. Under the current employment agreements, each Named Executive Officer is eligible for an annual bonus based on our annual incentive compensation program as it may exist from time to time. We believe that annual bonuses based on performance serve to align the interests of management and shareholders, and our annual bonus program is primarily designed to reward increases in EBITDA. Individual bonuses are performance based and, as such, can be highly variable from year to year. The annual incentive bonuses for our Named Executive Officers are determined by our Compensation Committee and, except with respect to his own bonus, our chief executive officer, based on our annual incentive compensation program as it may exist from time to time. For fiscal 2007 the annual incentive compensation program was based primarily on attainment of specified EBITDA targets. The plan guideline was that no bonus would be paid below attainment of 90% of targeted EBITDA and that upon attainment of 100% of targeted EBITDA, each Named Executive Officer would receive 100% of his assigned bonus target. Upon attainment of 120% of targeted EBITDA, each Named Executive Officer would receive a maximum of 200% of his assigned bonus target. Our Compensation Committee approved bonus amounts paid in fiscal 2008 for performance during fiscal 2007 at approximately 24% of assigned bonus target (equivalent to 14% to 16% of base salary) for each of our Named Executive Officers, consistent with the guidelines for fiscal 2007. For the current fiscal year, annual incentive bonuses will again be based primarily on EBITDA and be similarly benchmarked. Under the annual incentive compensation program, our Compensation Committee and, except with respect to his own bonus, chief executive officer retain discretion to decrease or increase bonuses relative to the guidelines based on qualitative or other objective factors deemed relevant by the Compensation Committee. For the current fiscal year, it is anticipated that such factors might include management of capital expenditures, merger integration, supplier relationships, human capital management, and the completion of various transactions.

Our annual bonuses have historically been paid in cash and traditionally have been paid in a single installment in the first quarter following the completion of a given fiscal year following issuance of our annual audit report. On a going forward basis, it is contemplated that these annual bonuses may be

paid in a combination of cash and equity value with the method for any allocation between cash and equity value to be determined in the future.

Long-Term Incentive Equity Awards

We believe that creating long-term value for our stockholders is achieved, in part, by aligning the interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders. Prior to the completion of this offering, we plan to adopt a new equity incentive plan, the AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. 2007 Performance Incentive Plan, which we refer to as the "2007 Plan." This equity incentive plan will be in addition to the 2004 Stock Option Plan discussed below.

Holdings adopted the 2004 Stock Option Plan, which provides for the grant of incentive stock options (within the meaning of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code) and non-qualified stock options to eligible employees and consultants of Holdings and its subsidiaries and non-employee directors of Holdings. Options previously granted under the plan vest in equal installments over 5 years from the grant date, subject to the optionee's continued service with Holdings or one of its subsidiaries. The Compensation Committee did not grant any options pursuant to the 2004 Stock Option Plan during fiscal 2007.

In conjunction with this offering, our Board of Directors intends to adopt the 2007 Plan as an additional means to reward selected employees, including our Named Executive Officers and other eligible persons, through the grant of equity-based awards and incentives pursuant to a plan appropriate for a public company. The 2007 Plan will be submitted to our stockholders for approval prior to the consummation of this offering. Employees, officers, directors, and consultants that provide services to us or one of our subsidiaries may be selected to receive awards under the 2007 Plan. After the closing of this offering, we expect that all of our equity incentive awards will be granted pursuant to the 2007 Plan or a successor plan and not under the 2004 Stock Option Plan. Awards under the 2007 Plan may be in the form of incentive or nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock bonuses, performance stock, stock units, phantom stock, dividend equivalents, or similar rights to purchase or acquire shares. The 2007 Plan also provides for the grant of equity-based awards and cash to satisfy the requirements for performance-based compensation within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Retirement Benefits

Holdings provides retirement benefits to the Named Executive Officers under both qualified and non-qualified defined-benefit and defined-contribution retirement plans. The AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan and the AMC 401(k) Savings Plan are both tax-qualified retirement plans in which the Named Executive Officers participate on substantially the same terms as our other participating employees. However, due to maximum limitations imposed by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA") and the Internal Revenue Code on the annual amount of a pension which may be paid under a qualified defined-benefit plan and on the maximum amount that may be contributed to a qualified defined-contribution plan, the benefits that would otherwise be payable to the Named Executive Officers under the Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan are limited. Because we did not believe that it was appropriate for the Named Executive Officers' retirement benefits to be reduced because of limits under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, we had established non-qualified supplemental defined-benefit plans that permit the Named Executive Officers to receive the same benefit that would be paid under our qualified defined-benefit plan up to the old IRS limit, as indexed, as if the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act 1993 had not been in effect. On November 7, 2006, our Board of Directors approved a proposal to freeze the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, and our supplemental defined-benefit plans, the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan, effective as of December 31, 2006. The Compensation Committee determined that these types of plans are not as effective as other

elements of compensation in aligning executives' interests with the interests of shareholders, a particularly important consideration for a public company. As a result, the Compensation Committee determined to freeze these plans. So, for our Named Executive Officers, benefits no longer accrue under the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan or the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan.

In connection with the freezing of benefits under our defined-benefit plans, our Board of Directors determined it was important to further encourage participation in our defined contribution plan, so our Board of Directors simultaneously approved a proposal to increase Holdings' matching contribution in the 401(k) Savings Plan to 100% of elective contributions up to 5% of employee compensation (previously, the company matched 100% of contributions up to 3% of employee compensation and 50% of contributions between 3% and 5% of employee compensation). The increase in Holdings' matching contribution is effective January 1, 2007.

The "Pension Benefits" table and related narrative section "Pension and Other Retirement Plans" below describes our qualified and non-qualified defined-benefit plans in which the Named Executive Officers of Holdings participate. The "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation" table and related narrative section "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plans" below describe our non-qualified defined-contribution plan benefits.

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Program

Named Executive Officers are permitted to elect to defer base salaries and their annual bonuses under the AMC Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. We believe that providing the Named Executive Officers with deferred compensation opportunities is a cost-effective way to permit officers to receive the tax benefits associated with delaying the income tax event on the compensation deferred, even though the related deduction for the Companies is also deferred.

The "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation" table and related narrative section "Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan" below describe the non-qualified deferred compensation plan and the benefits thereunder.

Severance and Other Benefits Upon Termination of Employment

We believe that severance protections, particularly in the context of a change in control transaction, can play a valuable role in attracting and retaining key executive officers. Accordingly, we provide such protections for each of the Named Executive Officers and for our other senior officers in their respective employment agreements. The Compensation Committee evaluates the level of severance benefits provided to Named Executive Officers on a case-by-case basis. We consider these severance protections consistent with competitive practices.

As described in more detail below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" pursuant to their employment agreements, each of the Named Executive Officers would be entitled to severance benefits in the event of termination of employment by Parent without cause or due to death or disability. In the case of Mr. Brown, resignation for good reason would also entitle him to severance benefits. We have determined that it is appropriate to provide this executive with severance benefits under these circumstances in light of his position with Parent and as part of his overall compensation package.

We believe that the occurrence, or potential occurrence, of a change in control transaction will create uncertainty regarding the continued employment of our executive officers. This uncertainty results from the fact that many change in control transactions result in significant organizational changes, particularly at the senior executive level. In order to encourage certain of our executive officers to remain employed with Parent during an important time when their prospects for continued employment following the transaction are often uncertain, we provide the executives with severance

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benefits if they terminate their employment within 60 days following certain specified changes in their responsibilities, annual base salary or benefits following a change in control. No claim for severance due to a change in control has been made by an executive who is a party to an employment agreement providing for such severance benefits since the Marquee Transactions (then a change in control for purposes of the agreements). In the case of Mr. Brown only, he is eligible for severance if he resigns during 60 days following a change in control. The severance benefits for these executives are generally determined as if they continued to remain employed by Parent for two years following their actual termination date, and in the case of Mr. Brown, for three years following his actual termination date.

Perquisites

We provide the Named Executive Officers with certain perquisites, including automobile related benefits, holiday awards, and, in the case of Mr. Brown, club memberships. Perquisites are benchmarked and reviewed, revised and approved by the Compensation Committee every year.

The perquisites provided to each Named Executive Officer during fiscal 2007 are reported in Column (i) of the "Summary Compensation Table Fiscal 2007" below, and are further described in footnote (6) to that table.

Policy with Respect to Section 162(m)

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally disallows public companies a tax deduction for compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 paid to their chief executive officers and the four other most highly compensated executive officers unless certain performance and other requirements are met. Our intent generally is to design and administer executive compensation programs in a manner that will preserve the deductibility of compensation paid to our executive officers, and we believe that a substantial portion of our current executive compensation program (including the stock options and other awards that may be granted to our Named Executive Officers as described above) satisfies the requirements for exemption from the \$1,000,000 deduction limitation. However, we reserve the right to design programs that recognize a full range of performance criteria important to our success, even where the compensation paid under such programs may not be deductible. The Compensation Committee will continue to monitor the tax and other consequences of our executive compensation program as part of its primary objective of ensuring that compensation paid to our executive officers is reasonable, performance-based and consistent with the goals of Holdings and its stockholders.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The Compensation Committee members whose names appear on the Compensation Committee Report above were committee members during all of fiscal 2007. No member of the Compensation Committee is or has been a former or current executive officer of the company or has had any relationships requiring disclosure by the company under the SEC's rules requiring disclosure of certain relationships and related-party transactions. None of the company's executive officers served as a director or a member of a compensation committee (or other committee serving an equivalent function) of any other entity, the executive officers of which served as a director or member of the Compensation Committee during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2007.

Summary Compensation Table Fiscal 2007

The following table presents information regarding compensation of our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer, our three other most highly compensated executive officers for services rendered during fiscal 2007 and for Philip M. Singleton, who, although not serving as an executive officer on the last day of our fiscal year, had served as our Executive Vice President and as the Chief

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Operating Officer of our subsidiary, American Multi-Cinema, Inc., for most of the fiscal year. These individuals are referred to as "Named Executive Officers."

Name and Principal Position (1)	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(2)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(3)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)(4)	All Other Compensation (\$)(5)(6)	Total (\$)
Peter C. Brown Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President (AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	\$ 772,700	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,884,022	\$ 124,684	\$ 26,094	\$ 29,809	\$ 2,837,300
Craig R. Ramsey Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	351,700	0	0	471,005	55,510	33,527	27,367	939,109
John D. McDonald Executive Vice President North American Operations (American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	351,700	0	0	235,503	55,510	45,620	22,010	710,343
Kevin M. Connor Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary (AMC Entertainment and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	302,400	0	0	235,503	43,188	13,740	19,753	614,584
Philip M. Singleton(7) Former Executive Vice President (AMC Entertainment); Former President and Chief Operating Officer (American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	496,700	0	0	3,050,212	79,300	82,026	6,468,377	10,176,615
Richard T. Walsh(8) Executive Vice President (AMC Entertainment); Chairman (AMC Film Programming, a division of American Multi-Cinema, Inc.)	2007	358,800	0	0	471,005	55,510	54,013	25,808	965,136

(1) The principal positions shown are at March 29, 2007. On March 20, 2007, Peter C. Brown was elected President of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. after Philip M. Singleton resigned.

(2)

The amount reported in this column of the table above reflects the aggregate dollar amounts recognized for option awards for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to fiscal 2007 (disregarding any estimate of forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions). No option awards were granted or forfeited with regards to Named Executive Officers during fiscal 2007. No option awards granted to Named Executive Officers were forfeited during 2007. The company has not granted any equity-based awards other than stock options to Named Executive Officers that were outstanding during fiscal 2007. The amounts reflected in this column represent the compensation recognized during fiscal 2007 for options granted on December 23, 2004 which became partially vested during fiscal 2007. For a discussion of the assumptions and methodologies used to value the awards reported in this column, please see the discussion of option awards contained in Note 1 to the company's consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

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- (3) The Compensation Committee has determined the amounts of the annual incentive plan compensation that will be paid to each Named Executive Officer for fiscal 2007. We paid these amounts during the first quarter of fiscal 2008.
- (4) The amounts also include the aggregate change in actuarial present value of the officer's accumulated benefit under the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan in the following amounts: Mr. Brown \$6,335, Mr. Ramsey \$8,579, Mr. McDonald \$9,651, Mr. Connor \$6076, Mr. Singleton \$17,229 and Mr. Walsh \$11,423 and the aggregate change in actuarial present value of the officer's accumulated benefit under the Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan in the following amounts: Mr. Brown \$19,759, Mr. Ramsey \$24,948, Mr. McDonald \$35,969, Mr. Connor \$7,664, Mr. Singleton \$64,797 and Mr. Walsh \$42,590. Messrs. Brown and Singleton are the only participants in the Retirement Enhancement Plan and the aggregate decreases in actual present value for their accumulated benefits of \$235,505 and \$529,824, respectively, have been omitted from the table.
- (5) The amount for Mr. Singleton includes the payment of cash severance of \$2,465,139 in a lump sum paid pursuant to his Employment Separation and General Release Agreement and expense under SFAS 123(R) *Share Based Payments* of \$3,938,219 related to accelerated vesting of his options pursuant to the Employment Separation and General Release Agreement. The amount listed for Mr. Singleton also includes "gross-up payments" for his FICA obligations pursuant to the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan of \$33,838. The material terms of Mr. Singleton's separation agreement are described below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."
- (6) All Other Compensation is comprised of company matching contributions under our 401(k) savings plan which is a qualified defined contribution plan, automobile related benefits, life insurance premiums, holiday gift awards and one club membership for Mr. Brown. For Mr. Brown, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$11,073, the automobile related benefits were \$15,600, life insurance premiums were \$1,239, holiday gift award was \$500 and his club membership dues were \$1,397. For Mr. Ramsey, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$10,382, the automobile related benefits were \$13,000, life insurance premiums were \$3,485 and the holiday gift award was \$500. For Mr. McDonald, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$7,554, the automobile related benefits were \$12,650, life insurance premiums were \$1,306 and the holiday gift award was \$500. For Mr. Connor, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$6,780, the automobile related benefits were \$11,700, life insurance premiums were \$773 and the holiday gift award was \$500. For Mr. Singleton, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$11,035, the automobile related benefits were \$14,300, life insurance premiums were \$5,346 and the holiday gift award was \$500. For Mr. Walsh, the company matching contribution for our 401(k) plan was \$10,414, the automobile related benefits were \$13,000, life insurance premiums were \$1,894 and the holiday gift award was \$500.
- (7) Mr. Singleton resigned from employment on March 20, 2007. The material terms of Mr. Singleton's separation agreement are described below under "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."
- (8) Mr. Walsh's employment ended on August 17, 2007 and his unexercisable options were forfeited. Mr. Walsh received a cash severance payment of \$731,944 at the end of his employment and pursuant to his employment agreements.

Compensation of Named Executive Officers

The Summary Compensation Table above quantifies the value of the different forms of compensation earned by or awarded to our Named Executive Officers in fiscal 2007. The primary element of each Named Executive Officer's total compensation reported in the table is base salary. As noted above, the Compensation Committee has not yet determined the amount of the fiscal 2007 annual incentive that will be paid to each Named Executive Officer. Mr. Singleton also earned a lump sum cash severance payment of \$2,465,139 in connection with his separation from the company pursuant to his Employment Separation and General Release Agreement and his outstanding unvested options were accelerated in full.

The Summary Compensation Table should be read in conjunction with the tables and narrative descriptions that follow. A description of the material terms of each Named Executive Officer's base salary and annual bonus is provided below.

The "Pension Benefits" table and related description of the material terms of Holdings' pension plans describe each Named Executive Officer's retirement benefits under the Companies' defined-benefit pension plans to provide context to the amounts listed in the Summary Compensation Table. The discussion in the section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control" explains the potential future payments that may become payable to Holdings' Named Executive Officers.

Description of Employment Agreements Salary and Bonus Amounts

We have entered into employment agreements with each of Messrs. Brown, Ramsey, Walsh, McDonald and Connor. Provisions of these agreements relating to outstanding equity incentive awards and post-termination of employment benefits are discussed below.

Peter C. Brown. On December 23, 2004, Holdings and AMC Entertainment entered into an employment agreement with Peter C. Brown who has served as the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of each of Holdings and AMC Entertainment since that time. The agreement was amended on January 26, 2006 in connection with the Loews Acquisition. The term of the agreement is for five years, with automatic one-year extensions each year. The agreement provides that Mr. Brown will receive an initial annualized base salary of \$772,654 subject to review by the Compensation Committee. Based on its review, the Compensation Committee has discretion to increase (but not reduce) the base salary each year. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses for Mr. Brown based on the applicable incentive compensation program of the company and consistent with the determination of the Compensation Committee. In making its determination with respect to salary and bonus levels, the Compensation Committee considers the factors discussed in the "Current Executive Compensation Program Elements" of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above. In addition, the agreement provides that Mr. Brown will be eligible for benefits offered by the company to other executive officers and will be entitled to reimbursements for expenses reasonably incurred in connection with business travel and entertainment. Change in control, severance arrangements and restrictive covenants in Mr. Brown's employment agreement are discussed in detail below in the narrative section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

On March 22, 2007, Holdings and AMC Entertainment entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Peter C. Brown, which agreement will only take effect in the event of an initial public offering of Parent on or before December 31, 2007. The term of the agreement is for three years, with automatic one-year extensions each year. The agreement provides that Mr. Brown will receive an initial annualized base salary of \$772,654 subject to review by the Compensation Committee. Based on its review, the Compensation Committee has discretion to increase (but not reduce) the base salary each year. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses for Mr. Brown based on the applicable incentive compensation program of the company and consistent with the determination of the Compensation Committee. As an inducement for Mr. Brown to enter into the amended and restated employment agreement, which reduces the term of Mr. Brown's employment and whereby Mr. Brown agrees to both non-competition and non-solicitation covenants, the agreement also provides that within 15 days after a calendar year 2007 initial public offering of Parent, Mr. Brown will receive a grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units of Parent with an aggregate value of \$2,567,000 on the date of grant (based on our estimated initial public offering price). Such grant shall vest in three equal annual installments on the first three anniversaries of the grant date, and is subject to accelerated vesting upon Mr. Brown's termination for death, disability, by the company without cause, or by Mr. Brown for good reason or following a change in control. Change in control, severance arrangements and restrictive covenants in Mr. Brown's amended and restated employment agreement are discussed in detail below in the narrative section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

Mr. Brown's employment agreement was amended and restated on June 11, 2007 in connection with the Parent Transactions. The amended and restated employment agreement added Parent as a party to the agreement but otherwise contains substantially identical terms.

Craig R. Ramsey. On July 1, 2001, American Multi-Cinema, Inc. and AMC Entertainment entered into an employment agreement with Craig R. Ramsey who serves as the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the company and reports directly to AMC Entertainment's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer. The term of the agreement is for two years, with automatic one-year extensions each year. The agreement provides that Mr. Ramsey will receive an

initial annualized base salary of \$275,000 subject to review by the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. Based on their review, the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee have discretion to increase (but not reduce) the base salary each year. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses for Mr. Ramsey based on the applicable incentive compensation program of the company and consistent with the determination of the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. In making its determination with respect to salary and bonus levels, the Compensation Committee considers the factors discussed in the "Current Executive Compensation Program Elements" of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above. In addition, the agreement provides that Mr. Ramsey will be eligible for benefits offered by the company to other executive officers and will be entitled to reimbursements for expenses reasonably incurred in connection with business travel and entertainment. Mr. Ramsey also receives a company owned or leased automobile or equivalent automobile allowance. Change in control and severance arrangements in Mr. Ramsey's employment agreement are discussed in detail below in the narrative section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

John D. McDonald. On July 1, 2001, AMC and AMC Entertainment entered into an employment agreement with John D. McDonald, who serves as an Executive Vice President, North America Operations. Mr. McDonald reports directly to AMC's President and Chief Operating Officer or such officer's designee. The term of the agreement is for two years, with automatic one-year extensions each year. The agreement provides that Mr. McDonald will receive an initial annualized base salary of \$275,000, subject to review by the President and Chief Financial Officer of AMC with the approval of AMC Entertainment's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. Based on their review, the President and Chief Financial Officer of AMC with the approval of AMC Entertainment's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee have discretion to increase (but not reduce) the base salary each year. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses for Mr. McDonald based on the applicable incentive compensation program of the company and consistent with the determination of the President and Chief Financial Officer of AMC with the approval of AMC Entertainment's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. In making its determination with respect to salary and bonus levels, the Compensation Committee considers the factors discussed in the "Current Executive Compensation Program Elements" of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above. In addition, the agreement provides that Mr. McDonald will be eligible for benefits offered by the company to other executive officers and will be entitled to reimbursements for expenses reasonably incurred in connection with business travel and entertainment. Mr. McDonald also receives a company owned or leased automobile or equivalent automobile allowance. Change in control and severance arrangements in Mr. McDonalds' employment agreements are discussed in detail below in the narrative section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

Kevin M. Connor. On November 6, 2002, AMC and AMC Entertainment entered into an employment agreement with Kevin M. Connor who serves as the Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the company. The term of the agreement is for two years, with automatic one-year extensions each year. The agreement provides that Mr. Connor will receive an initial annualized base salary of \$225,000 subject to review by the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. Based on their review, the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee have discretion to increase (but not reduce) the base salary each year. The agreement also provides for annual bonuses for Mr. Connor based on the applicable incentive compensation program of the company and consistent with the determination of the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of AMC

Entertainment and, if applicable, the Compensation Committee. In making its determination with respect to salary and bonus levels, the Committee considers the factors discussed in the "Current Executive Compensation Program Elements" of the Compensation Discussion and Analysis above. In addition, the agreement provides that Mr. Connor will be eligible for benefits offered by the company to other executive officers and will be entitled to reimbursements for expenses reasonably incurred in connection with business travel and entertainment. Mr. Connor also receives a company owned or leased automobile or equivalent automobile allowance. Change in control and severance arrangements in Mr. Connor's employment agreement are discussed in detail below in the narrative section "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

Grants of Plan-based Awards Fiscal 2007

The following table presents information regarding the equity incentive plan awards granted to Philip M. Singleton during fiscal 2007. There were no grants of plan-based awards to other Named Executive Officers in fiscal 2007.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)				
Philip M. Singleton(1)	12/23/04						\$ 3,938,219	

(1) Represents the expense under SFAS 123(R) *Share Based Payments* of \$3,938,219 related to accelerated vesting of Mr. Singleton's options pursuant to his Employment Separation and General Release Agreement, which was entered into on March 20, 2007.

Outstanding Equity Awards at end of Fiscal 2007

The following table presents information regarding the outstanding equity awards held by each of our Named Executive Officers as of March 29, 2007 and after giving effect to the Reclassification, including the vesting dates for the portions of these awards that had not vested as of that date.

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable(1)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)(4)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Peter C. Brown				\$	12/23/2014				
Craig R. Ramsey					12/23/2014				

Stock Awards

John D. McDonald	12/23/2014
Kevin M. Connor	12/23/2014
Philip M. Singleton(2)	12/23/2014
Richard T. Walsh(3)	12/31/2014

- (1) The options vest for each Named Executive Officer, 20% per year commencing on December 23, 2005.
- (2) Mr. Singleton's options vested 100% upon entry into his Employment Separation and General Release Agreement.
- (3) Mr. Walsh's unexercisable options were forfeited at the end of his employment. Mr. Walsh has 90 days from his separation on August 17, 2007 to exercise his vested options.
- (4) The option exercise price per share of \$1,000 was adjusted to \$ per share pursuant to the 2004 Stock Option Plan to give effect to the payment of a one time nonrecurring dividend paid by Parent on June 15, 2007 of \$652,800,000 to the holders of its 1,282,750 shares of common stock. The option price per share also reflects the Reclassification.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested Fiscal 2007

None of our Named Executive Officers exercised options or held any outstanding stock awards during fiscal 2007.

Pension Benefits

The following table presents information regarding the present value of accumulated benefits that may become payable to the Named Executive Officers under our qualified and nonqualified defined-benefit pension plans.

Name	Plan Name	Number of Years Credited Service (#)	Present Value of Accumulated Benefit(1) (\$)	Payments During Last Fiscal Year (\$)
Peter C. Brown	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	15.60	\$ 125,361	\$
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	15.60	64,998	
	Retirement Enhancement Plan	15.60	1,064,868	
Craig R. Ramsey	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	12.00	142,620	
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	12.00	73,947	
John D. McDonald	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	31.05	279,035	
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	31.05	144,677	
Kevin M. Connor	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	4.00	25,204	
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	4.00	13,211	
Philip M. Singleton(2)	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	32.25	506,909	
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	32.25	262,828	
	Retirement Enhancement Plan	32.25	1,975,348	
Richard T. Walsh(3)	Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan	31.10	330,520	
	Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan	31.10	171,372	

(1) The accumulated benefit is based on service and earnings considered by the plans for the period through March 29, 2007. It includes the value of contributions made by the Named Executive Officers throughout their careers. The present value has been calculated assuming the Named Executive Officers will remain in service until age 65, the age at which retirement may occur without any reduction in benefits, and that the benefit is payable under the available forms of annuity consistent with the plans. The interest assumption is 5.75%. The post-retirement mortality assumption is based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table, male and female, projected to 2005 with scale AA.

(2) Mr. Singleton's employment ended on March 20, 2007.

(3) Mr. Walsh's employment ended on August 17, 2007.

Pension and Other Retirement Plans

We provide retirement benefits to the Named Executive Officers under the terms of qualified and non-qualified defined-benefit plans. The AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan is a tax-qualified retirement plan in which the Named Executive Officers participate on

substantially the same terms as our other participating employees. However, due to maximum limitations imposed by ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code on the annual amount of a pension which may be paid under a qualified defined-benefit plan, the benefits that would otherwise be payable to the Named Executive Officers under the Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan are limited. Because we did not believe that it was appropriate for the Named Executive Officers' retirement benefits to be reduced because of limits under ERISA and the Internal Revenue Code, we have non-qualified supplemental defined-

benefit plans that permit the Named Executive Officers to receive the same benefit that would be paid under our qualified defined-benefit plan up to the old IRS limit, as indexed, as if the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act 1993 had not been in effect. On November 7, 2006, our Board of Directors approved a proposal to freeze the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, and our supplemental plans, the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan, effective as of December 31, 2006. As amended, benefits do not accrue after December 31, 2006, but vesting continues for associates with less than five years of vesting service. The material terms of the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan are described below.

AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan. The AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan is a non-contributory defined-benefit pension plan subject to the provisions of ERISA. As mentioned above, the plan was frozen effective December 31, 2006.

The plan provides benefits to certain of its employees based upon years of credited service and the highest consecutive five-year average annual remuneration for each participant. For purposes of calculating benefits, average annual compensation is limited by Section 401(a)(17) of the Internal Revenue Code, and is based upon wages, salaries and other amounts paid to the employee for personal services, excluding certain special compensation. Under the defined benefit plan, a participant earns a vested right to an accrued benefit upon completion of five years of vesting service.

Pursuant to the terms of the plan, Mr. Singleton has retired and is now eligible to receive a lump sum payment of approximately \$507,000 and monthly payments for the life of Mr. Singleton and/or Mr. Singleton's spouse of approximately \$465.

AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. AMC also sponsors a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan to provide the same level of retirement benefits that would have been provided under the retirement plan had the federal tax law not been changed in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 to reduce the amount of compensation which can be taken into account in a qualified retirement plan. As mentioned above, the plan was frozen effective December 31, 2006.

Any individual who is eligible to receive a benefit from the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan after qualifying for early, normal or late retirement benefits thereunder, the amount of which is reduced by application of the maximum limitations imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, is eligible to participate in the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, Mr. Singleton has retired and is now eligible to receive a lump sum payment of approximately \$329,000 and may receive such lump sum payment upon his irrevocable election for a lump sum distribution in January of 2008.

The benefit payable to a participant equals the monthly amount the participant would receive under the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan without giving effect to the maximum recognizable compensation for qualified retirement plan purposes imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, less the monthly amount of the retirement benefit actually payable to the participant under the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan. The benefit is an amount equal to the actuarial equivalent of his/her benefit, computed by the formula above, payable in either a lump sum or equal semi-annual installments, over a period of 2 to 10 years, such form, and, if applicable, period, to be irrevocably elected by the participant. Under certain conditions, in-service withdrawals may also be available under the plan.

If a participant's employment with AMC terminates for any reason (or no reason) before the earliest date he/she qualifies for early, normal or late retirement benefits under the AMC Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, no benefit is payable under the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.

AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan. AMC has established a Retirement Enhancement Plan for the benefit of officers who from time to time may be designated as eligible participants therein by the Board of Directors. As mentioned above, the plan was frozen effective December 31, 2006. The only participants in the plan are Peter C. Brown and Philip M. Singleton. Pursuant to the terms of the plan, Mr. Singleton has retired and is now eligible to receive a monthly benefit of \$12,720.69 for life.

The Retirement Enhancement Plan is a non-qualified defined benefit plan designed to provide an unfunded retirement benefit to an eligible participant in an amount equal to (i) sixty percent (60%) of his or her average compensation (including paid and deferred incentive compensation but excluding certain special compensation) during the last three full years of employment, less (ii) the sum of (A) such participant's benefits under the retirement plan and the participant's primary social security benefit at age 65, or if later, at the date of normal retirement, and (B) the amount of a straight life annuity commencing at the participant's normal retirement date attributable to AMC's contributions under the supplemental executive retirement plan, the 401(k) savings plan and the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The base amount in clause (i) will be reduced on a pro rata basis if the participant completes fewer than 25 years of service. The Retirement Enhancement Plan benefit may commence for a participant who has attained the later of age 55 or completion of 15 years of service and has participated in the plan for at least five years and who retires on or after age 55. For participants retiring before age 65 the benefit is reduced actuarially, namely $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ for each of the first five years by which commencement precedes age 65 and an additional $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ for each year by which commencement precedes age 60. Benefits commence at a participant's normal retirement date (*i.e.*, the later of age 65 or the participant's completion of five years of service) whether or not the participant continues to be employed by AMC. The accrued benefit payable upon total and permanent disability is not reduced by reason of early commencement. A participant will be entitled to receive a benefit under the Retirement Enhancement Plan if such a participant's employment is terminated at AMC's request (other than for cause) or as a result of a change of control (as defined in the Retirement Enhancement Plan).

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The following table presents information regarding the contributions to and earnings on the Named Executive Officers' deferred compensation balances during fiscal 2007, and also shows the total deferred amounts for the Named Executive Officers at the end of fiscal 2007.

Name	Executive Contributions in Last FY \$	Registrant Contributions in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Earnings in Last FY (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at Last FYE (\$)
Peter C. Brown	\$ 17,830	\$	\$ 11,233	\$	\$ 113,968
Craig R. Ramsey	2,777		15,775		138,378
Richard T. Walsh			12,094		82,918
John D. McDonald	22,473		55,504		523,189
Kevin M. Connor					
Philip M. Singleton	27,278		20,308		235,964

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan

AMC permits the Named Executive Officers and other key employees to elect to receive a portion of their compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table on a deferred basis. Deferrals of compensation during fiscal 2007 and in recent years have been made under the AMC Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. Participants of the plan are able to defer annual salary and bonus (excluding commissions, expense reimbursement or allowances, cash and non-cash fringe benefits and any stock-based incentive compensation). Amounts deferred under the plans are credited with an investment return determined as if the participant's account were invested in one or more investment funds made available by the Committee and selected by the participant. AMC may, but need not, credit

the deferred compensation account of any participant with a discretionary or profit sharing credit as determined by AMC. The deferred compensation account will be distributed either in a lump sum payment or in equal annual installments over a term not to exceed 10 years as elected by the participant and may be distributed pursuant to in-service withdrawals pursuant to certain circumstances. Any such payment shall commence upon the date of a "Qualifying Distribution Event" (as such term is defined in the Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan). The Qualifying Distribution Events are designed to be compliant with Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

The following section describes the benefits that may become payable to certain Named Executive Officers in connection with a termination of their employment with Parent and/or a change in control of Parent, changes in responsibilities, salary or benefits. In addition to the benefits described below, outstanding equity-based awards held by our Named Executive Officers may also be subject to accelerated vesting in connection with a change in control of Holdings under the terms of our 2004 Stock Option Plan. Furthermore, upon a termination following a "Change of Control" (as such term is defined in the AMC Retirement Enhancement Plan), the Named Executive Officer is entitled to his accrued benefits payable thereunder in a form of payment that he has previously chosen. The Retirement Enhancement Plan and the present value of benefits accumulated under the plan are described above in the table "Pension Benefits" and the accompanying narrative "Pension and Other Retirement Plans."

Assumptions. As prescribed by the SEC's disclosure rules, in calculating the amount of any potential payments to the Named Executive Officers under the arrangements described below, we have assumed that the applicable triggering event (i.e., termination of employment and/or change in control of Holdings) occurred on the last business day of fiscal 2007 and that the price per share of our common stock is equal to the fair market value of a share of our common stock as of that date.

Peter C. Brown

Mr. Brown's employment agreement, described above under "Employment Agreements Salary and Bonus Payments," provides for certain benefits to be paid to Mr. Brown in connection with a termination of his employment with Holdings under the circumstances described below.

Severance Benefits. In the event Mr. Brown's employment is terminated during the employment term by Parent, Holdings or AMC Entertainment pursuant to a termination for death, "Disability", "Without Cause" (each as defined in the employment agreement) or by Mr. Brown pursuant to a termination for "Good Reason" or within sixty days after a "Change of Control" (as those terms are defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Brown will be entitled to severance pay in a lump sum cash payment equal to the product of (x) the sum of his base salary as then in effect plus his target bonus times (y) three. In addition, upon such a qualifying termination, the restricted stock or restricted stock units granted pursuant to the employment agreement and all of Mr. Brown's stock options shall vest in full.

If Mr. Brown had terminated employment with us on March 29, 2007 pursuant to his amended and restated employment agreement under the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, we estimate that he would have been entitled to a lump sum cash payment equal to \$3,850,962. This amount is derived by multiplying three by the sum of \$772,654, which represents Mr. Brown's annualized base salary rate in effect on March 29, 2007, plus \$511,000, which represents his target bonus. Finally, Mr. Brown would have been entitled to accelerated vesting of unvested stock options with an aggregate value of \$8,092,907 (based on the spread between the exercise price of the options and the estimated fair market value of our common stock as of March 29, 2007). Since Mr. Brown's restricted stock or restricted stock unit grant pursuant to his employment agreement having a value of

\$2,567,000 did not occur as of March 29, 2007, we did not include the potential accelerated vesting of this award.

Restrictive Covenants. Pursuant to Mr. Brown's employment agreement, he has agreed not to disclose any confidential information of Parent, Holdings or AMC Entertainment at any time during or after his employment with us. In addition, Mr. Brown has agreed that, for a period of 12 months following a termination of his employment with Parent, Holdings or AMC Entertainment, he will not compete with us and he will not solicit our employees or customers or materially interfere with any of the business relationships of Holdings or AMC Entertainment.

Other Named Executive Officers

The employment agreements for each of the other Named Executive Officers, described above under "Employment Agreements Salary and Bonus Payments," provide for certain benefits to be paid to the executive in connection with a termination of his employment with AMC or AMC Entertainment under the circumstances described below and/or a change in control of AMC or AMC Entertainment.

Severance Benefits. In the event the executive's employment is terminated during the employment term as a result of the executive's death or "Disability" or by AMC or AMC Entertainment pursuant to a "Termination Without Cause" or by the executive during 60 days following certain changes in his responsibilities, annual base salary or benefits, the executive (or his personal representative) will be entitled to a lump severance cash payment equal to two years of his base salary then in effect.

Upon a termination of employment with us on March 29, 2007 under the circumstances described in the preceding paragraph, we estimate that each Named Executive Officer (other than Mr. Brown) would have been entitled to a lump sum cash payment as follows: Mr. Ramsey \$703,400; Mr. McDonald \$703,400; and Mr. Connor \$604,800. These amounts are derived by multiplying two by the respective executive's annualized base salary rate in effect on March 29, 2007. In connection with the end of his employment, Mr. Walsh received a lump sum payment of \$731,944 pursuant to his employment agreement.

Restrictive Covenants. Pursuant to each Named Executive Officer's employment agreement, the executive has agreed not to disclose any confidential information of AMC or AMC Entertainment at any time during or after his employment with AMC/AMC Entertainment.

Philip M. Singleton Retirement

On March 20, 2007, Mr. Singleton and Holdings, AMC Entertainment and AMC entered into an Employment Separation and General Release Agreement, which was amended on April 4, 2007 (the "Separation Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Separation Agreement, Mr. Singleton resigned from his positions with Holdings and its affiliates effective March 20, 2007 (the "Separation Date"). Ten days after the Separation Date, Mr. Singleton received a cash severance payment of \$2,465,139 in a lump sum, less applicable withholdings. Under the Separation Agreement, Mr. Singleton remains eligible for benefits under the AMC Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, the Defined Benefit Retirement Income Plan, the AMC Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan, the AMC Entertainment Savings Plan, the AMC Entertainment Retirement Enhancement Plan and for retiree health coverage under the AMC Entertainment Health Insurance Plan, in each case to the extent set forth in such plans. Under the Separation Agreement, Mr. Singleton's nonqualified options to purchase shares of Holdings that he received on December 23, 2004 pursuant to the 2004 Stock Option Plan vested in full and became immediately exercisable on the Separation Date and, with respect only to the nonqualified stock options, shall remain exercisable until the earlier to occur of (i) December 31, 2007 or such later date that is permissible without the imposition of excise taxes under Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code and (ii) the date on which the non-qualified option is exercised.

The "put right" that allowed him to require Holdings to repurchase any or all stock and vested stock options then held will be available to him if an initial public offering does not occur prior to December 16, 2007. If reinstated, the put option for one holder would be in effect for up to six months after December 16, 2007.

Restrictive Covenants. Mr. Singleton may not disclose confidential information of Holdings and its affiliates, and, for a period of 24 months following the Separation Date, Mr. Singleton may not compete with Holdings and its affiliates or solicit employees or customers of Holdings and its affiliates. In addition, Mr. Singleton and Holdings are subject to a mutual nondisparagement covenant.

Richard T. Walsh Separation

On August 17, 2007, Mr. Walsh's employment with AMC Entertainment ended. Mr. Walsh received a cash severance payment of \$731,944 in a lump sum, less applicable withholdings. Mr. Walsh's unexercisable options were forfeited at the end of his employment. Mr. Walsh has 90 days from the date of his resignation to exercise his vested options.

Director Compensation Fiscal 2007

The following section presents information regarding the compensation paid during fiscal 2007 to members of our Board of Directors who are not also our employees (referred to herein as "Non-Employee Directors"). The compensation paid to Mr. Peter C. Brown, who is also one of our employees, is presented above in the Summary Compensation Table and the related explanatory tables. Mr. Brown did not receive additional compensation for his service as a director.

Non-Employee Directors

Prior to this offering, we paid our directors an annual cash retainer of \$50,000, plus \$1,500 for each meeting of the board of directors they attended in person or by phone, plus \$1,000 for each committee meeting they attended. We also reimbursed all directors for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them in connection with their services provided in such capacity.

Upon completion of this offering, Non-Employee Directors will receive an annual cash retainer of \$35,000, plus \$1,500 for each meeting of the board of directors they attend. In addition, Non-Employee Directors will receive an annual grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units with a grant date fair value of \$90,000, and which will vest one year after the grant date. Annual cash retainers will be paid to the chairperson of each committee of the board of directors as follows: \$12,000 for the audit committee chairperson, \$7,500 for the compensation committee chairperson, and \$7,500 for the nominating and corporate governance committee chairperson. The audit committee chairperson and members will also receive \$1,500 for each audit committee meeting they attend, and the chairperson and members of the compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees will also receive \$1,000 for each committee meeting they attend. We will reimburse all of our directors for reasonable travel, lodging and other expenses related to their service on our board of directors.

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The following table presents information regarding the compensation of our non-employee Directors in fiscal 2007:

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Changes in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Michael R. Hannon	\$ 62,000	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$ 62,000
Stephen P. Murray	54,000						54,000
Stan Parker	58,000						58,000
Aaron J. Stone	60,000						60,000
John Connaughton	57,500						57,500
Michael Connelly	60,000						60,000
Benjamin Coughlin	61,000						61,000
Travis Reid	61,000						61,000

PRINCIPAL STOCKHOLDERS

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of Parent's capital stock as of the date of this prospectus after giving effect to the Reclassification, with respect to:

each person or group of affiliated persons known by Parent to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of any class of its capital stock, together with their addresses;

each of Parent's directors;

each of our Named Executive Officers; and

all directors and nominees and executive officers as a group.

If the underwriters exercise their overallotment option in full, we would sell an additional _____ shares.

Name and Address	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned	
		Before Offering	After Offering
5% Beneficial Owners:			
J.P. Morgan Partners (BHCA), L.P. and Related Funds(1)(2)			
Apollo Investment Fund V, L.P. and Related Funds(3)(4)			
Bain Capital Investors, LLC and Related Funds(5)(6)			
The Carlyle Group Partners III Loews, L.P. and Related Funds(7)(8)			
Spectrum Equity Investors IV, L.P. and Related Funds(9)(10)			
Directors and Named Executive Officers:			
Peter C. Brown(11)(12)			
Craig R. Ramsey(11)(13)			
John D. McDonald(11)(14)			
Kevin M. Connor(11)(15)			
Philip M. Singleton(11)(16)			
Michael R. Hannon(1)			
Stephen P. Murray(1)			
Stan Parker(17)			
Aaron J. Stone(17)			
John Connaughton(5)(6)			
Michael Connelly(7)			
Benjamin M. Coughlin(9)(10)			
Travis Reid(11)(18)			
Kenneth M. Reiss(11)			
All directors and officers as a group (14 persons)			

* less than 1%

(1) Represents _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors, L.P., _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors Cayman, L.P., _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors Cayman II, L.P., _____ shares owned by AMCE (Ginger), L.P., _____ shares owned by AMCE (Luke), L.P., _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors (Selldown), L.P., _____ shares owned by AMCE (Scarlett), L.P., _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors (Selldown) II, L.P., _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global

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Fund/AMC /Selldown II, L.P.,

shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners Global Investors (Selldown) II-C, L.P.,

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(collectively, the "Global Investor Funds") and _____ shares owned by J.P. Morgan Partners (BHCA), L.P. ("JPMP BHCA"). Each of JPMP Global, JPMP MFM and JPMP Capital may be deemed, pursuant to Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act, to beneficially own the shares held by the Global Investor Funds and JPMP BHCA. Michael R. Hannon is a Managing Director, and Stephen P. Murray is President and Chief Executive Officer, of CCMP Capital Advisors, LLC, a private equity firm comprised of the former buyout/growth equity professionals of J.P. Morgan Partners who separated from JPM Chase to form an independent private equity platform. Each of Messrs. Hannon and Murray disclaims any beneficial ownership of any shares beneficially owned by the J.P. Morgan Partners entities. JPMP Capital exercises voting and dispositive power over the securities held by the Global Investor Funds and JPMP BHCA. Voting and disposition decisions at JPMP Capital are made by three or more of its officers, and therefore no individual officer of JPMP Capital is the beneficial owner of the securities. The address of Messrs. Hannon and Murray is c/o CCMP Capital Advisors, LLC, 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10167, and the address of each of the JPMorgan Partners entities is c/o J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC, 270 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017, except that the address of each Cayman entity is c/o Walkers SPV Limited, PO Box 908 GT, Walker House, George Town, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

(2) Includes _____ shares of common stock of certain co-investors, which, pursuant to a voting agreement, must be voted by such co-investors to elect JPMP designees for Holdings' board of directors.

(3) Represents shares owned by the following group of investment funds: (i) _____ shares of common stock owned by Apollo Investment Fund V, L.P.; (ii) _____ shares of common stock owned by Apollo Overseas Partners V, L.P.; (iii) _____ shares of common stock owned by Apollo Netherlands Partners V(A), L.P.; (iv) _____ shares of common stock owned by Apollo Netherlands Partners V(B), L.P.; and (v) _____ shares of common stock owned by Apollo German Partners V GmbH & Co. KG (collectively, the "Apollo Funds"). Apollo Advisors V, L.P. ("Advisors V") is the general partner or the managing general partner of each of the Apollo Funds. Apollo Capital Management V, Inc. ("ACM V") is the general partner of Advisors V. Apollo Management V, L.P. ("Management V") serves as the day-to-day manager of each of the Apollo Funds. AIF V Management, LLC ("AIF V LLC") is the general partner of Management V and Apollo Management, L.P. ("Apollo Management") is the sole member and manager of AIF V LLC. Each of Advisors V, ACM V, Management V, AIF V LLC and Apollo Management disclaim beneficial ownership of all shares of common stock owned by the Apollo Funds. The address of the Apollo Funds, Advisors V, Management V, AIF V LLC and Apollo Management is c/o Apollo Management, L.P., Two Manhattanville Road, Suite 203, Purchase, New York 10017.

Leon Black, Joshua Harris and Marc Rowan effectively have the power to exercise voting and investment control over ACM V, with respect to the shares held by the Apollo Funds. Each of Messrs. Black, Harris and Rowan disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares.

(4) Includes _____ shares of common stock of certain co-investors, which, pursuant to a voting agreement, must be voted by such co-investors to elect Apollo designees to Holdings' board of directors.

(5) Represents shares owned by the following group of investment funds associated with Bain: (i) _____ shares of common stock owned by Bain Capital (Loews) I Partnership, whose general partners are Bain Capital (Loews) A Partnership, Bain Capital (Loews) L Partnership and Bain Capital (Loews) P Partnership, each of whose general partners are (x) Bain Capital Holdings (Loews) I, L.P., whose general partner is Bain Capital Partners VII, L.P., whose general partner is Bain Capital Investors, LLC ("BCI") and (y) Bain Capital AIV (Loews) II, L.P., whose general partner is Bain Capital Partners VIII, L.P., whose general partner is BCI and (ii) _____ shares of common stock owned by Bain Capital AIV (Loews) II, L.P., whose general partner is

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Bain Capital Partners VIII, L.P., whose general partner is BCI. John Connaughton is a Managing Director of BCI and disclaims any beneficial ownership of any shares beneficially owned by BCI. The address of Mr. Connaughton and each of the Bain entities is c/o Bain Capital Partners, LLC, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199.

BCI, by virtue of the relationships described above, may be deemed to have voting or investment control with respect to the shares held by each of the Bain entities. BCI disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.

- (6) Voting and investment control over the shares held by Bain Capital (Loews) I Partnership and Bain Capital AIV (Loews) II, L.P. is exercised by the investment committee of BCI. Members of the investment committee are Andrew B. Balson, Steven W. Barnes, Joshua Bekenstein, Edward W. Conard, John P. Connaughton, Paul B. Edgerley, Jordan Hitch, Matthew S. Levin, Ian K. Loring, Philip Loughlin, Mark E. Nunnally, Stephen G. Pagliuca, Michael Ward and Stephen M. Zide, each of whom disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares.
- (7) Represents shares owned by the following group of investment funds affiliated with Carlyle: (i) _____ shares of common stock owned by Carlyle Partners III Loews, L.P., whose general partner is TC Group III, L.P., whose general partners is TC Group III, L.L.C., whose sole managing member is TC Group, L.L.C., whose sole managing member is TCG Holdings, L.L.C. and (ii) _____ shares of common stock owned by CP III Coinvestment, L.P., whose general partner is TC Group III, L.P., whose general partner is TC Group III, L.L.C., whose sole managing member is TC Group, L.L.C., whose sole managing member is TCG Holdings, L.L.C. Mr. Connelly is a Managing Director of the Carlyle Group, and in such capacity, may be deemed to share beneficial ownership of the shares of common stock held by investment funds associated with or designated by the Carlyle Group. Mr. Connelly expressly disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares held by the investment funds associated with or designated by the Carlyle Group. The address of Mr. Connelly and the Carlyle Group is c/o The Carlyle Group, 520 Madison Avenue, 42nd floor, New York, New York 10022.
- (8) Voting and investment control over the shares held by Carlyle Partners III Loews, L.P. and CP III Coinvestment, L.P. is exercised by the three-person managing board of TCG Holdings, L.L.C. Members of this managing board are William E. Conway, Jr., Daniel A. D'Aniello and David M. Rubenstein, each of whom disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares.
- (9) Represents shares owned by the following group of investment funds affiliated with Spectrum: (i) _____ shares of common stock owned by Spectrum Equity Investors IV, L.P., whose general partner is Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P., (ii) _____ shares of common stock owned by Spectrum Equity Investors Parallel IV, L.P. whose general partner is Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P., and (iii) _____ shares of common stock owned by Spectrum IV Investment Managers' Fund, L.P. Benjamin M. Coughlin is a Managing Director of Spectrum and disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares beneficially owned by Spectrum. The address of Mr. Coughlin and Spectrum Equity Investors is c/o Spectrum Equity Investors, 333 Middlefield Road, Suite 200, Menlo Park, California 94025.
- Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P., by virtue of the relationships described above, may be deemed to have voting or investment control with respect to the shares held by Spectrum Equity Investors IV, L.P. and Spectrum Equity Investors Parallel IV, L.P. Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P. disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares.
- (10) Voting and investment control over the shares held by the Spectrum entities is exercised by the investment committees of Spectrum Equity Associates IV, L.P. and Spectrum IV Investment Managers' Fund, L.P. Members of each of these investment committees are Brion B. Applegate, William P. Collatos, Benjamin M. Coughlin, Randy J. Henderson, Michael J. Kennealy, Kevin J.

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Maroni, Christopher T. Mitchell and Victor E. Parker, each of whom disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares.

- (11) The address of such person is c/o AMC Entertainment Inc., 920 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64105.
- (12) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.
- (13) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.
- (14) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.
- (15) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.
- (16) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.
- (17) Although each of Messrs. Parker and Stone may be deemed a beneficial owner of shares of Holdings beneficially owned by Apollo due to his affiliation with Apollo and its related investment managers and advisors, each such person disclaims beneficial ownership of any such shares. The address of Messrs. Parker and Stone is c/o Apollo Management, L.P., 9 West 57th Street, New York, New York 10019.
- (18) Includes shares underlying options that will vest within 60 days of the date of this offering.

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS

As of June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had \$1,938.7 million of outstanding indebtedness. The following is a summary of provisions relating to our indebtedness after giving effect to the Loews Dispositions and the NCM Transactions.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

We entered into our senior secured credit facility on January 26, 2006 with a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions which provided financing of up to \$850.0 million, consisting of a:

\$650.0 million term loan facility with a maturity of seven years; and

\$200.0 million revolving credit facility with a maturity of six years.

The revolving credit facility includes borrowing capacity available for Mexican peso-denominated revolving loans, for letters of credit and for borrowings on same-day notice, referred to as the swingline loans.

As of June 28, 2007, on a pro forma basis, we had \$635.38 million outstanding under our term loan facility and \$177.6 million available under our revolving credit facility.

Interest Rate and Fees

The borrowings under the senior secured credit facility bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (1) the base rate of Citibank, N.A. and (2) the federal funds rate plus $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% or (b) a LIBOR rate determined by reference to the offered rate for deposits in U.S. dollars appearing on the applicable Telerate screen for the interest period relevant to such borrowing adjusted for certain additional reserves. The current applicable margin for borrowings under the revolving credit facility is 0.75% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings and the current applicable margin for borrowings under the term loan facility is 0.75% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The applicable margin for such borrowings may be reduced subject to our attaining certain leverage ratios.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the senior secured credit facility, AMC Entertainment was required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the revolving credit facility in respect of the unutilized commitments thereunder at a rate equal to 0.25%. AMC Entertainment also pays customary letter of credit fees.

Prepayments

The senior secured credit facility requires AMC Entertainment to prepay outstanding term loans, subject to certain exceptions, with:

after its first full fiscal year after the closing, 50% of AMC Entertainment's excess cash flow if AMC Entertainment's net senior secured leverage ratio is greater than a certain threshold as of the last day of any fiscal year;

100% of the net cash proceeds of all non-ordinary course asset sales and casualty and condemnation events, subject to certain exceptions and limitations; and

100% of the net proceeds of any incurrence of debt other than debt permitted under the senior secured credit facility.

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AMC Entertainment may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the senior secured credit facility at any time without premium or penalty, other than customary "breakage" costs with respect to LIBOR loans.

Amortization

The term loan facility amortizes each year in an amount equal to 1% per annum in equal quarterly installments for the first six years and nine months, with the remaining amount payable on the date that is seven years from the date of the closing of the senior secured credit facility.

Principal amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility are due and payable in full at maturity, six years from the date of the closing of the senior secured credit facility.

Guarantee and Security

All obligations under the senior secured credit facility are unconditionally guaranteed by, subject to certain exceptions, each of AMC Entertainment's existing and future direct and indirect 100% domestic subsidiaries.

All obligations under the senior secured credit facility, and the guarantees of those obligations (as well as cash management obligations and any interest hedging or other swap agreements), are secured by substantially all of our assets as well as those of each subsidiary guarantor, including, but not limited to, the following, and subject to certain exceptions:

a pledge of 100% of the equity interests of substantially all of AMC Entertainment's domestic subsidiaries and 65% of the equity interests of AMC Entertainment's "first-tier" foreign subsidiaries; and

a security interest in substantially all of AMC Entertainment's tangible and intangible assets as well as those of each subsidiary guarantor.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

The senior secured credit facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain exceptions, AMC Entertainment's ability, and the ability of AMC Entertainment's subsidiaries, to:

sell assets;

incur additional indebtedness;

prepay other indebtedness (including the notes);

pay dividends and distributions or repurchase its capital stock;

create liens on assets;

make investments;

make certain acquisitions;

engage in mergers or consolidations;

engage in certain transactions with affiliates;

amend certain charter documents and material agreements governing its subordinated indebtedness;

change the business conducted by AMC Entertainment and its subsidiaries; and

enter into agreements that restrict dividends from subsidiaries.

In addition, the senior secured credit facility requires AMC Entertainment, commencing with the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2006, to maintain a maximum net senior secured leverage ratio as long as the commitments under the revolving credit facility remain outstanding. The senior secured credit facility also contains certain customary affirmative covenants and events of default.

Notes due 2012, Notes due 2014 and Notes due 2016

On February 24, 2004, AMC Entertainment sold \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Notes due 2014. The Notes due 2014 bear interest at the rate of 8% per annum, payable in March and September of each year. The Notes due 2014 are redeemable at AMC Entertainment's option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after March 1, 2009 at 104.000% of the principal amount thereof, declining ratably to 100% of the principal amount thereof on or after March 1, 2012, plus interest accrued to the redemption date. The Notes due 2014 are unsecured and are subordinated to all AMC Entertainment's existing and future senior indebtedness (as defined in the indenture for the Notes due 2014). As of June 28, 2007, we had \$298.8 million carrying value outstanding under our Notes due 2014.

On August 18, 2004, AMC Entertainment sold \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Fixed Notes due 2012. The Fixed Notes due 2012 bear interest at the rate of 8⁵/₈% per annum, payable in February and August of each year. The Fixed Notes due 2012 are redeemable at AMC Entertainment's option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after August 15, 2008 at 104.313% of the principal amount thereof, declining ratably to 100% of the principal amount thereof on or after August 15, 2010, plus interest accrued to the redemption date. The Fixed Notes due 2012 are unsecured and rank equally with all AMC Entertainment's existing and future senior indebtedness (as defined in the indenture for the Fixed Notes due 2012). As of June 28, 2007, we had \$250.0 million carrying value outstanding under our Fixed Notes due 2012.

On January 26, 2006, AMC Entertainment sold \$325.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Notes due 2016. The Notes due 2016 bear interest at a rate of 11% per annum, payable in February and August of each year. The Notes due 2016 are redeemable at AMC Entertainment's option, in whole or in part, at any time on or after February 1, 2011 at 105.5% of the principal amount thereof, declining ratably to 100% of the principal amount thereof on or after February 1, 2014. In addition, AMC Entertainment may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes due 2016 using net proceeds from certain equity offerings completed on or prior to February 1, 2009. As of June 28, 2007, we had \$325.0 million carrying value outstanding under our Notes due 2016.

The indentures relating to our outstanding notes allow AMC Entertainment to incur all permitted indebtedness (as defined therein) without restriction, which includes all amounts borrowed under the senior secured credit facility. The indentures also allow AMC Entertainment to incur additional debt as long as it can satisfy the coverage ratio of each indenture after giving effect thereto on a pro forma basis.

The indentures also contain covenants limiting dividends, purchases or redemptions of stock, transactions with affiliates and mergers and sales of assets, and require AMC Entertainment to make an offer to purchase such notes upon the occurrence of a change in control, as defined in the indentures. These covenants are substantially similar to the covenants in all the indentures are subject to a number of important qualifications. The indentures do not impose any limitation on the incurrence by AMC Entertainment of liabilities that are not considered "indebtedness" under the indentures, such as certain sale/leaseback transactions; nor do the note indentures impose any limitation on the amount of liabilities incurred by AMC Entertainment's subsidiaries, if any, that might be designated as "unrestricted subsidiaries" (as defined in the indentures). Furthermore, AMC Entertainment is not restricted from making advances to, or investing in, other entities (including unaffiliated entities) and

its subsidiaries are not restricted from entering into agreements restricting its ability to pay dividends or otherwise transfer funds to it.

The indentures relating to the Notes due 2014 and the Notes due 2016, or collectively, the Subordinated Notes, also contain provisions subordinating AMC Entertainment's obligations under those notes to its obligations under its existing senior secured credit facility and other senior indebtedness. These include a provision that applies if there is a payment default under its existing senior secured credit facility or other senior indebtedness and one that applies if there is a non-payment default that permits acceleration of indebtedness under its existing senior secured credit facility. If there is a payment default under the senior secured credit facility or other senior indebtedness, generally no payment may be made on any of the Subordinated Notes until such payment default has been cured or waived or such senior indebtedness had been discharged or paid in full. If there is a non-payment default under the senior secured credit facility, or with respect to designated senior indebtedness (as defined), if any, that would permit the lenders to accelerate the maturity date of the existing senior secured credit facility or any such designated senior indebtedness, no payment may be made on the Subordinated Notes for a period (a "payment blockage period") commencing upon the receipt by the indenture trustees for the Subordinated Notes of notice of such default and ending up to 179 days thereafter. Not more than one payment blockage period may be commenced during any period of 365 consecutive days. AMC Entertainment's failure to make payment on any series of Subordinated Notes when due or within any applicable grace period, whether or not occurring under a payment blockage period, will be an event of default with respect to such Existing Subordinated Notes.

Discount Notes

On August 18, 2004, Holdings issued \$304.0 million aggregate principal amount of its Discount Notes, resulting in gross proceeds of \$169.9 million of which \$166.6 million was contributed by Holdings as equity to AMC Entertainment. The indenture governing the Discount Notes contains covenants substantially similar to those governing the Notes due 2016. Neither AMC Entertainment nor any of its subsidiaries have guaranteed the indebtedness of Holdings, nor have AMC Entertainment or any of its subsidiaries pledged any of AMC Entertainment assets as collateral. As of June 28, 2007, we had \$237.3 million carrying value outstanding under our Discount Notes.

On June 12, 2007 we entered into the Amendment to the indenture for our Discount Notes. The Amendment required us to make an election on August 15, 2007 to pay cash interest on the Discount Notes. As a result, we will be required to make our first cash interest payment on the Discount Notes on February 15, 2008. We expect that our annual cash interest payments on the Discount Notes will be approximately \$28,895,000.

Parent Term Loan Facility

To help finance a dividend paid by Parent to its stockholders, Parent entered into the Parent Term Loan Facility with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and Chase Lincoln First Commercial Corporation, as lender, for net proceeds of \$396,000,000.

Borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the Parent's option, either a base rate or LIBOR. The initial applicable margin for borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility is 4.00% with respect to base rate borrowings and 5.00% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. Interest on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility is payable on each March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, beginning September 15, 2007 by adding such interest for the applicable period to the principal amount of the outstanding loans. The interest rate on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007.

We may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility, in whole or in part, together with accrued interest to the date of such prepayment on the principal amount prepaid at any time on or before June 13, 2008 at 100% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2008 and on or prior to June 13, 2009 at 102% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2009 and on or prior to June 13, 2010 at 101% of principal and at 100% of principal par value thereafter. Unpaid principal and interest on outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid upon maturity on June 13, 2012.

In the event of a change of control offer as defined in the Parent Term Loan Facility, we will, to the extent lawful, prepay all loans properly tendered pursuant to the change of control offer at a prepayment price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof if such change of control occurs on or prior to June 13, 2008 or 101% of the principal amount thereof if such change of control occurs after June 13, 2008, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of prepayment. In the event of a qualified equity issuance offer as defined in the Parent Term Loan Facility, we will, to the extent lawful, prepay the maximum principal amount of loans properly tendered that may be purchased out of any qualified equity issuance net proceeds at a prepayment price in cash equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of prepayment.

The Parent Term Loan Facility contains certain covenants that, among other things, may limit the ability of the Parent to incur additional indebtedness and pay dividends or make distributions in respect of its capital stock. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. Covenant Compliance Parent Term Loan Facility." We intend to apply the net proceeds of this offering to repay all amounts outstanding under the Parent Term Loan Facility.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As a public company we will ensure that all transactions with related parties are fair, reasonable and in our best interest. In this regard, our independent directors or one of our committees comprised of independent directors will review material transactions between us and related parties to determine that, in their best business judgment, such transactions meet that standard. Set forth below is a description of certain transactions which have occurred since April 1, 2005 or which involve obligations that remain outstanding as of the date of this prospectus.

For a description of certain employment agreements between us and Messrs. Peter C. Brown, Philip M. Singleton, John D. McDonald and Craig R. Ramsey, see "Management Compensation of Management Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment and Change of Control Arrangements."

Governance Agreements

In connection with the Parent Transactions, Parent, the Sponsors and the other former stockholders of Holdings, as applicable, entered into various agreements defining the rights of Holdings' stockholders with respect to voting, governance and ownership and transfer of the stock of Holdings all of which will be replaced with the exception of the Stockholders Agreement, which will be amended upon completion of this offering. In connection with this offering, the Sponsors and certain pre-existing stockholders of Parent will enter into an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, which, together with our Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and the Management Stockholders Registration Rights Agreement, will define the rights of such stockholders post-initial public offering with respect to voting, governance and ownership and transfer of Parent's stock (collectively, the "Governance Agreements").

The Governance Agreements will provide that our Board of Directors will initially consist of up to twelve directors, two of whom shall be designated by JPMP, two of whom shall be designated by Apollo, one of whom shall be our Chief Executive Officer, one of whom shall be designated by Carlyle, one of whom shall be designated by Bain, one of whom shall be designated by Spectrum, one of whom shall be designated by Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum, voting together, so long as such designee is consented to by each of Bain and Carlyle and three of whom will be independent directors initially designated by the Sponsors. Each of the directors will have one vote on all matters placed before the Board of Directors of Parent, Holdings and AMC Entertainment. Each of JPMP's and Apollo's right to appoint two directors shall be reduced to the right to appoint one director if at any time such Sponsor ceases to own at least 10% of our outstanding common stock or if the Sponsors together with certain pre-existing stockholders of Parent cease to collectively own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. The right of Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum to designate a director as a group will terminate if such Sponsors cease to collectively own at least 15% of our outstanding common stock or if the Sponsors together with certain pre-existing stockholders of Parent cease to collectively own more than 50% of our outstanding common stock. A Sponsor will lose all of its director designation rights if at any time it ceases to own at least 5% of our outstanding common stock.

The Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement will provide that, until the date neither of Apollo or JPMP has a right to designate directors to the board (the "Blockout Period"), certain continuing stockholders party thereto (other than the Sponsors) will generally vote their voting shares of capital stock of Parent in favor of any matter in proportion to the shares of capital stock of Apollo and JPMP voted in favor of such matter, except in certain specified instances. The Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement will also provide that, until the date on which any one of Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum ceases to own at least 25% of the shares of our common stock that they will own immediately following this offering, Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum will generally vote their shares of

capital stock of Parent in favor of any matter in which any two out of Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum agree, except in certain specified instances.

The Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement will set forth a number of transfer provisions for the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of Parent with respect to the interests in Parent, including the following:

Drag-along rights. If, during the five-year period following this offering and for so long as the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of Parent hold in the aggregate at least 50.1% of the outstanding shares of Parent's common stock, Sponsors constituting at least three of any of Apollo, JPMP, Bain or Carlyle propose to transfer shares of Parent to an independent third party in a bona fide arm's-length transaction or series of transactions (other than an open market public sale) that results in a sale of at least 50.1% of the shares of Parent, such Sponsors may elect to require each of the other stockholders party to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement to transfer to such third party all of its shares at the purchase price and upon the other terms and subject to the conditions of the sale.

Tag-along rights. If, during the five-year period following the offering, any Sponsor proposes to transfer shares of Parent held by it (other than an open market public sale), then such stockholder shall give notice to each other stockholder party to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement and the Management Stockholders Registration Rights Agreement, who shall each have the right to participate on a pro rata basis in the proposed transfer on the terms and conditions offered by the proposed purchaser.

Demand rights. Subject to the consent of at least two of any of JPMP, Apollo, Carlyle and Bain during the first two years following the offering, each Sponsor has the right at any time following the offering to make a written request to Parent for registration under the Securities Act of part or all of the registrable equity interests held by such stockholders at Parent's expense, subject to certain limitations. Subject to the same consent requirement, the other pre-existing stockholders of Parent as a group shall have the right at any time following the offering to make one written request to Parent for registration under the Securities Act of part or all of the registrable equity interests held by such stockholders with an aggregate offering price to the public of at least \$200 million.

Piggyback rights. If Parent at any time proposes to register under the Securities Act any equity interests on a form and in a manner which would permit registration of the registrable equity interests held by stockholders of Parent for sale to the public under the Securities Act, Parent shall give written notice of the proposed registration to each stockholder party to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement and the Management Stockholders Registration Rights Agreement, who shall then have the right to request that any part of its registrable equity interests be included in such registration, subject to certain limitations.

Holdback agreements. Each stockholder will agree that it will not offer for public sale any equity interests during the 30 days before and a period not to exceed 90 days (180 days in the case of the offering) after the effective date of any registration statement filed by Parent in connection with an underwritten public offering (except as part of such underwritten registration or as otherwise permitted by such underwriters), subject to certain limitations.

The Management Stockholders Registration Rights Agreement provides the pre-existing stockholders of Parent who are employees of AMC Entertainment with piggyback registration rights and holdback agreements similar to those set forth in the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement.

Fee Agreement

In connection with the Parent Transactions, Parent, AMC Entertainment and the Sponsors entered into a Fee Agreement, which provides for an annual management fee of \$5.0 million, payable quarterly and in advance to each Sponsor, on a pro rata basis, until the earliest of the 12th anniversary of December 23, 2004, and such time as the Sponsors own less than 20% in the aggregate of Parent. In addition, the fee agreement provides for reimbursements by AMC Entertainment to the Sponsors for their out-of-pocket expenses of up to \$3.5 million in any single fiscal year in order to maintain AMC Entertainment's corporate existence, corporate overhead expenses and salaries or other compensation of certain employees.

Upon the consummation of this offering, each of the Sponsors will receive, in lieu of quarterly payments of the annual management fee, an automatic fee equal to the net present value of the aggregate annual management fee that would have been payable to the Sponsors during the remainder of the term of the fee agreement (assuming a twelve year term from the date of the original fee agreement), calculated using the treasury rate having a final maturity date that is closest to the twelfth anniversary of the date of the original fee agreement date. We estimate that our payment to the Sponsors would be \$38.7 million had the offering occurred on June 28, 2007. See note 8 to unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information included elsewhere in this prospectus.

The fee agreement also provides that AMC Entertainment will indemnify the Sponsors against all losses, claims, damages and liabilities arising in connection with the management services provided by the Sponsors under the fee agreement.

Continuing Service Agreement

In connection with the termination of his current employment agreement with Loews, we paid Mr. Travis Reid severance of \$87,500 per month for 18 months following the closing of the Loews Acquisition, we paid a lump sum payment of \$1,575,000, and we also provided outplacement assistance and automobile benefits through December 31, 2006. In addition, in order to facilitate integration following the Loews Acquisition, we entered into an agreement with Mr. Reid, whereby Mr. Reid provided certain transitional consulting services to our company and reported to Mr. Peter C. Brown, our Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to the continuing service agreement, which we terminated in February 2007, we paid Mr. Reid a consulting fee for each month of service at the following rate: \$50,000 for each of the first four months, \$33,333 for each of the next four months and \$16,667 for the final five months. The continuing service agreement was not intended to create an employment relationship between Mr. Reid and our company and his services were provided on an independent contractor basis. In February 2007, Mr. Reid was hired as the chief executive officer of DCIP, a joint venture between AMC Entertainment, Cinemark and Regal formed to explore the possibility of implementing digital cinema in our theatres and to create a financing model and establish agreements with major motion picture studios for the implementation of digital cinema.

Option Grant to Travis Reid

Pursuant to his Continuing Service Agreement, effective as of January 26, 2006, we granted Mr. Reid an option under the Parent 2004 Stock Option Plan to acquire Class N common stock at an exercise price not less than the fair market value (as determined by our Board of Directors) on the date of grant. The option is subject to other terms and conditions substantially similar to the terms of our options currently held by employees and is also subject to the Management Stockholders Agreement. The option vests in three equal installments on December 23, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and vests in full upon a change of control of Parent or AMC Entertainment if provided for by our Compensation Committee.

Cinemex

Cinemex from time to time purchases services or enters into arrangements with parties related to its employees. For example, Miguel Angel Dávila, Chief Executive Officer and President of Cinemex and on the board of Cinemex, and Adolfo Fastlicht Kurián, a Director of Cinemex, are minority investors in the construction of the new shopping center where one of Cinemex's new theatres opened in December 2004. Mr. Kurián's father is the general manager of three construction companies that provide theatre construction services to Cinemex and Mr. Kurián is an investor in these companies. In addition, Cinemex signed a waiver to allow a McDonald's restaurant owned by Mr. Kurián's wife to open in a shopping center where, under the lease, the landlord was prohibited from leasing space to a business that would compete with the theatre's concessions. A relative of Mr. Dávila is the manager of Consultores en Información Electrónica, S.A. de C.V., the company which renders web hosting, electronic marketing, e-mail and software services to one of Cinemex's subsidiaries. This arrangement may be terminated by Cinemex upon 30-days notice.

Market Making Transactions

On August 18, 2004, Holdings sold \$304,000,000 in aggregate principal amount at maturity of its Discount Notes due 2014. On the same date, Holdings sold \$250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its Fixed Notes due 2012 and \$205,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its Floating Notes due 2010 (Collectively, the "Senior Notes"). J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., an affiliate of JPMP which owned approximately 20.8% of Parent, was an initial purchaser of both the Holdco Notes and the Senior Notes.

On January 26, 2006, AMC Entertainment sold \$325,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its Notes due 2016. JP Morgan Securities Inc., an affiliate of JPMP which owned approximately 20.8% of Parent, was an initial purchaser of these notes. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, whose affiliates owned approximately 1.6% of Parent, was also an initial purchaser of these notes.

Parent Term Loan Facility

On June 13, 2007, Parent entered into the Parent Term Loan Facility, described above under "Description of Certain Indebtedness Parent Term Loan Facility." The net proceeds of the Parent Term Loan Facility, along with \$270.6 million of cash on hand at AMC Entertainment, were used to pay a dividend to Parent's stockholders in the amount of \$652.8 million. See "Prospectus Summary Recent Developments Parent Transactions" for additional details concerning the Parent Term Loan Facility and related transactions.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized Capital

The following description of material terms of our capital stock and certain provisions of our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each of which will be in effect on the closing of this offering, are summaries and are qualified by reference to the certificate of incorporation and the bylaws, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to the registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part.

Our authorized capital stock consists of:

shares of common stock, par value \$.01 per share; and

shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share.

Common Stock

At the completion of this offering, there will be _____ shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Voting Rights

Each holder of common stock will be entitled to one vote per share.

Our directors will be elected by all of our common stockholders voting together as a single class.

Generally, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by a majority (or, in the case of election of directors, by a plurality) of our outstanding voting power. Except as otherwise required by the DGCL, the Amended and Restated Management Stockholders Agreement, the Second Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, both as amended upon completion of this offering, our certificate of incorporation or the voting rights granted to any preferred stock we subsequently issue, the holders of outstanding shares of common stock and preferred stock entitled to vote thereon, if any, will vote as one class with respect to all matters to be voted on by our stockholders. Except as otherwise provided by law, and subject to any voting rights granted to any preferred stock we subsequently issue, amendments to our certificate of incorporation must be approved by the holders of at least a majority of the outstanding common stock. Under the DGCL, amendments to our certificate of incorporation that would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of the common stock so as to affect them adversely also must be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the shares affected by the amendment, voting as a separate class.

Dividends

Holders of common stock will share ratably (based on the number of shares of common stock held) in any dividend declared by our board of directors, subject to any preferential rights of any outstanding preferred stock.

Other Rights

Upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, after payment in full of the amounts required to be paid to holders of preferred stock, if any, all holders of common stock, regardless of class, will be entitled to share ratably in any assets available for distribution to holders of shares of common stock. No shares of any class of common stock are subject to redemption or have preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of common stock.

Preferred Stock

Upon the closing of this offering, our board of directors will be authorized, without further stockholder approval, to issue from time to time up to an aggregate of _____ shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix or alter the designations, preferences, rights and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions of the shares of each such series thereof, including the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption (including sinking fund provisions), redemption price or prices, liquidation preferences and the number of shares constituting any series or designations of such series. Upon the closing of this offering, there will be no shares of preferred stock outstanding. We have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock. See " Anti-Takeover Effects of Certain Provisions of Delaware Law, the Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws."

Options

As of the completion of this offering, options to purchase a total of _____ shares of common stock will be outstanding, of which _____ will be eligible for exercise or sale immediately following the completion of this offering. Common stock may be subject to the granting of options under the equity incentive plan. See "Management Equity Incentive Plan" and "Shares Eligible for Future Sale."

Anti-Takeover Effects of Certain Provisions of Delaware Law, the Certificate of Incorporation and the Bylaws

We plan to elect in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to be subject to Section 203 of the DGCL, an anti-takeover law. In general, Section 203 prohibits a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination, such as a merger, with a person or group owning 15% or more of the corporation's voting stock for a period of three years following the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless (with certain exceptions) the business combination or the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder is approved in a prescribed manner.

Certain other provisions of the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws may be considered to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay or prevent a tender offer or other corporate transaction that a stockholder might consider to be in its best interest, including those transactions that might result in payment of a premium over the market price for our shares. These provisions are designed to discourage certain types of transactions that may involve an actual or threatened change of control of us without prior approval of our board of directors. These provisions are meant to encourage persons interested in acquiring control of us to first consult with our board of directors to negotiate terms of a potential business combination or offer. We believe that these provisions protect against an unsolicited proposal for a takeover of us that might affect the long term value of our stock or that may be otherwise unfair to our stockholders. For example, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and bylaws:

provide for a classified board of directors, pursuant to which our board of directors will be divided into three classes whose members will serve three-year staggered terms;

provide that the size of the board of directors will be set by members of the board, and any vacancy on our board of directors, including a vacancy resulting from an enlargement of our board of directors, may be filled only by vote of a majority of our directors then in office or by the Sponsors that designated a director who is no longer a member of the board if the Sponsors continue to have such a right of designation pursuant to the Governance Agreements;

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do not permit stockholders to take action by written consent unless the Sponsors own at least 50.1% of Parent's outstanding common stock;

provide that, except as otherwise required by law, special meetings of stockholders can only be called by our board of directors;

establish an advance notice procedure for stockholder proposals to be brought before an annual meeting of stockholders, including proposed nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors;

limit consideration by stockholders at annual meetings only those proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of our board of directors or by a stockholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has delivered timely written notice in proper form to our secretary of the stockholder's intention to bring such business before the meeting;

authorize the issuance of "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by our board of directors to increase the number of outstanding shares or establish a stockholders rights plan making a takeover more difficult and expensive; and

do not permit cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect director candidates.

Special Meeting of Stockholders

Special meetings of our stockholders may be called only by a majority of our directors.

Actions by Written Consent

Stockholder action by written consent in lieu of a meeting may only be taken so long as the Sponsors own a majority of our outstanding common stock. Thereafter, stockholder action can be taken only at an annual or special meeting of stockholders.

Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals and Director Nominations

Our bylaws provide that stockholders seeking to bring business before an annual meeting of stockholders, or to nominate candidates for election as directors at an annual meeting of stockholders, must provide timely notice thereof in writing. To be timely, a stockholder's notice generally must be delivered to and received at our principal executive offices, not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting; provided, that in the event that the date of such meeting is advanced more than 30 days prior to, or delayed by more than 30 days after, the anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting of our stockholders, a stockholder's notice to be timely must be so delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such meeting or the 10th day following the day on which public announcement of the date of such meeting is first made. Our bylaws also specify certain requirements as to the form and content of a stockholder's notice. These provisions may preclude stockholders from bringing matters before an annual meeting of stockholders or from making nominations for directors at an annual meeting of stockholders.

Authorized But Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and

employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Amendments to Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws

Our certificate of incorporation provides that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend our certificate of incorporation or bylaws. In addition, under the DGCL, an amendment to our certificate of incorporation that would alter or change the powers, preferences or special rights of the common stock so as to affect them adversely also must be approved by a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the shares affected by the amendment, voting as a separate class. Subject to our bylaws, our board of directors may from time to time make, amend, supplement or repeal our bylaws by vote of a majority of our board of directors.

Registration Rights

Our governance agreements provide for registration rights for the Sponsors, their co-investors and certain members of management. Under the governance agreements, we are required to file at our expense, at any time after the expiration of any underwriter lock-up period applicable to the Sponsors in connection with this offering, a registration statement under the Securities Act covering the resale by the Sponsors and any of their permitted transferees of all shares of common stock held by such Sponsor. The Sponsors, the co-investors and management and any of their respective permitted transferees also will have "piggyback" registration rights entitling them to participate in any future offering of the common stock by us, subject to certain exceptions and limitations. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements."

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification of Directors and Officers

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, we have adopted provisions in our certificate of incorporation that limit or eliminate the personal liability of our directors and officers for monetary damages for a breach of their fiduciary duty of care as a director or officer. The duty of care generally requires that, when acting on behalf of the corporation, directors and officers exercise an informed business judgment based on all material information reasonably available to them. Consequently, a director or officer will not be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director or officer, except for liability for:

- any breach of the person's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;
- any act or omission not in good faith or that involves intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- any act related to unlawful stock repurchases, redemptions or other distributions or payment of dividends; or
- any transaction from which the person derived an improper personal benefit.

These limitations of liability do not generally affect the availability of equitable remedies such as injunctive relief or rescission.

As permitted by the DGCL, our certificate of incorporation and bylaws provide that:

we will indemnify our current and former directors and officers and anyone who is or was serving at our request as the director or officer of, or our legal representative in, another entity, and may indemnify our current or former employees and other agents, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL, subject to limited exceptions; and

we may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of our current or former directors, officers, employees or agents against any liability asserted against them and incurred by them in any such capacity, or arising out of their status as such.

We currently maintain liability insurance for our directors and officers.

Our certificate of incorporation requires us to advance expenses to our directors and officers in connection with a legal proceeding, subject to receiving an undertaking from such director or officer to repay advanced amounts if it is determined he or she is not entitled to indemnification. Our bylaws provide that we may advance expenses to our employees and other agents, upon such terms and conditions, if any, as we deem appropriate.

We intend to enter into separate indemnification agreements with each of our directors and officers, which may be broader than the specific indemnification provisions contained in the DGCL. These indemnification agreements may require us, among other things, to indemnify our directors and officers against liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors or officers, other than liabilities arising from willful misconduct. These indemnification agreements may also require us to advance any expenses incurred by the directors or officers as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified and to obtain directors' and officers' insurance, if available on reasonable terms.

Currently, to our knowledge, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers, employees or agents in which indemnification by us is sought, nor are we aware of any threatened litigation or proceeding that may result in a claim for indemnification.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted for our directors, officers and controlling persons under the foregoing provisions or otherwise, we have been informed that, in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the common stock is expected to be UMB Bank, N.A.

Listing

We have applied to list the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AC".

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for our common stock, and we cannot assure you that a significant public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained after this offering. Sales of significant amounts of our common stock in the public market after this offering, including shares of our common stock issued upon exercise of outstanding options, or the perception that such sales could occur, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our common stock and could impair our future ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities.

Sale of Restricted Shares and Lock-Up Agreements

Upon completion of this offering, _____ shares of common stock will be outstanding. If the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full, there will be _____ shares of common stock outstanding.

Of the _____ shares of common stock to be outstanding upon completion of this offering, _____ shares of common stock offered pursuant to this offering, or _____ shares if the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares is exercised in full, will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under federal securities laws except to the extent shares of common stock are purchased in this offering by our affiliates, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act.

The remaining _____ shares of common stock are "restricted securities" under the Securities Act and are eligible for public sale if registered under the Securities Act or sold in accordance with Rule 144 of the Securities Act, subject to the contractual provisions of our agreements with our Sponsors. See "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance Agreements."

Our Sponsors and our directors and officers who would hold in the aggregate _____ shares of our common stock (after giving effect to the exercise of stock options), are subject to various lock-up agreements that prohibit the holders from offering, selling, contracting to sell, granting an option to purchase, making a short sale or otherwise disposing of any shares of our common stock or any option to purchase shares of our common stock or any securities exchangeable for or convertible into shares of common stock for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus.

In the event that either (1) during the last 17 days of the "lock-up" period, we release earnings results or material news or a material event relating to us occurs or (2) prior to the expiration of the "lock-up" period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the "lock-up" period, then in either case the expiration of the "lock-up" will be extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the release of the earnings results or the occurrence of the material news or event, as applicable, unless _____ waives, in writing, such an extension.

Rule 144

In general, Rule 144 allows a stockholder (or stockholders where shares are aggregated) who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least one year (including the holding period of any prior owner other than an affiliate) and who files a Form 144 with the SEC to sell within any three-month period a number of those shares that does not exceed the greater of:

1% of the number of shares of our common stock then outstanding, which will equal _____ shares immediately after this offering; or

the average weekly trading volume of our common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of the Form 144 with respect to such sale.

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Sales under Rule 144 are also subject to manner of sale provisions and notice requirements and to the availability of current public information about us. An "affiliate" is a person that directly, or indirectly, through one or more intermediate controls or is controlled by, or is under common control with us.

Rule 144(k)

Under Rule 144(k), a person (or persons whose shares are aggregated) who is not deemed to have been an affiliate of ours at any time during the 90 days preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned the shares proposed to be sold for at least two years, would be entitled to sell those shares without regard to the manner of sale, public information, volume limitation or notice requirements of Rule 144.

To the extent that our affiliates sell their shares, other than pursuant to Rule 144 or a registration statement, the purchaser's holding period for the purpose of effecting a sale under Rule 144 commences on the date of transfer from the affiliate.

Registration Rights

Upon completion of this offering, the Sponsors and their co-investors will hold in the aggregate approximately _____ shares of our common stock. Pursuant to the Governance Agreements described above in "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Governance," the Sponsors and their co-investors will have the right, subject to various conditions and limitations, to demand the filing of, and include such shares of our common stock in, future registration statements relating to our common stock. Further, certain members of management who will hold in the aggregate approximately _____ shares of our common stock (after giving effect to the exercise of stock options), will have the right subject to various conditions and limitations, to include such shares of our common stock in future registration statements relating to our common stock. These registration rights of our stockholders could impair the prevailing market price and impair our ability to raise capital by depressing the price at which we could sell our common stock.

Options

In addition to the _____ shares of common stock outstanding immediately after this offering, as of the date of this prospectus, there will be outstanding options to purchase _____ shares of our common stock, of which _____ options are currently exercisable.

As soon as practicable after the completion of this offering, we intend to file a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under our equity incentive plan. Accordingly, shares of our common stock registered under such registration statement will be available for sale in the open market upon exercise by the holders, subject to vesting restrictions, Rule 144 limitations applicable to our affiliates and the contractual lock-up provisions described above.

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to beneficial owners of our common stock ("Holders") that acquire shares of our common stock pursuant to this offering and that hold such shares as capital assets (generally, for investment). This summary is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), existing and proposed Treasury regulations, Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") rulings and pronouncements and judicial decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis, or differing interpretations. This summary does not consider specific facts and circumstances that may be relevant to a particular Holder's tax position and does not consider any tax laws other than U.S. federal income tax laws (for example, this summary does not consider any state, local, estate or gift, or non-U.S. tax consequences of an investment in our common stock). It also does not apply to Holders subject to special tax treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (including partnerships or other pass-through entities, banks, insurance companies, dealers in securities, persons who hold common stock as part of a "straddle," "hedge," "conversion transaction" or other risk-reduction or integrated transaction, controlled foreign corporations, passive foreign investment companies, foreign personal holding companies, companies that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax, U.S. Holders (as defined below) who do not have the U.S. dollar as their functional currency, tax-exempt organizations, former U.S. citizens or residents and persons who hold or receive common stock as compensation).

For purposes of this summary, the term "U.S. Holder" means a Holder of shares of our common stock that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, is:

- (i) an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- (ii) a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation created in or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- (iv) a trust (x) if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more "U.S. persons," as defined in section 7701(a)(30) of the Code, have the authority to control all substantial decisions of such trust or (y) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

The term "Non-U.S. Holder" means any Holder of shares of our common stock that is neither a U.S. Holder nor a partnership (including an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes).

If a partnership holds shares of our common stock, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that hold shares of our common stock should consult their tax advisors.

This summary is included herein as general information only. Accordingly, each prospective Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. income and other tax consequences of holding and disposing of our common stock.

U.S. Holders

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common stock applicable to "U.S. Holders," subject to the limitations described above.

Distributions

Distributions of cash or property that we pay in respect of our common stock will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles) and will be includible in gross income by a U.S. Holder upon receipt. Any such dividend will be eligible for the dividends received deduction if received by an otherwise qualifying corporate U.S. Holder that meets the holding period and other requirements for the dividends received deduction. Dividends paid by us to certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals), with respect to taxable years beginning on or before December 31, 2010, are eligible for U.S. federal income taxation at the rates generally applicable to long-term capital gains for individuals, provided that the U.S. Holder receiving the dividend satisfies applicable holding period and other requirements. If the amount of a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess first will be treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in our common stock, and thereafter will be treated as capital gain.

Dispositions

Upon a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of shares of our common stock, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of our common stock. Such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder has held the shares of the common stock for more than one year at the time of disposition. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Requirements

In general, dividends on our common shares, and payments of the proceeds of a sale, exchange or other disposition of our common shares paid to a U.S. Holder are subject to information reporting and may be subject to backup withholding at a current maximum rate of 28% unless the U.S. Holder (i) is a corporation or other exempt recipient or (ii) provides an accurate taxpayer identification number and certifies that it is not subject to backup withholding.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be refunded or credited against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

Non-U.S. Holders

The following discussion summarizes the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our common stock applicable to "Non-U.S. Holders," subject to the limitations described above.

U.S. Trade or Business Income

For purposes of this discussion, dividend income and gain on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of our common stock will be considered to be "U.S. trade or business income" if such income or gain is (i) effectively connected with the conduct by a Non-U.S. Holder of a trade or business within the United States and (ii) in the case of a Non-U.S. Holder that is eligible for the benefits of an income tax treaty with the United States, attributable to a permanent establishment (or, for an individual, a fixed base) maintained by the Non-U.S. Holder in the United States. Generally, U.S. trade or business income is not subject to U.S. federal withholding tax (provided the Non-U.S. Holder complies with applicable certification and disclosure requirements); instead, a Non-U.S. Holder is subject to U.S. federal income tax on a net income basis at regular U.S. federal income tax rates (in

the same manner as a U.S. person) on its U.S. trade or business income. Any U.S. trade or business income received by a Non-U.S. Holder that is a corporation also may be subject to a "branch profits tax" at a 30% rate, or at a lower rate prescribed by an applicable income tax treaty, under specific circumstances.

Distributions

Distributions of cash or property that we pay in respect of our common stock will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). A Non-U.S. Holder generally will be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax at a 30% rate, or at a reduced rate prescribed by an applicable income tax treaty, on any dividends received in respect of our common stock. If the amount of a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such excess first will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the Non-U.S. Holder's tax basis in our common stock, and thereafter will be treated as capital gain. In order to obtain a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax under an applicable income tax treaty, a Non-U.S. Holder will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN certifying its entitlement to benefits under the treaty. A Non-U.S. Holder of our common stock that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. federal withholding tax under an income tax treaty may obtain a refund or credit of any excess amounts withheld by filing an appropriate claim for a refund with the IRS. A Non-U.S. Holder should consult its own tax advisor regarding its possible entitlement to benefits under an income tax treaty.

The U.S. federal withholding tax described in the preceding paragraph does not apply to dividends that represent U.S. trade or business income of a Non-U.S. Holder who provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI, certifying that the dividends are effectively connected with the Non-U.S. Holder's conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Dispositions

A Non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income or withholding tax in respect of any gain on a sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of common stock unless:

the gain is U.S. trade or business income;

the Non-U.S. Holder is an individual who is present in the United States for 183 or more days in the taxable year of the disposition and meets other conditions (in which case, such Non-U.S. Holder will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at a rate of 30% (or a reduced rate under an applicable tax treaty) on the amount by which certain capital gains allocable to U.S. sources exceed certain capital losses allocable to U.S. sources); or

we are or have been a "U.S. real property holding corporation" (a "USRPHC") under section 897 of the Code at any time during the shorter of the five-year period ending on the date of disposition and the Non-U.S. Holder's holding period for the common stock (in which case, such gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax in the same manner as U.S. trade or business income).

In general, a corporation is a USRPHC if the fair market value of its "U.S. real property interests" equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests and its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. If we are determined to be a USRPHC, the U.S. federal income and withholding taxes relating to interests in USRPHCs nevertheless will not apply to gains derived from the sale or other disposition of our common stock by a Non-U.S. Holder whose shareholdings, actual and constructive, at all times during the applicable period, amount to 5% or less of the common stock, provided that the common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market. We do not believe that we currently are a USRPHC, and we do

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not anticipate becoming a USRPHC in the future. However, no assurance can be given that we will not be a USRPHC, or that our common stock will be considered regularly traded, when a Non-U.S. Holder sells its shares of our common stock.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Requirements

We must annually report to the IRS and to each Non-U.S. Holder any dividend income that is subject to U.S. federal withholding tax, or that is exempt from such withholding tax pursuant to an income tax treaty. Copies of these information returns also may be made available under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement to the tax authorities of the country in which the Non-U.S. Holder resides. Under certain circumstances, the Code imposes a backup withholding obligation (currently at a rate of 28%) on certain reportable payments. Dividends paid to a Non-U.S. Holder of common stock generally will be exempt from backup withholding if the Non-U.S. Holder provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise establishes an exemption and the payor does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the Holder is a U.S. person.

The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our common stock to or through the U.S. office of any broker, U.S. or foreign, will be subject to information reporting and possible backup withholding unless the owner certifies as to its non-U.S. status under penalties of perjury or otherwise establishes an exemption, provided that the broker does not have actual knowledge or reason to know that the Holder is a U.S. person or that the conditions of any other exemption are not, in fact, satisfied. The payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our common stock to or through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding unless the non-U.S. broker has certain types of relationships with the United States (a "U.S. related person"). In the case of the payment of the proceeds from the disposition of our common stock to or through a non-U.S. office of a broker that is either a U.S. person or a U.S. related person, the Treasury regulations require information reporting (but not the backup withholding) on the payment unless the broker has documentary evidence in its files that the owner is a Non-U.S. Holder and the broker has no knowledge to the contrary. Non-U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors on the application of information reporting and backup withholding to them in their particular circumstances (including upon their disposition of common stock).

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a Non-U.S. Holder will be refunded or credited against the Non-U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that the required information is furnished to the IRS.

UNDERWRITING

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement to be filed as an exhibit relating to this prospectus, dated _____, 2007, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters named below, and the underwriters have severally agreed to purchase, the respective number of shares of common stock set forth below:

Underwriter	Number of Shares
Total	

_____ are acting as joint book-running managers for this offering.

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all the shares of common stock in the offering if any are purchased, other than those shares covered by the option to purchase additional shares described below. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering may be terminated.

We have granted to the underwriters a 30-day option to purchase on approximately a pro rata basis up to _____ additional shares at the initial public offering price less underwriting discounts and commissions.

The underwriters propose to offer the shares of common stock initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus and to selling group members at that price less a selling concession of \$ _____ per share. The underwriters and selling group members may allow a discount of \$ _____ per share on sales to other broker/dealers. After the initial public offering, the representative may change the public offering price and concession and discount to broker/dealers.

The following table summarizes the underwriting discounts and commissions we will pay to the underwriters. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase _____ additional shares

	Per Share		Total	
	No Exercise	Full Exercise	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Underwriting Discounts and Commissions	\$	\$	\$	\$

The underwriters will not execute sales in discretionary accounts without the prior written specific approval of the customers.

We and our officers and directors have agreed not to offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, or file with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 relating to, any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our common stock, or publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge, disposition or filing, without the prior written consent of _____ for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus. However, in the event that either (1) during the last 17 days of the "lock-up" period, we release earnings results or material news or a material event relating to us occurs or (2) prior to the expiration of the "lock-up" period, we announce that we will release earnings results during the 16-day period beginning on the last day of the "lock-up" period, then in either case the expiration of the "lock-up" will be extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the release of the earnings results or the occurrence of the material news or event, as applicable, unless _____ waives, in writing, such an extension.

has advised us that (i) it has no present intent or arrangement to release any of the securities subject to the lock-up agreements, (ii) there are no specific criteria that will use in determining whether to release any securities from the lock-up agreements, (iii) the release of any securities will be considered on a case by case basis and (iv) the factors it could use in deciding whether to release securities may include the length of time before the lock-up expires, the number of shares involved, the reason for the requested release, market conditions, the trading price of our common stock, historical trading volumes of our common stock and whether the person seeking the release is an officer, director or affiliate of Parent.

Some of the underwriters have performed in the past and may perform in the future investment banking, commercial banking, consent solicitation agency and advisory services for us for which they have received customary fees and expenses. In addition, from time to time, certain of the underwriters may hold de minimis amounts of our outstanding securities and/or indebtedness in the ordinary course of their business.

We have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities incurred in connection with the sale of reserved shares as described in the previous paragraph, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

An application has been made to list the common stock on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "AC". In order to meet one of the requirements for listing the common stock on the NYSE, the underwriters have undertaken to sell lots of 100 or more shares to a minimum of 400 beneficial holders.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the common stock. The initial public offering price will be determined by negotiations among us and the underwriters. The principal factors to be considered in determining the initial public offering price will include the following:

the information included in this prospectus and otherwise available to the underwriters;

market conditions for initial public offerings;

the history of and prospects for our business and earnings and our past and present operations;

our past and present earnings and current financial position;

an assessment of our management;

the market of securities of companies in business similar to ours; and

the general condition of the securities markets.

The initial public offering price may not correspond to the price at which our common stock will trade in the public market subsequent to this offering, and an active trading market may not develop and continue after this offering.

In connection with the offering the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, short sales, purchases to cover positions created by short sales, and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Exchange Act.

Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for purchases of common stock made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

Short sales involve sales by the underwriters of shares in excess of the number of shares the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position. The short position may be either a covered short position or a naked short position. In a covered short position, the number of additional shares sold by the underwriters is not greater than the

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underwriters' option to purchase additional shares from us in the offering. In a naked short position, the number of shares involved is greater than underwriters' option to purchase

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additional shares from us in the offering. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares and/or purchasing shares in the open market.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the common stock in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions. In determining the source of shares to close out the short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the price at which they may purchase additional shares pursuant to the option granted to them. If the underwriters sell more shares than could be covered by the option, a naked short position, the position can only be closed out by buying shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there could be downward pressure on the price of the shares in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Penalty bids permit the representative to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the common stock originally sold by the syndicate member is purchased in a stabilizing or syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of our common stock or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the common stock. As a result the price of our common stock may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions may be effected on The New York Stock Exchange or otherwise and, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of shares to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than €43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than €50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of shares to the public" in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the

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expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

1.1

it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the shares in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and

1.2

it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the shares in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

The shares may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the "SFA"), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan (the Securities and Exchange Law) and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Securities and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered hereby will be passed upon for us by O'Melveny & Myers LLP. Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP advised the underwriters in connection with the offering of the common stock.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006 and for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and the period from July 16, 2004 (date of inception) through March 31, 2005 and the consolidated financial statements of Marquee Holdings Inc. for the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004, included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The consolidated financial statements of LCE Holdings, Inc. as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the five-month period ended December 31, 2004 and the combined consolidated financial statements for the seven month period ended July 31, 2004, and the year ended December 31, 2003 included in this prospectus have been included in reliance on the reports of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of National CineMedia, LLC as of December 29, 2005 and December 28, 2006 and for the period March 29, 2005 to December 29, 2005 and the year ended December 28, 2006, included in this prospectus, have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein, and are included in reliance upon the report of such firm given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the common stock offered by this prospectus. This prospectus is a part of the registration statement and, as permitted by the SEC's rules, does not contain all of the information presented in the registration statement. For further information with respect to us and our common stock offered hereby, reference is made to the registration statement and the exhibits and any schedules filed therewith. Statements contained in this prospectus as to the contents of any contract or other document referred to are not necessarily complete and in each instance, if such contract or document is filed as an exhibit, reference is made to the copy of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, each statement being qualified in all respects by such reference. A copy of the registration statement, including the exhibits and schedules thereto, may be read and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site at www.sec.gov, from which interested persons can electronically access the registration statement, including the exhibits and any schedules thereto.

Because certain of our subsidiaries already have public debt and also due to this offering, they are subject to the informational requirements of the Exchange Act. They fulfill their obligations with respect to such requirements by filing periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. We intend to furnish our stockholders with annual reports containing consolidated financial statements certified by an independent registered public accounting firm. We also maintain an Internet site at www.amctheatres.com. **Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto shall not be deemed to be incorporated into this prospectus or the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and you should not rely on any such information in making your decision whether to purchase our securities.**

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AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
	(unaudited)	
Revenues		
Admissions	\$ 416,874	\$ 435,640
Concessions	184,227	181,044
Other revenue	21,391	29,150
Total revenues	622,492	645,834
Costs and Expenses		
Film exhibition costs	221,847	227,951
Concession costs	22,187	22,015
Operating expense	156,525	155,181
Rent	112,708	112,319
General and administrative:		
Merger, acquisition and transaction costs	4,550	3,752
Management fee	1,250	1,250
Other	13,088	15,773
Preopening expense	2,085	1,042
Theatre and other closure (income) expense	(14,828)	2,043
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	63,896
Disposition of assets and other losses		1,436
Total costs and expenses	583,101	606,658
Other expense (income)		
Other	(3,397)	(1,460)
Interest expense		
Corporate borrowings	45,065	56,200
Capital and financing lease obligations	1,665	1,328
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities	(2,253)	2,157
Investment income	(19,286)	(2,528)
Total other expense	21,794	55,697
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	17,597	(16,521)
Income tax provision	3,000	300
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	14,597	(16,821)
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of income tax provision		2,679
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.38	\$ (13.12)

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	<u>Thirteen Weeks Ended</u>	
Earnings from discontinued operations		2.09
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.38	\$ (11.03)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 11.23	\$ (13.12)
Earnings from discontinued operations		2.09
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 11.23	\$ (11.03)
Average shares outstanding:		
Basic	1,282.34	1,282.25
Diluted	1,299.55	1,282.25
Pro forma basic earnings per share (See Note 1)	\$	
Pro forma diluted earnings per share (See Note 1)	\$	
Pro forma average shares outstanding (See Note 1):		
Basic		
Diluted		

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

	Unaudited Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 28, 2007 (Note 1)	June 28, 2007	March 29, 2007
	(unaudited)		
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and equivalents	\$ 94,068	\$ 94,068	\$ 319,533
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,223 as of June 28, 2007 and \$1,221 as of March 29, 2007	73,236	73,236	62,279
Other current assets	50,057	50,057	30,402
	<u>217,361</u>	<u>217,361</u>	<u>412,214</u>
Total current assets	217,361	217,361	412,214
Property, net	1,299,293	1,299,293	1,298,823
Intangible assets, net	226,477	226,477	234,176
Goodwill	2,061,553	2,061,553	2,066,853
Other long-term assets	116,206	116,206	98,783
Noncurrent assets held for sale	2,300	2,300	7,300
	<u>3,923,190</u>	<u>3,923,190</u>	<u>4,118,149</u>
Total assets	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 4,118,149
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 177,355	\$ 177,355	\$ 162,686
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	192,921	154,207	138,293
Deferred revenues and income	123,362	123,362	127,334
Current maturities of corporate borrowings and capital and financing lease obligations	16,685	16,685	24,271
	<u>510,323</u>	<u>471,609</u>	<u>452,584</u>
Total current liabilities	510,323	471,609	452,584
Corporate borrowings	2,249,255	2,249,255	1,843,859
Capital and financing lease obligations	70,618	70,618	49,665
Deferred revenues for exhibitor services agreement	230,472	230,472	231,045
Other long-term liabilities	375,993	375,993	373,943
	<u>3,436,661</u>	<u>3,397,947</u>	<u>2,951,096</u>
Total liabilities	3,436,661	3,397,947	2,951,096
Stockholders' equity:			
Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value) shares authorized,			
shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007	14		
Class A-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007)		4	4
Class A-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007)		4	4
Class N Common Stock nonvoting (\$.01 par value, 375,000 shares authorized; 5,628.77496 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 and 5,128.77496 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29,			

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	Unaudited Pro Forma Balance Sheet June 28, 2007 (Note 1)	June 28, 2007	March 29, 2007
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2007)			
Class L-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007)		3	3
Class L-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 shares issued and outstanding as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007)		3	3
Additional paid-in capital	663,569	663,569	1,314,579
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,858)	(3,858)	(3,834)
Accumulated deficit	(173,196)	(134,482)	(143,706)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	486,529	525,243	1,167,053
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 3,923,190	\$ 4,118,149
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
	(unaudited)	
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS		
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	64,441
Amortization of discount on corporate borrowings	6,919	5,469
Interest accrued to principal on corporate borrowings	1,842	
Non-cash portion of stock-based compensation	500	1,020
Non-cash portion of pension and postretirement expense	356	1,611
Deferred income taxes		(854)
Equity in (earnings) losses from investments, net of distributions	(177)	2,157
Disposition of assets and other gains	(15,744)	(103)
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects from Merger:		
Receivables	8,334	(2,764)
Other assets	(9,592)	(4,440)
Accounts payable	1,405	21,525
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(1,567)	19,291
Other, net	2,176	2,727
	<u>72,738</u>	<u>95,938</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures	(33,894)	(32,843)
Construction project costs reimbursable by landlord	(2,507)	
Net change in reimbursable construction advances	(8,822)	749
Partnership investments	(3,885)	
Proceeds from disposition of Fandango	17,744	
Proceeds on disposition of long-term assets		30,667
Proceeds from disposal-discontinued operations		35,446
Purchases of software and other computer equipment	(3,971)	(1,246)
Other, net	(513)	(3,945)
	<u>(35,848)</u>	<u>28,828</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Construction project costs reimbursed by landlord	9,308	
Proceeds from issuance of Parent Term Loan Facility	396,000	
Repayment of Cinemex Credit Facility	(7,640)	(602)
Principal payments under capital and financing lease obligations	(1,015)	(955)
Principal payments under mortgage	(31)	(27)
Principal payments on Term Loan B	(1,625)	(1,625)
Change in construction payables	10,455	(9,195)
Dividends paid to stockholders	(652,800)	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	500	
Deferred financing costs	(14,790)	(1,777)

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	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	_____	_____
Net cash used in financing activities	(261,638)	(14,181)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(717)	2,826
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents	(225,465)	113,411
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	319,533	232,366
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 94,068	\$ 345,777
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest (including amounts capitalized of \$386 and \$276)	\$ 16,567	\$ 17,366
Income taxes paid	9,895	732
Schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Assets capitalized under EITF 97-10	\$ 13,000	\$

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. ("Parent") is an entity created on June 6, 2007 and the principal stockholder of Marquee Holdings Inc. ("Holdings"). Holdings is an intermediate holding company formed for the purpose of acquiring AMC Entertainment Inc. ("AMCE") pursuant to a definitive merger agreement approved by AMCE's Board of Directors on July 22, 2004. Holdings is a holding company with no operations of its own and it has one direct subsidiary, AMCE.

On June 11, 2007, Marquee Merger Sub Inc. ("merger sub"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation (the "holdco merger"). As a result of the holdco merger, (i) Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC, Apollo Management, L.P. and certain related investment funds and affiliates of Bain Capital Partners, The Carlyle Group and Spectrum Equity Investors (collectively with J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC and Apollo Management, L.P., the "Sponsors"), (ii) each share of Holdings' common stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the holdco merger was automatically converted into a substantially identical share of common stock of Parent, and (iii) as further described in these financial statement footnotes, each of Holdings' governance agreements was superseded by a substantially identical governance agreement entered into by and among Parent, the Sponsors and Holdings' other stockholders. The holdco merger was effected by the Sponsors to facilitate a previously announced debt financing by Parent and a related dividend to Parent. There was no change in the components of stockholders' equity as a result of the holdco merger, with the exception of the effect of the related dividend paid to Parent's stockholders subsequent to formation of Parent.

The holdco merger constituted a change in reporting entity under SFAS No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections; a replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3". In accordance with the guidance in SFAS No. 154, the change in accounting entity has been retrospectively applied to the financial statements of all prior periods presented to reflect the new reporting entity for those periods. The consolidated financial statements of Parent include the accounts of Holdings and AMCE, for the period from July 16, 2004 (date of inception) through June 28, 2007, as Parent, Holdings and AMCE were entities under common control. The change in accounting entity had no impact on net earnings (loss), other comprehensive earnings (loss) or earnings (loss) per share for the periods presented.

AMCE, through its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including American Multi-Cinema, Inc. ("AMC") and its subsidiaries, Grupo Cinemex, S.A. de C.V. ("Cinemex") and AMCE Entertainment International, Inc. ("AMCEI") and its subsidiaries (collectively with Parent, Holdings and AMCE, unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company"), is principally involved in the theatrical exhibition business and owns, operates or has interests in theatres located in the United States and Canada ("U.S. and Canada") and in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, China (Hong Kong), France, and the United Kingdom. The Company's U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition business is conducted through AMC and AMCEI. The Company's International theatrical exhibition business is conducted primarily through Cinemex and AMCEI. See Note 2 for a discussion of the Merger with Loews on January 26, 2006.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with Parent's annual report on Form 10-K for the year (52 weeks) ended March 29, 2007. In the opinion of management, these unaudited interim financial statements reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of the Company's financial position and results of operations. Due to the seasonal nature of the Company's business, results for the thirteen weeks ended

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June 28, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the fiscal year (53 weeks) ending April 3, 2008.

The March 29, 2007 consolidated balance sheet data was derived from the audited balance sheet included in the Holdings Form 10-K, but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles.

Certain amounts have been reclassified from prior period consolidated financial statements to conform with the current period presentation.

Earnings (loss) per share: Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net earnings (loss) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes the effects of outstanding stock options, if dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share:

(in thousands, except per share data)	13 weeks Ended June 28, 2007 (unaudited)	13 weeks Ended June 29, 2007 (unaudited)
Numerator:		
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	14,597	(16,821)
Dividends on Series A Preferred		
Earnings (loss) for common shares from continuing operations	14,597	(16,821)
Denominator:		
Average common shares outstanding	1,282.34	1,282.25
Series A Preferred		
Shares for basic earnings (loss) per common share	1,282.34	1,282.25
Stock options	17.21	
Stock awards		
Shares for diluted earnings per common share	1,299.55	1,282.25
Earning (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$ 11.38	\$ (13.12)
Diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$ 11.23	\$ (13.12)

Options to purchase 39,476.72872 shares of common stock at \$1,000.00 per share were outstanding during the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2006 but were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share because the options were anti-dilutive.

Pro forma balance sheet and loss per share (Unaudited): The pro forma effect of the conversion of various classes of common stock to common stock and the expected payment presented in accrued expenses and other liabilities of \$38,714,000 pursuant to our Management Agreement have been reflected in the accompanying pro forma information as of and for the period ended June 28, 2007 as a dividend. Prior to consummating this offering, Holdings intends to reclassify each share of its existing Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock. Pursuant to the reclassification, which is being treated in a manner similar to a stock split, each holder of shares of Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock will receive _____ shares of common stock for one share of Class A common stock, Class L common stock or Class N common stock. Pro forma per share data also gives effect to an increase of _____ shares which, when multiplied by an assumed offering price of \$ _____ per share (the mid-point of the estimated offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), would be sufficient to replace the expected payment of \$38,714,000 pursuant to our Management Agreement and the \$652,800,000 dividend paid in connection with the holdco merger.

NOTE 2 ACQUISITIONS

On June 20, 2005, Holdings entered into a merger agreement with LCE Holdings, Inc. ("LCE Holdings"), the parent of Loews Cineplex Entertainment Corporation ("Loews"), pursuant to which LCE Holdings merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the holding company for the merged businesses, and Loews merged with and into AMCE, with AMCE continuing after the merger (the "Merger" and collectively, the "Mergers"). The transaction closed on January 26, 2006. Upon completion of the Mergers, the stockholders of Holdings immediately prior to the Mergers, including affiliates of J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC and Apollo Management, L.P., held approximately 60% of the outstanding capital stock of Holdings, and the stockholders of LCE Holdings immediately prior to the Merger, including affiliates of Bain Capital Partners, LLC, The Carlyle Group and Spectrum Equity Investors, held approximately 40% of the outstanding capital stock of Holdings.

The Company has accounted for the Merger as a purchase in accordance with SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations*, for an estimated purchase price of \$537,171,000. Results of operations of Loews are included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations from January 26, 2006. The acquisition included 112 theatres with 1,308 screens in the United States, 40 theatres with 443 screens in Mexico (Cinemex), 4 managed/joint venture theatres with 55 screens in the United States and a 50% interest in Yelmo Cineplex, S.L. ("Yelmo"), which operated 27 theatres with 311 screens in Spain that was accounted for using the equity method until December 2006 when the Company disposed of its investment in Yelmo. The Merger did not constitute a change in control.

NOTE 3 DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On May 11, 2006, the Company sold two of its wholly owned subsidiaries, AMC Entertainment España S.A. and Actividades Multi Cineas E Espectáculos, LDA (collectively "Iberia"), which owned and operated 4 theatres with 86 screens in Spain and 1 theatre with 20 screens in Portugal, for a cash sales price of \$35,446,000. At the date of the sale these operations did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations because of continuing involvement in the region through an equity method investment in Yelmo. In December 2006, the Company disposed of its investment in Yelmo, which owned and operated 27 theatres with 310 screens in Spain, for proceeds of \$52,137,000. There was no gain or loss recorded on the sale of Yelmo. The Company no longer has continuing involvement in the region as a result of the sale of Yelmo and the results of the operations in Iberia have been classified as discontinued operations as the Company no longer has operations or significant cash flows from the Iberia component.

Information presented for all periods reflects the discontinued classification. All affected amounts within the consolidated financial statements have been adjusted accordingly. The results of operations of the Iberia theatres were previously reported in the Company's International theatrical exhibition operating segment. The Company has recorded a gain on sale of Iberia of approximately \$2,889,000 during fiscal 2007 which is included in discontinued operations. Goodwill of \$11,712,000 was allocated to the Iberia theatres in connection with the sale.

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Components of amounts reflected as earnings from discontinued operations for Iberia in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations are presented in the following table:

Statements of operations data (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2006	
Revenues		
Admissions	\$	3,892
Concessions		1,292
Other revenue		172
Total revenues		5,356
Costs and Expenses		
Film exhibition costs		1,901
Concession costs		255
Operating expense		1,189
Rent		1,410
General and administrative other		50
Depreciation and amortization		545
Disposition of assets and other gains		(2,889)
Total costs and expenses		2,461
Interest expense		220
Investment income		(4)
Total other expense		216
Earnings before income taxes		2,679
Income tax provision		
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$	2,679

NOTE 4 COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS (LOSS)

The components of comprehensive earnings (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 14,597	\$ (14,142)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(574)	(9,376)
Pension liability adjustments	(283)	
Decrease in unrealized gain on Cinemex derivative	(63)	
Decrease in unrealized loss on Cinemex swap agreement	699	456
Increase in unrealized gain on marketable equity securities	197	
Total comprehensive earnings (loss)	\$ 14,573	\$ (23,062)

Thirteen Weeks Ended

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NOTE 5 GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Activity of goodwill by operating segment is presented below.

(In thousands)	U.S. and Canada	International	Total
Balance as of March 29, 2007	\$ 1,870,998	\$ 195,855	\$ 2,066,853
Currency translation adjustment		4,763	4,763
Fair value adjustments LCE(1)	(4,690)		(4,690)
Fair value adjustment FIN 48(2)	(5,373)		(5,373)
Balance as of June 28, 2007	\$ 1,860,935	\$ 200,618	\$ 2,061,553

- (1) Adjustments to fair value relate to the release of valuation allowance initially recorded in purchase accounting for deferred tax assets related to net operating loss carryforwards that are expected to be utilized on the 2008 tax return.
- (2) Adjustment relates to the cumulative effect of the change on accumulated deficit for the adoption of FIN 48. See Note 11 Income Taxes.

(In thousands)	Remaining Useful Life	June 28, 2007		March 29, 2007	
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Acquired Intangible Assets:					
Amortizable Intangible Assets:					
Favorable leases	1 to 13 years	\$ 117,766	\$ (28,068)	\$ 117,607	\$ (25,448)
Loyalty program	3 years	46,000	(25,081)	46,000	(23,460)
LCE trade name	4 years	2,300	(650)	2,300	(540)
LCE/Cinemex advertising and management contracts	2 to 24 years	52,051	(21,232)	51,692	(17,510)
Other intangible assets	1 to 15 years	23,526	(21,232)	23,526	(20,935)
Total, amortizable		\$ 241,643	\$ (96,263)	\$ 241,125	\$ (87,893)
Unamortized Intangible Assets:					
AMC trademark		\$ 74,000		\$ 74,000	
Cinemex trademark		7,097		6,944	
Total, unamortized		\$ 81,097		\$ 80,944	

Amortization expense associated with the intangible assets noted above is as follows:

Thirteen Weeks Ended	
June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006

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Thirteen Weeks Ended

Recorded Amortization	\$	8,269		\$	10,299
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Estimated amortization expense for the next five fiscal years for intangible assets owned as of June 28, 2007 is projected below:

(In thousands)	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Projected amortization expense	\$ 28,406	\$ 22,195	\$ 16,494	\$ 14,540	\$ 13,416

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NOTE 6 STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND FORMATION OF PARENT

On June 11, 2007, merger sub, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Parent, merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation. As a result of the holdco merger, (i) Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors, (ii) each share of Holdings' common stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the holdco merger was automatically converted into a substantially identical share of common stock of Parent, and (iii) as further described in this report, each of Holdings' governance agreements was superseded by a substantially identical governance agreement entered into by and among Parent, the Sponsors and Holdings' other stockholders. The holdco merger was effected by the Sponsors to facilitate a previously announced debt financing by Parent and a related dividend to its stockholders. Parent used cash derived from AMCE and proceeds from its debt financing to pay a dividend to its stockholders of \$652,800,000, which reduced additional paid-in capital during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

Parent accounts for stock options using the fair value method of accounting as prescribed by SFAS 123(R) and SAB 107 and has valued the options using the Black-Scholes formula. Holdings has recorded \$500,000 and \$1,020,000 of stock-based compensation expense related to these options within General and Administrative: Other, during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively, and has recognized an income tax benefit of \$0 in its Consolidated Statements of Operations during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006. One of the holders of Parent's stock options has written put rights deemed to be in the holder's control associated with his options whereby he can require Holdings to repurchase his options. These liability-classified options are required to be remeasured during each reporting period. A liability of \$6,339,000 and \$7,130,000 is recorded within other long term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 28, 2007 and March 29, 2007, respectively, for all options containing written put rights. The Parent accounts for stock options using the fair value method of accounting as prescribed by SFAS 123(R) and SAB 107 and has valued the options using the Black-Scholes formula including a contemporaneous valuation by an unrelated specialist as of June 28, 2007 which indicated a fair value price per share of the underlying shares of \$1,300 per share. On June 12, 2007, the holder of the liability classified options exercised options on 500 shares at an exercise price of \$1,000 per share, which was paid to Parent and recorded as an increase to additional paid-in capital by Parent. Holdings reclassified \$412,000 of liability classified options to additional paid-in capital in connection with the exercise. Holdings made adjustments to reduce the liability associated with the exercised options and to reduce stock-based compensation expense by \$23,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007. Holdings made adjustments to reduce the liability associated with the unexercised liability-classified options and to reduce stock-based compensation expense by \$355,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, based on declines in the estimated fair value of the outstanding options. In connection with the holdco merger, on June 11, 2007, Parent adopted an amended and restated 2004 stock option plan (f/k/a the 2004 Stock Option Plan of Marquee Holdings Inc.), originally adopted by Holdings on December 22, 2004 and previously amended by Holdings on November 7, 2006. The option exercise price per share of \$1,000 was adjusted to \$491 per share pursuant to the antidilution provisions of the 2004 Stock Option Plan to give effect to the payment of a one time non-recurring dividend paid by Parent on June 15, 2007 of \$652,800,000 to the holders of its 1,282,750 shares of common stock. The Company applied the guidance in SFAS 123(R) and determined that there was no incremental value transferred as a result of the modification and as a result, no additional compensation cost to recognize.

The Company's Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, Peter C. Brown has an amended and restated employment agreement that generally will revert to his prior agreement in the event that an initial public offering of Parent does not occur on or before December 31, 2007. In the event of an initial public offering on or before December 31, 2007, within 15 days after such initial public offering, Mr. Brown shall receive a grant of restricted stock or restricted stock units having a value of \$2,567,000 on the date of grant based on the initial public offering price. This grant was an inducement for Mr. Brown to enter into his amended and restated employment agreement, whereby the term of his employment would be shorter than in his prior employment agreement and he would be subject to certain restrictive covenants

that did not exist in his current employment agreement. Such grant shall vest in three equal annual installments on the first three anniversaries of the grant date.

On June 12, 2007 the Company announced that it had completed a solicitation of consents from holders of its 12% Senior Discount Notes due 2014 (the "Discount Notes due 2014"), and that it had received consents from holders of \$301.9 million in aggregate principal amount at maturity of the Discount Notes due 2014 representing 99.32% of the outstanding Discount Notes due 2014 to adopt a proposed amendment (the "Amendment") to the indenture pursuant to which the Discount Notes due 2014 were issued. In connection with the receipt of consents, Holdings paid an aggregate consent fee of approximately \$4,360,000, representing a consent fee of \$14.44 for each \$1,000 in principal amount at maturity of Discount Notes due 2014 as to which consents were delivered. Accordingly, the requisite consents to adopt the Amendment were received, and a supplemental indenture to effect the Amendment was executed by Holdings and the trustee under the indenture. The Amendment revised the restricted payments covenant to permit Holdings to make restricted payments in an aggregate amount of \$275,000,000 prior to making an election to pay cash interest on its Discount Notes due 2014. The Amendment also contains a covenant by Holdings to make an election on August 15, 2007, the next semi-annual accretion date under the indenture, to pay cash interest on the Discount Notes due 2014. As a result, Holdings is required to make its first cash interest payment on the Discount Notes due 2014 on February 15, 2008.

As discussed in Note 11 Income Taxes, the Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48. The cumulative effect of the change on adoption to accumulated deficit was \$5,373,000 which increased accumulated deficit.

NOTE 7 INVESTMENTS

Investments in non-consolidated affiliates and certain other investments accounted for under the equity method generally include all entities in which the Company or its subsidiaries have significant influence, but not more than 50% voting control. Investments in non-consolidated affiliates as of June 28, 2007, include an 18.6% interest in National CineMedia, LLC, a 50% equity interest in HGCSA, a 50% interest in three U.S. motion picture theatres, a 26% equity interest in Movietickets.com, and beginning in fiscal 2008 a 33.3% interest in Digital Cinema Implementation Partners, LLC. Investments as of June 29, 2006 also include a 50% equity interest in Yelmo, which was disposed of in December 2006.

Condensed financial information of our significant non-consolidated equity method investments is shown below. Amounts are presented under U.S. GAAP for the periods of ownership by the Company.

Operating Results:

(In thousands)	13 Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Revenues	\$ 106,967	\$ 103,583
Operating costs & expenses	75,012	106,173
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 31,955	\$ (2,590)
The Company's recorded equity in (earnings) loss(1)	\$ (2,253)	\$ 2,154

(1)

Certain differences in the Company's recorded investment over its proportional ownership share are amortized to equity in earnings or losses over the estimated useful life of the underlying assets or liabilities. The recorded equity in earnings of NCM following the IPO of NCM, Inc. do not include undistributed equity in earnings. The Company considered the excess distribution received following NCM, Inc.'s IPO as an advance on NCM's future earnings. As a result, the Company will not recognize any undistributed equity in earnings of NCM until NCM's future net earnings equal the amount of the excess distribution. Distributed earnings from NCM included in equity in earnings were \$1,810,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007.

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In May 2007 the Company disposed of its investment in Fandango, accounted for using the cost method, for total expected proceeds of approximately \$20 million, of which \$17.7 million was received in May 2007, and has recorded a gain on the sale included in investment income of approximately \$15.7 million.

NOTE 8 CORPORATE BORROWINGS AND CAPITAL AND FINANCING LEASE OBLIGATION

Parent Term Loan Facility

To help finance the dividend paid by Parent to stockholders discussed in Note 6 Stockholders' Equity, Parent entered into a \$400,000,000 Credit Agreement dated as of June 13, 2007 ("Parent Term Loan Facility") for net proceeds of \$396,000,000. Costs related to the issuance of the Parent Term Loan Facility were capitalized and are charged to interest expense, following the interest method, over the life of the Parent Term Loan Facility. Unamortized issuance costs were \$10,541,000 as of June 28, 2007. The interest rate on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility was 10.36% per annum as of June 28, 2007.

Borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate equal to an applicable margin plus, at the Parent's option, either a base rate or LIBOR. The initial applicable margin for borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility is 4.00% with respect to base rate borrowings and 5.00% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. Interest on borrowings under the Parent Term Loan Facility is payable on each March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, beginning September 15, 2007 by adding such interest for the applicable period to the principal amount of the outstanding loans. Parent is required to pay an administrative agent fee to the lenders under the Parent Term Loan Facility of \$100,000 annually.

Parent may voluntarily repay outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility, in whole or in part, together with accrued interest to the date of such prepayment on the principal amount prepaid at any time on or before June 13, 2008 at 100% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2008 and on or prior to June 13, 2009 at 102% of principal, at any time after June 13, 2009 and on or prior to June 13, 2010 at 101% of principal and at 100% of principal par value thereafter. Unpaid principal and interest on outstanding loans under the Parent Term Loan Facility are required to be repaid upon maturity on June 13, 2012.

In the event of a change of control offer as defined in the Parent Term Loan Facility, Parent will, to the extent lawful, prepay all loans properly tendered pursuant to the change of control offer at a prepayment price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof if such change of control occurs on or prior to June 13, 2008 or 101% of the principal amount thereof if such change of control occurs after June 13, 2008, in each case plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of prepayment. In the event of a qualified equity issuance offer as defined in the Parent Term Loan Facility, Parent will, to the extent lawful, prepay the maximum principal amount of loans properly tendered that may be purchased out of any qualified equity issuance net proceeds at a prepayment price in cash equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of prepayment.

Parent is a holding company with no operations of its own and has no ability to service interest or principal on the Parent Term Loan Facility other than through dividends it may receive from Holdings and AMCE. Holdings and AMCE will be restricted, in certain circumstances, from paying dividends to Parent by the terms of the indentures governing their Fixed Notes due 2012, Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014, Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016, Senior Discount Notes due 2014 and the new senior secured credit facility. Holdings and AMCE have not guaranteed the indebtedness of Parent nor pledged any of its assets as collateral.

The Parent Term Loan Facility contains certain covenants that, among other things, may limit the ability of the Parent to incur additional indebtedness and pay dividends or make distributions in respect of its capital stock.

Capital and Financing Lease Obligation

Occasionally, the Company is responsible for the construction of leased theatres and for paying project costs that are in excess of an agreed upon amount to be reimbursed from the developer. Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 97-10 *The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction* requires the Company to be considered the owner (for accounting purposes) of these types of projects during the construction period, and therefore the Company is required to assess these projects upon completion of construction for sale and leaseback accounting under SFAS No. 98 *Accounting for Leases*. The Company recorded additions to its financing lease obligations of \$21,841,000 during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 for one theatre that opened during this period.

NOTE 9 THEATRE AND OTHER CLOSURE AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

A rollforward of reserves for theatre and other closure is as follows (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended			Thirteen Weeks Ended		
	June 28, 2007			June 29, 2006		
	Theatre and Other	Merger Exit costs	Total	Theatre and Other	Merger Exit costs	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 17,621	\$ 1,274	\$ 18,895	\$ 21,716	\$ 4,618	\$ 26,334
Theatre and other closure expense (income)(1)	(14,491)	(337)	(14,828)	1,920	123	2,043
Transfer of deferred rent and capital lease obligations(1)	5,101		5,101			
Cash (payments) receipts(1)	8,413	(471)	7,942	(4,956)	(749)	(5,705)
Ending balance	\$ 16,644	\$ 466	\$ 17,110	\$ 18,680	\$ 3,992	\$ 22,672

(1)

During the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007, the Company recognized (\$14,828,000) of theatre and other closure income due primarily to lease terminations negotiated on favorable terms at two of its theatres that were closed during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007. The Company received cash payments of \$10 million in connection with these terminations.

The Company recorded a \$4,845,000 liability related to the closure of Loews' duplicate administrative facilities in connection with the Mergers as part of purchase accounting. The remaining unpaid balance is included above as a component of Merger Exit costs.

Theatre and other closure reserves for leases that have not been terminated are recorded at the present value of the future contractual commitments for the base rents, taxes and maintenance.

Theatre closure reserves at June 28, 2007 by operating segment are as follows (in thousands):

	June 28, 2007
U.S. and Canada Theatrical Exhibition	\$ 15,979
International Theatrical Exhibition	532
Other	63
Total segment reserves	16,574
Corporate	536

June 28,
2007

\$ 17,110

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NOTE 10 RESTRUCTURING

The Company recognizes restructuring charges based upon the nature of the costs incurred. Costs resulting from one-time termination benefits where employees are not required to render future service to receive the benefits are recognized and a liability is recorded when management commits to a plan of termination which identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their job classifications, locations, expected termination dates and when the plan is communicated to the employees and establishes the detailed terms of the benefits to be received by employees.

If employees are required to render service until they are terminated in order to receive the termination benefits, the benefits are measured at the fair value of the costs and related liabilities at the communication date and are recognized ratably over the future service period from the communication date.

The Company recorded a liability of \$25,846,000 related to one-time termination benefits and other costs for the displacement of approximately 230 associates in connection with the Mergers as part of purchase accounting.

A summary of restructuring activity, is set forth below (in thousands):

(In thousands)	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	
	Merger Severance Benefits	
Beginning balance	\$	369
Payments		(287)
Ending balance	\$	82

Restructuring reserves at June 28, 2007 by operating segment are as follows (in thousands):

	June 28, 2007	March 29, 2007
U.S. and Canada Theatrical Exhibition	\$	\$
International Theatrical Exhibition		
Other		
Total Segment reserves		
Corporate	82	369
	\$ 82	\$ 369

NOTE 11 INCOME TAXES**Effective income tax rate**

The difference between the effective tax rate on earnings before income taxes and the U.S. federal income tax statutory rate is as follows:

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%
Valuation allowance	(24.2)	(32.7)

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	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	3.2	(1.0)
Other, net	3.0	(3.5)
Effective tax rate	17.0%	(2.2)%

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The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS No. 109"), *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires that deferred tax assets and liabilities be recognized, using enacted tax rates, for the tax effect of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of recorded assets and liabilities. SFAS 109 also requires that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Based upon the consideration of all available evidence, the Company has provided a valuation allowance on its net deferred tax assets. The Company continues to record a full valuation allowance against its net deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty regarding the ultimate realization of those assets in all taxing jurisdictions.

The Company determines income tax expense for interim periods by applying SFAS No. 109 and APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, which prescribes the use of the full year's estimated effective tax rate in financial statements for interim periods. As such, permanent differences such as state income taxes and changes in valuation allowance impact the Company's effective tax rate. During the current period, income tax expense differed from the expected tax expense using the U.S. federal statutory tax rate of 35% primarily due to the change in valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets. The prior year disposition of Portugal and Spain operations did not have a material impact on the income tax provision, as the tax benefit derived from the sale was fully offset by an increase in the valuation allowance.

Uncertain tax positions

Effective March 30, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" an interpretation of FASB No. 109 ("FIN 48"). This interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements. FIN 48 indicates that the impact from adoption should be reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment from a change in accounting principle to the beginning retained earnings amount reported for that fiscal year, unless the amount related to a previous business combination, in which case the impact would be recorded as an adjustment to the purchase price allocation for the previous business combination. The adjustment to the purchase price would first reduce remaining goodwill and identified intangibles related to the business combination and the residual would be reflected as a cumulative effect adjustment to beginning retained earnings.

Prior to the adoption of FIN 48, the Company's financial statements did not include any tax contingencies, since a full valuation allowance was recorded against net deferred tax assets. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, the Company recorded a \$5.3 million increase in current deferred tax assets, a \$5.3 million reduction of goodwill, a \$5.3 million current FIN 48 liability and a \$5.3 million charge to the beginning accumulated deficit that is reported as a cumulative effect adjustment for a change in accounting principle to the opening balance sheet position of stockholders' accumulated deficit at March 30, 2007.

The amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits as of March 30, 2007 is \$44.1 million. The amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits related to uncertainties that are estimated to take more than 12 months to resolve is \$38.8 million. The Company's effective tax rate would not be impacted by the ultimate resolution of the uncertain tax positions because of the retention of a full allowance against the net deferred tax assets. The amount of unrecognized tax benefits did not change as of June 28, 2007.

The Company recognizes income tax-related interest expense and penalties as income tax expense and selling, general, and administrative expense, respectively. As of March 30, 2007 the company did not have any interest or penalties accrued associated with unrecognized tax benefits. The liabilities for interest and penalties did not change as of June 28, 2007.

It is not expected that the amount of unrecognized tax benefits will change significantly during the next 12 months and the Company does not expect any impact on its results of operations or financial position.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The IRS examination of the tax years February 28, 2002 through December 31, 2003 for the former Loews Entertainment Corporation and subsidiaries was concluded during fiscal 2007. An IRS examination for the tax year ended March 31, 2005 began during 2007. The IRS is currently evaluating a pre-filing agreement that the Company requested for a transaction entered into during the year ended March 29, 2007. As of June 28, 2007, the IRS has not proposed any adjustments. Generally tax years beginning after March 28, 2002 are still open to examination by various taxing authorities. Additionally the company has NOL carryforwards for tax years ended October 31, 2000 through March 28, 2002 in the U.S. and various state jurisdictions which have carryforwards of varying lengths of time. These NOL's are subject to adjustment based on the statute of limitations of the return in which they are utilized, not the year in which they are generated. Various state, local and foreign income tax returns are also under examination by taxing authorities. The company does not believe that the outcome of any examination will have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE 12 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company sponsors a frozen non-contributory qualified defined benefit pension plan generally covering all employees age 21 or older who have completed at least 1,000 hours of service in their first twelve months of employment, or in a calendar year ending thereafter, and who are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. The Company also offers eligible retirees the opportunity to participate in a health plan (medical and dental) and a life insurance plan. An employee may become eligible for these benefits at retirement provided the employee is at least age 55 and has at least 15 years of credited service after age 40. The Company also sponsors a postretirement deferred compensation plan.

The Company expects to make an annual pension contribution of up to \$3,000,000 during its second quarter of fiscal 2008.

The measurement date used to determine pension and other postretirement benefits is January 1 of the fiscal year for which measurements are made.

Net periodic benefit cost recognized for the plans during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006 consists of the following:

(In thousands)	Pension Benefits		Other Benefits	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Components of net periodic benefit cost:				
Service cost	\$ 91	\$ 797	\$ 208	\$ 228
Interest cost	1,100	1,315	381	387
Expected return on plan assets	(1,151)	(1,116)		
Amortization of gain	(283)			
Amortization of transition obligation	10			
Net periodic benefit cost (income)	\$ (233)	\$ 996	\$ 589	\$ 615

NOTE 13 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Information about the Company's operations by operating segment is as follows (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Revenues		
U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition	\$ 570,573	\$ 597,691
International theatrical exhibition	51,919	48,129
Other		14
Total revenues	\$ 622,492	\$ 645,834
Segment Adjusted EBITDA		
U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition	\$ 95,885	\$ 116,247
International theatrical exhibition	15,647	13,992
Other	(156)	(411)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 111,376	\$ 129,828

A reconciliation of earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes to Segment Adjusted EBITDA is as follows (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	June 28, 2007	June 29, 2006
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 17,597	\$ (16,521)
Plus:		
Interest expense	46,730	57,528
Depreciation and amortization	63,689	63,896
Preopening expense	2,085	1,042
Theatre and other closure expense	(14,828)	2,043
Disposition of assets and other losses		1,436
Equity in non-consolidated entities	(2,253)	2,157
Investment income	(19,286)	(2,528)
Other income(1)	(1,246)	
General and administrative expense unallocated:		
Merger and acquisition costs	4,550	3,752
Management fee	1,250	1,250
Other(2)	13,088	15,773
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 111,376	\$ 129,828

(1) Other income is comprised of recoveries for property loss related to Hurricane Katrina.

(2) Includes stock-based compensation expense of \$500,000 and \$1,020,000 for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2007 and June 29, 2006, respectively.

NOTE 14 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company, in the normal course of business, is party to various legal actions. Except as described below, management believes that the potential exposure, if any, from such matters would not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, cash flows or results of operations of the Company.

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United States of America v. AMC Entertainment Inc. and American Multi Cinema, Inc. (No. 99 01034 FMC (SHx), filed in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California). On January 29, 1999, the Department of Justice (the "Department") filed suit alleging that AMCE's stadium style theatres violate the ADA and related regulations. The Department alleged that AMCE had failed to provide persons in wheelchairs seating arrangements with lines of sight comparable to the general public. The Department alleged various non-line of sight violations as well. The Department sought declaratory and injunctive relief regarding existing and future theatres with stadium style seating, compensatory damages in the approximate amount of \$75,000 and a civil penalty of \$110,000.

On November 20, 2002 the trial court entered summary judgment in favor of the Justice Department on the line of sight aspects of this case and on January 10, 2006, the trial court ruled in favor of the Department regarding the appropriate remedy. In its decision, the court issued a comprehensive order regarding line of sight and other related remedies. AMCE estimates that the cost of the betterments related to the remedies for line of sight violations of the ADA will be \$21 million, which is expected to be incurred over a 4-5 year term. Through June 28, 2007 AMCE has not incurred any of these costs. Additionally, the order calls for payments of \$300,000 to the United States and individual complainants. AMCE has appealed the court's order to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and anticipates a decision this calendar year.

As a result of the January 10, 2006 order AMCE, estimates the range of the loss to be between \$349,000 and \$444,000. Accordingly, AMCE has recorded the related liability of approximately \$349,000.

On January 21, 2003, the trial court entered summary judgment in favor of the Department on non-line of sight aspects of the case, which involve such matters as parking areas, signage, ramps, location of toilets, counter heights, ramp slopes, companion seating and the location and size of handrails. On December 5, 2003, the trial court entered a consent order and final existing judgment on non-line of sight issues under which AMCE agreed to remedy certain violations at its stadium-style theatres and at certain theatres it may open in the future. Currently AMCE estimates that these betterments will be required at approximately 140 stadium-style theatres. AMC estimates that the total cost of these betterments will be \$47.5 million, which is expected to be incurred over the remaining term of the consent order of eighteen months or as extended by agreement between the parties. Through June 28, 2007 AMCE has incurred approximately \$14.4 million of these costs. The estimate is based on actual costs incurred on remediation work completed to date. The actual costs of betterments may vary based on the results of surveys of the remaining theatres.

The Company is a party to various other legal proceedings in the ordinary course of business, none of which is expected to have a material adverse effect on us.

NOTE 15 NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings. SFAS 159 does not affect any existing accounting literature that requires certain assets and liabilities to be carried at fair value. The Company will be required to adopt this standard in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. Management is currently evaluating the requirements of SFAS 159 and has not yet determined the impact on the consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB released SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* which provides enhanced guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. The standard applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value. It does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. Under the standard, fair value refers to the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants

in the market in which the reporting entity transacts business. It clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, or the first quarter of fiscal 2009 for the Company. Early adoption is permitted. The Company does not anticipate this standard having a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109* ("FIN 48" or the "Interpretation"), which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in companies' financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. The evaluation of a tax position in accordance with FIN 48 is a two-step process. The first step is recognition whereby companies must determine whether it is more likely than not that a tax position will be sustained upon examination. The second step is measurement whereby a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold is measured to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition of recognized tax benefits, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted the new requirements in the first quarter of fiscal 2008. As a result of the adoption of FIN 48, the Company recorded a \$5.3 million increase in current deferred tax assets, a \$5.3 million reduction of goodwill, a \$5.3 million current FIN 48 liability and a \$5.3 million charge to the beginning accumulated deficit that is reported as a cumulative effect adjustment for a change in accounting principle to the opening balance sheet position of stockholder's accumulated deficit at March 30, 2007. See Note 11 Income Taxes.

NOTE 16 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Governance Agreements

In connection with the Mergers, Holdings, the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of Holdings, as applicable, entered into various agreements defining the rights of Holdings' stockholders with respect to voting, governance and ownership and transfer of the stock of Holdings, including a Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Holdings, a Second Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, a Voting Agreement among Holdings and the pre-existing stockholders of Holdings, a Voting Agreement among Holdings and the former stockholders of LCE Holdings and an Amended and Restated Management Stockholders Agreement among Holdings and certain members of management of Holdings who are stockholders of Holdings. These agreements terminated on June 11, 2007, the date of the holdco merger, and were superseded by substantially identical agreements entered into by the Parent, the Sponsors and our other stockholders (collectively, the "Governance Agreements").

The Governance Agreements provide that the Board of Directors for the Parent will consist of up to nine directors, two of whom are designated by JPMP, two of whom are designated by Apollo, one of whom is the Chief Executive Officer of the Parent, one of whom is designated by Carlyle, one of whom is designated by Bain, one of whom is designated by Spectrum and one of whom is designated by Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum, voting together, so long as such designee is consented to by each of Bain and Carlyle. Each of the directors respectively designated by JPMP, Apollo, Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum have three votes on all matters placed before the Board of Directors of the Parent, Holdings and AMCE and the Chief Executive Officer of the Parent and the director designated by Bain, Carlyle, and Spectrum voting together will have one vote each. The number of directors respectively designated by the Sponsors will be reduced upon a decrease in such Sponsors' ownership in the Parent below certain thresholds.

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The Voting Agreement among the Parent and the pre-existing stockholders of the Parent provides that, until the fifth anniversary of the Mergers (the "Blockout Period"), the former continuing stockholders of the Parent (other than Apollo and JPMP) will generally vote their voting shares of capital stock of the Parent in favor of any matter in proportion to the shares of capital stock of Apollo and JPMP voted in favor of such matter, except in certain specified instances. The Voting Agreement among the Parent and the former stockholders of LCE further provided that during the Blockout Period, the former LCE stockholders would generally vote their voting shares of capital stock of the Parent on any matter as directed by any two of Bain, Carlyle and Spectrum, except in certain specified instances. In addition, certain actions of the Parent, including, but not limited to, change in control transactions, acquisition or disposition transactions with a value in excess of \$10.0 million, the settlement of claims or litigation in excess of \$2.5 million, an initial public offering of the Parent, hiring or firing a chief executive officer, chief financial officer or chief operating officer, incurring or refinancing indebtedness in excess of \$5.0 million or engaging in new lines of business, required the approval of either (i) any three of JPMP, Apollo, Carlyle or Bain or (ii) Spectrum and (a) either JPMP or Apollo and (b) either Bain or Carlyle (the "Requisite Stockholder Majority") if at such time the Sponsors collectively held at least a majority of the Parent's voting shares.

Prior to the earlier of the end of the Blockout Period and the completion of an initial public offering of the capital stock of the Parent or AMCE, the Governance Agreements prohibit the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of the Parent from transferring any of their interests in the Parent, other than (i) certain permitted transfers to affiliates or to persons approved of by the Sponsors and (ii) transfers after the Blockout Period subject to the rights described below.

The Governance Agreements set forth additional transfer provisions for the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of the Parent with respect to the interests in the Parent, including the following:

Right of first offer. After the Blockout Date and prior to an initial public offering, the Parent and, in the event the Parent does not exercise its right of first offer, each of the Sponsors and the other preexisting stockholders of the Parent, have a right of first offer to purchase (on a pro rata basis in the case of the stockholders) all or any portion of the shares of the Parent that a Sponsor or other former continuing stockholder of the Parent is proposing to sell to a third party at the price and on the terms and conditions offered by such third party.

Drag-along rights. If, prior to an initial public offering, Sponsors constituting a Requisite Stockholder Majority propose to transfer shares of the Parent to an independent third party in a bona fide arm's-length transaction or series of transactions that results in a sale of all or substantially all of the Parent, such Sponsors may elect to require each of the other stockholders of the Parent to transfer to such third party all of its shares at the purchase price and upon the other terms and subject to the conditions of the sale.

Tag-along rights. Subject to the right of first offer described above, if any Sponsor or other former continuing stockholder of the Parent proposes to transfer shares of the Parent held by it, then such stockholder must give notice to each other stockholder, who will have the right to participate on a pro rata basis in the proposed transfer on the terms and conditions offered by the proposed purchaser.

Participant rights. On or prior to an initial public offering, the Sponsors and the other pre-existing stockholders of the Parent have the pro rata right to subscribe to any issuance by the Parent or any subsidiary of shares of its capital stock or any securities exercisable, convertible or exchangeable for shares of its capital stock, subject to certain exceptions.

The Governance Agreements also provide for certain registration rights in the event of an initial public offering of the Parent, including the following:

Demand rights. Subject to the consent of at least two of any of JPMP, Apollo, Carlyle and Bain during the first two years following an initial public offering, each Sponsor has the right at any time

following an initial public offering to make a written request to the Parent for registration under the Securities Act of part or all of the registrable equity interests held by such stockholders at the Parent' expense, subject to certain limitations. Subject to the same consent requirement, the other pre-existing stockholders of the Parent as a group have the right at any time following an initial public offering to make one written request to the Parent for registration under the Securities Act of part or all of the registrable equity interests held by such stockholders with an aggregate offering price to the public of at least \$200 million.

Piggyback rights. If the Parent at any time proposes to register under the Securities Act any equity interests on a form and in a manner which would permit registration of the registrable equity interests held by stockholders of the Parent for sale to the public under the Securities Act, the Parent must give written notice of the proposed registration to each stockholder, who will have the right to request that any part of its registrable equity interests be included in such registration, subject to certain limitations.

Holdback agreements. Each stockholder has agreed that it will not offer for public sale any equity interests during a period not to exceed 90 days (180 days in the case of an initial public offering) after the effective date of any registration statement filed by the Parent in connection with an underwritten public offering (except as part of such underwritten registration or as otherwise permitted by such underwriters), subject to certain limitations.

Amended and Restated Fee Agreement

In connection with the Mergers, Holdings, AMCE and the Sponsors entered into an Amended and Restated Fee Agreement, which provided for an annual management fee of \$5.0 million, payable quarterly and in advance to each Sponsor, on a pro rata basis, for the twelve year duration of the agreement, as well as reimbursements for each Sponsor's respective out-of-pocket expenses in connection with the management services provided under the agreement. In addition, the fee agreement provided for reimbursements by AMCE to the Sponsors for their out-of-pocket expenses and to Holdings of up to \$3.5 million for fees payable by Holdings in any single fiscal year in order to maintain AMCE's and its corporate existence, corporate overhead expenses and salaries or other compensation of certain employees. The Amended and Restated Fee Agreement terminated on June 11, 2007, the date of the holdco merger, and was superseded by a substantially identical agreement entered into by AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., Holdings, AMC, the Sponsors and other stockholders.

Upon the consummation of a change in control transaction or an initial public offering, each of the Sponsors will receive, in lieu of quarterly payments of the annual management fee, a fee equal to the net present value of the aggregate annual management fee that would have been payable to the Sponsors during the remainder of the term of the fee agreement (assuming a twelve year term from the date of the original fee agreement), calculated using the treasury rate having a final maturity date that is closest to the twelfth anniversary of the date of the original fee agreement date.

The fee agreement also provides that AMCE will indemnify the Sponsors against all losses, claims, damages and liabilities arising in connection with the management services provided by the Sponsors under the fee agreement.

Parent is owned by the Sponsors, other co-investors and by certain members of management as follows: JPMP (20.784%); Apollo (20.784%); Bain Capital Partners (15.090%); The Carlyle Group (15.090%); Spectrum Equity Investors (9.764%); Weston Presidio Capital IV, L.P. and WPC Entrepreneur Fund II, L.P. (3.899%); Co-Investment Partners, L.P. (3.899%); Caisse de Depot et Placement du Quebec (3.120%); AlpInvest Partners CS Investments 2003 C.V., AlpInvest Partners Later Stage Co-Investments Custodian II B.V. and AlpInvest Partners Later Stage Co-Investments Custodian IIA B.V. (2.730%); SSB Capital Partners (Master Fund) I, L.P. (1.950%); CSFB Strategic Partners Holdings II, L.P., CSFB Strategic Partners Parallel Holdings II, L.P., CSFB Credit Opportunities Fund (Employee), L.P. and CSFB Credit Opportunities Fund (Helios), L.P. (1.560%); Credit Suisse Anlagestiftung, Pearl Holding Limited, Vega

Invest (Guernsey) Limited and Partners Group Private Equity Performance Holding Limited (0.780%); Screen Investors 2004, LLC (0.152%); and members of management (0.400%)(1).

- (1) All percentage ownerships are approximate.

Control Arrangement

The Sponsors have the ability to control the Company's affairs and policies and the election of directors and appointment of management.

Continuing Service Agreement

In connection with the termination of an employment agreement with Loews, the Company is paying Mr. Travis Reid severance of \$87,500 per month for 18 months following the closing of the Mergers, paid him a lump sum payment of \$1,575,000, and provided outplacement assistance and automobile benefits through December 31, 2006. In addition, in order to facilitate integration following the Mergers, the Company entered into an agreement with Mr. Reid, whereby Mr. Reid provided certain transitional consulting services to the Company and reported to Mr. Peter C. Brown, the Company's Chief Executive Officer. Pursuant to the continuing service agreement, the Company paid Mr. Reid a consulting fee for each month of service at the following rate: \$50,000 for each of the first four months, \$33,333 for each of the next four months and \$16,667 for the final five months. The continuing services agreement terminated in February 2007.

Option Grant to Travis Reid

Pursuant to his Continuing Service Agreement, effective as of January 26, 2006, Holdings has granted Mr. Reid an option under the Holdings 2004 Stock Option Plan to acquire Class N Common Stock at an exercise price not less than the fair market value (as determined by the Board of Directors of Holdings) on the date of grant. The option is subject to other terms and conditions substantially similar to the terms of Holdings options currently held by employees and is also subject to the Management Stockholders Agreement. The option vests in three installments on December 23, 2006, 2007 and 2008, and vests in full upon a change of control of Holdings or AMCE.

Cinemex

Cinemex from time to time purchases services or enters into arrangements with parties related to its employees. For example, Miguel Angel Dávila, Chief Executive Officer and President of Cinemex and on the board of Cinemex, and Adolfo Fastlicht Kurián, a Director of Cinemex, are minority investors in the construction of the new shopping center where one of Cinemex's new theatres opened in December 2004. Mr. Kurián's father is the general manager of three construction companies that provide theatre construction services to Cinemex and Mr. Kurián is an investor in these companies. In addition, Cinemex signed a waiver to allow a McDonald's restaurant owned by Mr. Kurián's wife to open in a shopping center where, under the lease, the landlord was prohibited from leasing space to a business that would compete with the theatre's concessions. A relative of Mr. Dávila is the manager of Consultores en Información Electrónica, S.A. de C.V., the company which renders web hosting, electronic marketing, e-mail and software services to one of Cinemex's subsidiaries. This arrangement may be terminated by Cinemex upon 30-days notice.

Market Making Transactions

On August 18, 2004, Holdings sold \$304,000,000 in aggregate principal amount at maturity of its Senior Discount Notes due 2014. On the same date, Marquee sold \$250,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its 8⁵/₈% Senior Notes due 2012 and \$205,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its Senior Floating Notes due 2010 (Collectively, the "Senior Notes"). J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., an affiliate of

JPMP which owned approximately 20.8% of Holdings, was an initial purchaser of both the Holdco Notes and the Senior Notes.

On January 26, 2006 AMCE sold \$325,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of its 11% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016. JP Morgan Securities Inc., an affiliate of JPMP which owned approximately 20.8% of Holdings, was an initial purchaser of these notes. Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, whose affiliates owned approximately 1.6% of Holdings, was also an initial purchaser of these notes.

Parent Term Loan Facility

On June 13, 2007, Parent entered into the Parent Term Loan Facility, described above in Note 8 Corporate Borrowings And Capital And Financing Lease Obligations Parent Term Loan Facility. The net proceeds of the Parent Term Loan Facility, along with \$270.6 million of cash on hand at AMC Entertainment, were used to pay a dividend to Parent's stockholders in the amount of \$652.8 million. See Note 6 Stockholders' Equity And Formation Of Parent for additional details concerning the Parent Term Loan Facility and related transactions.

NOTE 17 SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 5, 2007 the Company disposed of its investment in Hoyts General Cinemas South America ("HGCSA"), a partnership that operated 17 theatres in South America, for sales proceeds of \$28,682,000. The Company's recorded investment in HGCSA was \$11,446,000 as of June 28, 2007. The Company expects to record a pre-tax gain on this disposition of approximately \$17,000,000.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, of stockholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc, and its subsidiaries, (the "Successor"), at March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the 52 week period ended March 29, 2007, the 52 week period ended March 30, 2006 and for the period from July 16, 2004 (date of inception) through March 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Successor's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Kansas City, Missouri

June 14, 2007, except for Note 21 (B), as to which the date is September 12, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF MARQUEE HOLDINGS INC.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, of stockholders' equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of AMC Entertainment Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Predecessor") for the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Predecessor's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Kansas City, Missouri

June 21, 2005, except for the loss per share discussed in Note 1, as to which the date is December 8, 2006, and except for Note 3, as to which the date is February 20, 2007.

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AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands)

	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
Revenues				
Admissions	\$ 1,659,939	\$ 1,138,034	\$ 297,310	\$ 847,476
Concessions	686,318	456,028	117,266	328,970
Other theatre	115,314	92,816	24,884	82,826
Total revenues	2,461,571	1,686,878	439,460	1,259,272
Costs and Expenses				
Film exhibition costs	855,804	595,353	152,747	452,727
Concession costs	79,711	50,581	12,801	37,880
Operating expense	619,076	451,522	115,590	324,427
Rent	445,924	329,878	80,776	223,734
General and administrative:				
Merger, acquisition and transaction costs	12,447	12,523	22,286	42,732
Management fee	5,000	2,000	500	
Other	55,875	40,251	14,615	33,727
Preopening expense	6,569	6,607	39	1,292
Theatre and other closure expense	9,011	601	1,267	10,758
Restructuring charges		3,980	4,926	
Depreciation and amortization	256,472	164,047	43,931	86,052
Impairment of long-lived assets	10,686	11,974		
Disposition of assets and other gains	(11,183)	(997)	(302)	(2,715)
Total costs and expenses	2,345,392	1,668,320	449,176	1,210,614
Other expense (income)				
Other expense (income)	(10,267)	(9,818)	(6,778)	
Interest expense				
Corporate borrowings	226,583	139,042	52,502	66,851
Capital and financing lease obligations	5,799	4,068	1,449	5,848
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities	(233,704)	7,807	(161)	(129)
Investment income	(18,191)	(3,409)	(3,191)	(6,344)
Total other expense (income)	(29,780)	137,690	43,821	66,226
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	145,959	(119,132)	(53,537)	(17,568)
Income tax provision (benefit)	31,500	71,800	(9,280)	14,760
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	114,459	(190,932)	(44,257)	(32,328)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	2,448	(25,291)	(133)	(3,550)
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (35,878)
Preferred dividends				104,300
Earnings (loss) available for shares of common stock	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (140,178)

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	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
Basic earnings (loss) per share of common stock:				
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 89.26	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 91.17	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)
Average shares outstanding:				
Basic	1,282.25	858.12	300.41	37,023
Diluted earnings (loss) per share of common stock:				
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 89.20	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	1.91	(29.47)	(0.44)	(0.10)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 91.11	\$ (251.97)	\$ (147.76)	\$ (3.79)
Average shares outstanding:				
Diluted	1,283.20	858.12	300.41	37,023
Pro forma basic earnings per share (See Note 1)	\$			
Pro forma diluted earnings per share (See Note 1)	\$			
Pro forma average shares outstanding (See Note 1):				
Basic				
Diluted				

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share data)

	March 29, 2007	March 30, 2006
	(Successor)	(Successor)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 319,533	\$ 232,366
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,221 and \$1,339 as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively	62,279	54,725
Other current assets	30,402	34,647
Current assets held for sale		4,726
	<u>412,214</u>	<u>326,464</u>
Total current assets	412,214	326,464
Property, net	1,298,823	1,501,048
Intangible assets, net	234,176	273,308
Goodwill	2,066,853	2,018,318
Other long-term assets	98,783	175,876
Non-current assets held for sale	7,300	112,337
	<u>4,118,149</u>	<u>4,407,351</u>
Total assets	\$ 4,118,149	\$ 4,407,351
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 162,686	\$ 150,383
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	138,293	157,227
Deferred revenues and income	127,334	117,689
Current maturities of corporate borrowings and capital and financing lease obligations	24,271	30,804
Current liabilities held for sale		8,233
	<u>452,584</u>	<u>464,336</u>
Total current liabilities	452,584	464,336
Corporate borrowings	1,843,859	2,428,996
Capital and financing lease obligations	49,665	64,016
Deferred revenues for exhibitor services agreement	231,045	
Other long-term liabilities	373,943	395,458
Non-current liabilities held for sale		11,903
	<u>2,951,096</u>	<u>3,364,709</u>
Total liabilities	2,951,096	3,364,709
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common Stock		
Class A-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively)	4	4
Class A-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 382,475.00000 and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively)	4	4
Class N Common Stock nonvoting (\$.01 par value, 375,000 shares authorized; 5,128.77496 and 0 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively)		
Class L-1 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 and	3	3

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	March 29, 2007	March 30, 2006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
0 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively)		
Class L-2 Common Stock voting (\$.01 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized; 256,085.61252 and		
0 shares issued and outstanding as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively)	3	3
Additional paid-in capital	1,314,579	1,313,899
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,834)	(10,658)
Accumulated deficit	(143,706)	(260,613)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total stockholders' equity	1,167,053	1,042,642
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,118,149	\$ 4,407,351
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 116,907	\$ (216,223)	\$ (44,390)	\$ (35,878)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	257,017	169,527	46,084	92,091
Amortization of discount on corporate borrowings	22,776	20,190	12,043	8,056
Non-cash portion of stock-based compensation	10,568	3,433	1,201	
Non-cash portion of pension and postretirement (gain) expense	(4,454)	4,706	1,815	5,273
Impairment of long-lived assets	10,686	11,974		
Deferred income taxes	19,200	90,640	(7,582)	10,578
Write-off of unamortized premium and issuance costs related to early extinguishment of debt	(11,304)			
Increase in deferred revenues from NCM ESA	231,308			
Equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities	(233,704)	7,807	(161)	(129)
Disposition of assets and other gains	(729)		(2)	(294)
Change in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:				
Receivables	4,742	9,797	14,152	(24,219)
Other assets	(3,682)	31,053	(23,758)	20,438
Accounts payable	3,448	(46,035)	6,785	5,250
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	(5,420)	(61,245)	(52,320)	60,098
Other, net	511	70	769	4,100
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	417,870	25,694	(45,364)	145,364
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Capital expenditures	(138,739)	(117,668)	(18,622)	(66,155)
Proceeds from sale/leasebacks		35,010	50,910	
Construction project costs reimbursable by landlord	(9,726)			
NCM Distribution	285,814			
Increase in restricted cash			(627,338)	(627,338)
Release of restricted cash			627,338	
Acquisition of Loews, net of cash acquired		142,512		
Acquisition of AMCE, net of cash acquired			(1,268,564)	
Purchase of leased furniture, fixtures and equipment			(25,292)	
Proceeds (payments) on disposal discontinued operations	35,446	53,456		
Proceeds from disposition of long-term assets	116,439	3,032	173	277
Other, net	(5,265)	(8,804)	1,094	821
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	283,969	107,538	(1,260,301)	(692,395)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Repurchase of senior secured floating rate notes due 2010	(205,000)			
Repurchase of notes due 2011	(212,811)			
Repurchase of notes due 2012	(175,000)			
Payments on Term Loan B	(6,500)			
Principal payments under capital and financing lease obligations	(3,735)	(3,163)	(856)	(2,020)
Principal payments under mortgage obligations	(113)	(10)		
Deferred financing costs	(2,606)	(24,895)	(19,733)	
Change in construction payables	(7,466)	1,204	4,747	(2,234)

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	52 Weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 Weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
Proceeds from issuance of 11% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016		325,000		
Proceeds from issuance of Senior Secured Credit Facility		650,000		
Repayment of LCE credit facility		(620,425)		
Repurchase of LCE 9% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014		(318,938)		
Repurchase of Notes due 2009 and 2011			(1,663)	
Borrowing under Cinemex credit facility	2,100	6,000		
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock			769,350	
Proceeds from issuance of 8 ⁵ / ₈ % senior unsecured fixed rate notes due 2012			250,000	250,000
Proceeds from issuance of senior unsecured floating rate notes due 2010			205,000	205,000
Proceeds from issuance of 12% senior discount notes due 2014			169,918	169,918
Proceeds from financing lease obligations		6,661		
Cash portion of preferred dividends				(9,349)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options				52
Treasury stock purchases and other				(333)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(611,131)	21,434	1,376,763	611,034
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	(3,541)	4,755	1,847	(615)
Net increase in cash and equivalents	87,167	159,421	72,945	63,388
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	232,366	72,945		333,248
Cash and equivalents at end of year	\$ 319,533	\$ 232,366	\$ 72,945	\$ 396,636

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid (refunded) during the period for:

Interest (including amounts capitalized of \$4,760 \$2,239, \$203 and \$658 during successor periods 2007, 2006 and 2005 and predecessor period 2005, respectively)

	\$ 210,284	\$ 115,753	\$ 47,788	\$ 42,629
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Income taxes, net	897	(4,488)	838	2,364
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Schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Assets capitalized under EITF 97-10	\$ 8,199	\$	\$ 4,941	\$
Preferred dividends	\$	\$	\$	93,475

Refer to Note 2 Acquisitions for discussion of non-cash activities related to acquisitions

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Class A-1 Voting Common Stock		Class A-2 Voting Common Stock		Class N Nonvoting Common Stock	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Successor from Inception on July 16, 2004 through March 29, 2007										
Balance, July 16, 2004		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss										
Foreign currency translation adjustment										
Unrealized loss on marketable securities										
Comprehensive loss										
Stock-based compensation-options Issuance of Common Stock			769,350	8						
Balance, March 31, 2005			769,350	8						
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss										
Foreign currency translation adjustment										
Additional minimum pension liability										
Unrealized gain on Cinemex swap agreements										
Unrealized loss on marketable securities										
Comprehensive loss										
Stock-based compensation-options Issuance of Common Stock for Merger			(769,350)	(8)	382,475.00000	4	382,475.00000	4	5,128.77496	
Balance, March 30, 2006					382,475.00000	4	382,475.00000	4	5,128.77496	
Comprehensive earnings:										
Net earnings										
Foreign currency translation adjustment										
Additional minimum pension liability										
Unrealized loss on Cinemex swap agreements										
Unrealized gain on Cinemex lease agreements										
Unrealized gain on marketable securities										
Comprehensive earnings										
Adjustment for adoption of SFAS No. 158										
Stock-based compensation-options Purchase price adjustment of fair value of Common Stock issued for Merger										

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Balance March 29, 2007	\$	\$	382,475.00000	\$	4	382,475.00000	\$	4	5,128.77496	\$
Predecessor from April 1, 2004 through December 23, 2004										
Balance, April 1, 2004	299,477	200	33,889,753	22,593						
Comprehensive loss:										
Net loss										
Foreign currency translation adjustment										
Unrealized gain on marketable securities										
Comprehensive loss										
Preferred Stock for dividends	39,479	26								
Preferred Stock dividends										
Preferred Stock accretion										
Stock awards, options exercised and other (net of tax benefit of \$20)			82,565	51						
Deferred stock units and awards										
Stock issued in connection with acquisition of GC			148,148	99						
Treasury stock purchase										
Elimination of Predecessor Company stockholders' equity	(338,956)	(226)	(34,120,466)	(22,743)						
Balance, December 23, 2004	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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	Class L-1 Voting Common Stock		Class L-2 Voting Common Stock		Convertible Class B Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Common Stock In Treasury		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	
Successor from Inception on July 16, 2004 through March 29, 2007												
Balance, July 16, 2004				\$		\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$
Comprehensive loss:												
Net loss									(44,390)			(44,390)
Foreign currency translation adjustment								430				430
Unrealized loss on marketable securities								(45)				(45)
Comprehensive loss												(44,005)
Stock-based compensation-options							443					443
Issuance of Common Stock							765,592					765,600
Balance, March 31, 2005							766,035	385	(44,390)			722,038
Comprehensive loss:												
Net loss									(216,223)			(216,223)
Foreign currency translation adjustment								(11,685)				(11,685)
Additional minimum pension liability								(172)				(172)
Unrealized gain on Cinemex swap agreements								594				594
Unrealized loss on marketable securities								220				220
Comprehensive loss												(227,266)
Stock-based compensation-options							7,199					7,199
Issuance of Common Stock for Merger	256,085.61252	3	256,085.61252	3			540,665					540,671
Balance, March 30, 2006	256,085.61252	3	256,085.61252	3			1,313,899	(10,658)	(260,613)			1,042,642
Comprehensive earnings:												
Net earnings									116,907			116,907
Foreign currency translation adjustment								(5,037)				(5,037)
Additional minimum pension liability								(139)				(139)
Unrealized loss on Cinemex swap agreements								(560)				(560)
Unrealized gain on Cinemex lease agreements								80				80
Unrealized gain on marketable securities								339				339
Comprehensive earnings												111,590
Adjustment for adoption of SFAS No. 158								12,141				12,141
Stock-based compensation-options							4,180					4,180
Purchase price adjustment of fair value of Common Stock issued for Merger							(3,500)					(3,500)
Balance March 29, 2007	256,085.61252	\$ 3	256,085.61252	\$ 3		\$	\$ 1,314,579	\$ (3,834)	\$ (143,706)		\$	\$ 1,167,053

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Predecessor from April 1, 2004 through December 23, 2004

Balance, April 1, 2004	3,051,597	2,035	469,498	(1,993)	(210,716)	77,997	(1,013)	280,604
Comprehensive loss:								
Net loss					(35,878)			(35,878)
Foreign currency translation adjustment				3,241				3,241
Unrealized gain on marketable securities				147				147
Comprehensive loss								(32,490)
Preferred Stock for dividends			93,449					93,475
Preferred Stock dividends			(104,300)					(104,300)
Preferred Stock accretion			1,476					1,476
Stock awards, options exercised and other (net of tax benefit of \$20)			12					63
Deferred stock units and awards			7,949					7,949
Stock issued in connection with acquisition of GC			1,922					2,021
Treasury stock purchase						22,372	(333)	(333)
Elimination of Predecessor Company stockholders' equity	(3,051,597)	(2,035)	(470,006)	(1,395)	246,594	(100,369)	1,346	(248,465)

Balance, December 23, 2004

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years Ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005

NOTE 1 THE COMPANY AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Marquee Holdings Inc. ("Holdings") is an investment vehicle owned by J.P. Morgan Partners, LLC Apollo Management, L.P. and certain related investment funds and affiliates of Bain Capital Partners, The Carlyle Group and Spectrum Equity Investors. Holdings was formed for the purpose of acquiring AMC Entertainment Inc. ("AMCE") pursuant to a definitive merger agreement approved by AMCE's Board of Directors on July 22, 2004. Holdings is a holding company with no operations of its own and it has one direct subsidiary, AMCE.

AMCE, through its direct and indirect subsidiaries, including American Multi-Cinema, Inc. ("AMC") and its subsidiaries' Grupo Cinemex, S.A. de C.V. ("Cinemex") and AMC Entertainment International, Inc. ("AMCEI") and its subsidiaries (collectively with Holdings and AMCE, unless the context otherwise requires, the "Company"), is principally involved in the theatrical exhibition business and owns, operates or has interests in theatres located in the United States and Canada ("U.S. and Canada") and in Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, China (Hong Kong), France and the United Kingdom. The Company discontinued its operations in Japan during the first quarter of fiscal 2006 and discontinued its operations in Spain and Portugal during the third quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company's U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition business is conducted through AMC and AMCEI. The Company's International theatrical exhibition business is conducted primarily through Cinemex and AMCEI. See Note 2 for a discussion of the merger with Loews on January 26, 2006.

The Company completed a merger on December 23, 2004 in which Holdings' subsidiary, Marquee Inc. ("Marquee") acquired the Company. See Note 2 Acquisitions for additional information regarding this merger. Holdings is a company formed on July 16, 2004. On December 23, 2004, pursuant to a merger agreement, Marquee merged with AMCE (the "Predecessor"). Upon the consummation of the merger between Marquee and AMCE on December 23, 2004, Marquee merged with and into AMCE, with AMCE and Holdings as the surviving reporting entities (collectively the "Successor"). The merger with Marquee was treated as a purchase with Marquee being the "accounting acquirer" in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 *Business Combinations*. As a result, the Successor applied the purchase method of accounting to the separable assets, including goodwill, and liabilities of the accounting acquiree and Predecessor, AMCE, as of December 23, 2004, the merger date. The consolidated balance sheets presented herein are those of the Successor and the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows presented herein are those of the Successor for the fifty-two weeks ended March 29, 2007, the fifty-two weeks ended March 30, 2006 and the period from inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005 and those of its Predecessor, AMCE for the period April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004.

In association with the merger transaction discussed above, two merger entities were formed on July 16, 2004, Marquee and Holdings. To finance the merger and related transactions, on August 18, 2004, (i) Marquee issued \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 8⁵/₈% senior unsecured fixed rate Notes due 2012 ("Fixed Notes due 2012") and \$205,000,000 aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured floating rate Notes due 2010 ("Floating Notes due 2010") and (ii) Holdings issued \$304,000,000 aggregate principal amount at maturity of its 12% senior discount Notes due 2014 ("Discount Notes due 2014") for gross proceeds of \$169,917,760. The only operations of Marquee and Holdings prior to the merger with Marquee were related to these financings. Because AMCE was the primary beneficiary of the two merger entities, which were considered variable interest entities as defined in FIN 46 (R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51*, AMCE was required to consolidate the merger entities' operations and financial position into AMCE's financial statements as of and through the period ended December 23, 2004. Upon consummation of the merger, Marquee was merged with and into AMCE and the letters of credit which gave rise to consolidation of the entities under FIN 46 (R) were cancelled. As

such, Marquee's operations and financial position are included within AMCE's Consolidated Financial Statements and Holding's results of operations are included within the Predecessor Company's Consolidated Financial Statements from its inception on July 16, 2004 through December 23, 2004. Subsequent to December 23, 2004 AMCE deconsolidated Holding's assets and liabilities.

The results of operations of Holdings included within the Predecessor Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the period from April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004 include interest expense of \$7,135,000 and interest income of \$831,000.

Holdings has no ability to service interest or principal on the Discount Notes due 2014 other than through any dividends it may receive from the AMCE. AMCE is restricted, in certain circumstances, from paying dividends to Holdings by the terms of the indentures governing the Fixed Notes due 2012, the Floating Notes due 2010 and the Existing Subordinated Notes and the amended credit facility. AMCE has not guaranteed the indebtedness of Holdings nor pledged any of its assets as collateral.

On June 11, 2007, Marquee Merger Sub Inc. ("merger sub"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. ("Parent"), merged with and into Holdings, with Holdings continuing as the surviving corporation (the "holdco merger"). As a result of the holdco merger, (i) Holdings became a wholly owned subsidiary of Parent, a newly formed entity controlled by the Sponsors, (ii) each share of Holdings' common stock that was issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the holdco merger was automatically converted into the right to receive a substantially identical share of common stock of Parent, and (iii) as further described in this report, each of Holdings' governance agreements was superseded by a substantially identical governance agreement entered into by and among Parent, the Sponsors and Holdings' other stockholders. The holdco merger was effected by the Sponsors to facilitate a previously announced debt financing by Parent and a related dividend to Holdings' stockholders.

Discontinued Operations: The results of operations for the Company's discontinued operations have been eliminated from the Company's continuing operations and classified as discontinued operations for each period presented within the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 3 Discontinued Operations.

Assets held for Sale: In conjunction with the Merger (see Note 2 Acquisitions), the Company entered into a Final Judgment with the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice and judgments and consent decrees with various States. These judgments and decrees required the Company to hold separate and divest itself of 10 certain theatres. As a result, the Company classified the assets and liabilities of these theatres as held for sale as of March 30, 2006. During fiscal 2007 the Company sold six of these theatres for cash, exchanged two of these theatres with another theatrical exhibitor for two theatres from that exhibitor in different markets, and closed the remaining theatre. One theatre continues to be held by consent of the relevant state attorney general. Proceeds from the sales were \$64,302,000. These proceeds have been classified as Proceeds on disposal continuing operations in the Company's Cash Flows from investing activities. These theatres were part of the company's U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition operating segment. The Company recorded a loss on the sales of these theatres of \$1,947,000 during fiscal 2007.

The Company entered into an agreement to sell its consolidated operations in Spain and Portugal and as a result, the Company classified the assets and liabilities of these theatres as held for sale as of March 30, 2006. These sales were subsequently consummated on May 11, 2006. See Note 3 for additional proceeds on disposal discontinued operations and proceeds from disposition of long-term assets.

Additionally, the Company has classified certain real estate as available for sale based on an active marketing program to sell the assets, which is recorded in noncurrent assets held for sale.

Use of Estimates: 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.

Principles of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Holdings and all subsidiaries and the Predecessor accounts include the results of operations of Holdings and Marquee from their inception on July 16, 2004 through December 23, 2004 due to consolidation under FIN 46 (R), as discussed above. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Fiscal Year: The Company has a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Thursday closest to the last day of March. Fiscal 2007, 2006 and 2005 reflect 52 week periods.

Revenues: Revenues are recognized when admissions and concessions sales are received at the theatres. The Company defers 100% of the revenue associated with the sales of stored value cards and discounted theatre tickets (no revenue or income recognition for non-presentment) until such time as the items are redeemed or management believes future redemption to be remote. The Company recognizes revenues related to on-screen advertising pursuant to the specific terms of its Exhibitor Services Agreement with National CineMedia, LLC. During the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006, and March 31, 2005, the Company recognized \$10,992,000, \$8,699,000 and \$6,745,000 of income related to the derecognition of stored value card liabilities where management believes future redemption to be remote which was recorded in other expense (income) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Film Exhibition Costs: Film exhibition costs are accrued based on the applicable box office receipts and estimates of the final settlement to the film licenses. As of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, the Company recorded film payables of \$72,070,000 and \$65,488,000, respectively. The Successor recorded film exhibition costs of \$855,804,000, \$595,353,000 and \$152,747,000 for the Successor periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively, and the Predecessor reported film exhibition costs of \$452,727,000 for the Predecessor period ended December 23, 2004.

Concession Costs: The Company records payments from vendors as a reduction of concession costs when earned unless it is determined that the payment was for the fair value of services provided to the vendor where the benefit to the vendor is sufficiently separable from the Company's purchase of the vendor's products. In the latter instance revenue is recorded and if the consideration received is in excess of fair value, then the excess is recorded as a reduction of concession costs. In addition, if the payment from the vendor is for a reimbursement of expenses, then those expenses are offset.

NCN and Other: On March 29, 2005, the Company and Regal Entertainment Group combined their respective cinema screen advertising businesses into a new joint venture company called National CineMedia, LLC ("NCM"). The company engages in the marketing and sale of cinema advertising and promotions products; business communications and training services; and the distribution of digital alternative content. The Company records its share of on-screen advertising revenues generated by NCN and NCM in other theatre revenues. The Company contributed fixed assets and exhibitor agreements of its cinema screen advertising subsidiary NCN to NCM. The Company also included goodwill (recorded in connection with the merger with Marquee) in the cost assigned to its investment in NCM. Additionally, the Company paid termination benefits related to the displacement of certain NCN associates. In consideration of the NCN contributions described above, NCM, issued a 37% interest in its Class A units to NCN. Since that date, NCN's interest in NCM has declined to 18.6% due to the entry of new investors.

Prior to the contribution to NCM on March 29, 2005, the Company recognized revenues related to on-screen advertising over the period the related advertising was delivered on-screen or in-theatre

pursuant to the specific terms of its agreements with advertisers. Its on-screen advertising subsidiary (NCN) operated its advertising program through agreements with other theatre circuits. These circuit agreements stipulated the amount of circuit payments a theatre would receive for running on-screen slides, on-film programs and other related in-theatre products and services. The Company's circuit agreements have terms of 1 to 5 years, with an annual cancellation provision included in select agreements. Certain circuits have agreements requiring an annual minimum exhibitor share payment. The Company recognizes the minimum exhibitor share payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the terms of the agreements and any excess minimum exhibitor share payments are recognized when earned.

Loyalty Program: The Company records the estimated incremental cost of providing free concession items for awards under its *Moviewatcher* loyalty program when the awards are earned. Historically, the costs of these awards have not been significant.

Advertising Costs: The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred and does not have any direct-response advertising recorded as assets. Advertising costs were \$21.4 million, \$22.6 million, \$5.2 million and \$18.9 million during the 52 weeks ended March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, the 14 weeks ended March 31, 2005 and the 38 weeks ended December 23, 2004, respectively.

Cash and Equivalents: Under the Company's cash management system, checks issued but not presented to banks frequently result in book overdraft balances for accounting purposes and are classified within accounts payable in the balance sheet. The change in book overdrafts are reported as a component of operating cash flows for accounts payable as they do not represent bank overdrafts. The amount of these checks included in accounts payable as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006 was \$21,101,000 and \$13,829,000, respectively.

Property: Property is recorded at cost or fair value, in the case of property resulting from the acquisitions. The Company uses the straight-line method in computing depreciation and amortization for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods, with respect to certain assets, for income tax purposes. The estimated useful lives for leasehold improvements reflect the shorter of the base terms of the corresponding lease agreements or the useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	5 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	1 to 20 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1 to 10 years

Expenditures for additions (including interest during construction), major renewals and betterments are capitalized, and expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred. The cost of assets retired or otherwise disposed of and the related accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the accounts in the year of disposal. Gains or losses resulting from property disposals are credited or charged to operations.

Intangible Assets: Intangible assets are recorded at cost or fair value, in the case of intangible assets resulting from the acquisitions, and are comprised of lease rights, amounts assigned to theatre leases acquired under favorable terms, customer relationship intangible assets, non-competition and consulting agreements and trademarks, each of which are being amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful lives of the assets except for a customer relationship intangible asset and the AMC and Cinemex Trademark intangible assets associated with the merger with Marquee. The customer relationship intangible asset is amortized over eight years based upon the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are consumed or otherwise used up. This pattern indicates that over 2/3rds of the cash flow generated from the asset is derived during the first five years. The AMC and Cinemex Trademark intangible assets are considered indefinite lived intangible assets, and therefore not amortized, but rather evaluated for impairment annually. There was a \$1,404,000 impairment of the Company's intangible assets

related to theatre leases acquired under favorable terms at one theatre with 12 screens in the U.S. during fiscal 2007.

Investments: The Company accounts for its investments in non-consolidated entities using either the cost and equity methods of accounting as appropriate, has recorded the investments within other long-term assets in its consolidated balance sheets and records equity in earnings or losses of these entities accounted for following the equity method of accounting within equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities in its consolidated statements of operations. The Company follows the guidance in EITF 03-16 *Accounting for Investments in Limited Liability Companies* which prescribes the use of the equity method for investments that are not considered to be minor in Limited Liability Companies that maintain specific ownership accounts. The Company classifies gains and losses on sales of and changes of interest in equity method investments within equity in (earnings) losses of non-consolidated entities. As of March 29, 2007, the Company holds a 50% interest in Hoyts General Cinemas South America ("HGCSA") a partnership that operates 17 theatres in South America; a 18.6% interest in NCM, a joint venture that markets and sells cinema advertising and promotions; a 26% interest in Movietickets.com, a joint venture that provides moviegoers with a convenient way to buy movie tickets online, access local showtime information, view trailers and read reviews; a 33¹/₃% interest in Digital Cinema Implementation Partners LLC, a joint venture to explore the possibility of implementing digital cinema in the Company's theatres and a 50% interest in three theatres that are accounted for following the equity method of accounting. In February 2007, the Company recorded a change of interest gain of \$132.6 million pursuant to SAB Topic 5H and received distributions in excess of its investment in NCM related to the redemption of preferred and common units of \$106.2 million. Future equity in earnings from NCM will not be recognized until cumulative earnings exceed the redemption gain or cash distributions of earnings are received. The Company's recorded investments exceed its proportional ownership of the underlying equity in these entities by approximately \$880,000, excluding NCM. These differences will be amortized to equity in earnings or losses over the estimated useful lives of the related assets (1-4 years) or evaluated for impairment. There was no impairment of the Company's investments as of March 29, 2007. As of March 29, 2007 the Company holds a 8.4% interest in Fandango on an as converted basis, a joint venture that provides moviegoers with a convenient way to buy movie tickets online, access local showtime information, view trailers and read reviews that is accounted for following the cost method of accounting.

Acquisitions: The Company accounts for its acquisitions of theatrical exhibition businesses using the purchase method. The purchase method requires that the Company estimate the fair value of the individual assets and liabilities acquired as well as various forms of consideration given including cash, common stock, senior subordinated notes and bankruptcy related claims. The allocation of purchase price is based on management's judgment after evaluating several factors, including actuarial estimates for pension liabilities, market prices of its indebtedness and valuation assessments prepared by a valuation specialist.

Goodwill: Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of net tangible and identifiable intangible assets related to acquisitions. The Company is not required to amortize goodwill as a charge to earnings; however, the Company is required to conduct an annual review of goodwill for impairment.

The Company's recorded goodwill was \$2,066,853,000 as of March 29, 2007 and \$2,018,318,000 as of March 30, 2006. The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment as of the beginning of the fourth fiscal quarter and any time an event occurs or circumstances change that would reduce the fair value for a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company's goodwill is recorded in its U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition operating segment and in Cinemex which are also the reporting units for purposes of evaluating recorded goodwill for impairment. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value the Company is required to reallocate the fair value of the reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the price paid to acquire the reporting unit. The Company determines fair value by considering multiples applied to cash

flow estimates less net indebtedness or contemporaneous valuations prepared by unrelated specialists which it believes are appropriate methods to determine fair value. There is considerable management judgment with respect to cash flow estimates and appropriate multiples to be used in determining fair value. There was no goodwill impairment as of March 29, 2007.

Other Long-term Assets: Other long-term assets are comprised principally of investments in partnerships and joint ventures, costs incurred in connection with the issuance of debt securities, which are being amortized to interest expense over the respective lives of the issuances, and investments in real estate, which are recorded at the lower of historical cost or fair value.

Preopening Expense: Preopening expense consists primarily of advertising and other start-up costs incurred prior to the operation of new theatres and are expensed as incurred.

Theatre and Other Closure Expense: Theatre and other closure expense is primarily related to payments made or expected to be made to landlords to terminate leases on certain of the Company's closed theatres, other vacant space or theatres where development has been discontinued. Theatre and other closure expense is recognized at the time the theatre closes, space becomes vacant or development is discontinued. Expected payments to landlords are based on actual or discounted contractual amounts. Accretion expense relates to changes in the Company's theatre closure liability due to the passage of time where the Company has based its expected payments to landlords on discounted amounts and is a component of theatre and other closure expense. The Successor recorded theatre and other closure expense of \$9,011,000, \$601,000 and \$1,267,000 for the periods ended March 29, 2007, March 30, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively, and the Predecessor recorded theatre and other closure expense of \$10,758,000 for the period ended December 23, 2004. Accrued theatre and other closure expense is generally classified as current based upon management's intention to negotiate termination of the related lease obligations within one year.

Restructuring Charge: The Company recognizes restructuring charges based upon the nature of the costs incurred. Costs resulting from one-time termination benefits where employees are not required to render future service to receive the benefits are recognized and a liability is recorded when management commits to a plan of termination which identifies the number of employees to be terminated, their job classifications, locations, expected termination dates and when the plan is communicated to the employees and establishes the detailed terms of the benefits to be received by employees.

If employees are required to render service until they are terminated in order to receive the termination benefits, the benefits are measured at the fair value of the costs and related liabilities at the communication date and are recognized ratably over the future service period from the communication date.

On March 24, 2005, the Company commenced an organizational restructuring related to functions at its Home Office and its Film Office. The Company's new organizational structure flattens management structure and aligns systems, resources and areas of expertise to promote faster communication. The primary goal of the restructuring is to create a simplified organizational structure.

The Company recorded \$4,926,000 of expenses, primarily at its home office and at its NCN and other operating segment, related to one-time termination benefits and other costs for the displacement of approximately 200 associates in connection with the organizational restructuring and the contribution of assets by NCN to NCM during fiscal 2005. The Company incurred an additional \$3,139,000 in one-time termination benefits and approximately \$841,000 related to closure of offices during fiscal 2006. The Company's restructuring activities were complete as of March 30, 2006.

The Company recorded a liability of \$25,846,000 related to one-time termination benefits and other costs for the displacement of approximately 230 associates in connection with the Merger with Loews as part of purchase accounting. The Company recorded an additional \$3,932,000 liability related to closures

of Loews' duplicate administrative facilities in connection with the Merger with Loews as part of purchase accounting.

Leases: The majority of the Company's operations are conducted in premises occupied under lease agreements with initial base terms ranging generally from 15 to 20 years (see Note 19 Related Party Transactions), with certain leases containing options to extend the leases for up to an additional 20 years. The Company does not believe that exercise of the renewal options in its leases are reasonably assured at the inception of the lease agreements and therefore, considers the initial base term as the lease term under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases* ("SFAS No. 13"). The leases provide for fixed and escalating rentals, contingent escalating rentals based on the Consumer Price Index not to exceed certain specified amounts and contingent rentals based on revenues with a guaranteed minimum.

The Company has historically recorded rent expense for its operating leases with reasonably assured rent increases in accordance with FASB Technical Bulletin 85-3 *Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases* on a straight-line basis from the "lease commencement date" (the theatre opening date) as specified in the lease agreement until the end of the base lease term. The Company has historically viewed "rent holidays" as an inducement contained in the lease agreement that provides for a period of "free rent" during the lease term and believed that it did not have "rent holidays" in its lease agreements.

The Company determined that its lease terms commence at the time it obtains "control and access" to the leased premises which is generally a date prior to the "lease commencement date" contained in the lease agreements. The Company has evaluated the impact of a change in the commencement date of its lease terms based on when it has "control and access" to the leased premises and has determined that the impact was immaterial to the prior periods.

The Company records rent expense for its operating leases on a straight-line basis over the base term of the lease agreements commencing with the date the Company has "control and access" to the leased premises. Rent expense related to the "rent holiday" is recorded as a component of preopening expense until construction of the leased premises is complete and the premises are ready for their intended use. Rent charges upon completion of the leased premises subsequent to the theatre opening date are expensed as a component of rent expense. The estimated useful lives for leasehold improvements reflect the shorter of the base terms of the corresponding lease agreements or the economic life of the leasehold improvements.

Occasionally the Company will receive amounts from developers in excess of the costs incurred related to the construction of the leased premises. The Company records the excess amounts received from developers as deferred rent and amortizes the balance as a reduction to rent expense over the base term of the lease agreement.

The Company evaluates the classification of its leases following the guidance in SFAS No. 13. Leases that qualify as capital leases are recorded at the present value of the future minimum rentals over the base term of the lease using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Capital lease assets are assigned an estimated useful life at the inception of the lease that corresponds with the base term of the lease.

Occasionally, the Company is responsible for the construction of leased theatres and for paying project costs that are in excess of an agreed upon amount to be reimbursed from the developer. Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 97-10 *The Effect of Lessee Involvement in Asset Construction* requires the Company to be considered the owner (for accounting purposes) of these types of projects during the construction period and therefore is required to account for these projects as sale and leaseback transactions. As a result, the Company has recorded \$18,469,000 and \$25,144,000 as financing lease obligations for failed sale leaseback transactions on its Consolidated Balance Sheets related to these types of projects as of March 29, 2007 and March 30, 2006, respectively.

Sale and Leaseback Transactions: The Company accounts for the sale and leaseback of real estate assets in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 98 *Accounting For Leases*. Losses on sale leaseback transactions are recognized at the time of sale if the fair value of the property sold is less than the undepreciated cost of the property. Gains on sale and leaseback transactions are deferred and amortized over the remaining lease term.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets: Management reviews long-lived assets, including intangibles and investments in non-consolidated entities, for impairment as part of the Company's annual budgeting process and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable. Management reviews internal management reports on a quarterly basis as well as monitors current and potential future competition in the markets where the Company operates for indicators of triggering events or circumstances that indicate potential impairment of individual theatre assets. Management evaluates its theatres using historical and projected data of theatre level cash flow as its primary indicator of potential impairment and considers the seasonality of its business when evaluating theatres for impairment. The Company performs its annual impairment analysis during the fourth quarter because the Christmas and New Years holiday results comprise a significant portion of the Company's operating cash flow, the actual results from this period, which are available during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year, are an integral part of the Company's impairment analysis. As a result of these analyses, if the sum of the estimated future cash flows, undiscounted and without interest charges, are less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value. Assets are evaluated for impairment on an individual theatre basis, which management believes is the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows. The impairment evaluation is based on the estimated cash flows from continuing use until the expected disposal date or the fair value of furniture, fixtures and equipment. The expected disposal date does not exceed the remaining lease period and is often less than the remaining lease period when management does not expect to operate the theatre to the end of its lease term. The fair value of assets is determined as either the expected selling price less selling costs (where appropriate) or the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Fair value for furniture, fixtures and equipment has been determined using factors such as similar asset sales and in some instances third party valuation studies. There is considerable management judgment necessary to determine the future cash flows, fair value and the expected operating period of a theatre, and accordingly, actual results could vary significantly from such estimates.

If theatres currently have sufficient estimated future cash flows to realize the related carrying amount of theatre assets, but management believes that it is not likely the theatre will be operated to the end of its lease term, the estimated economic life of the theatre assets are revised to reflect management's best estimate of the economic life of the theatre assets for purposes of recording depreciation. Impairment losses were recorded during fiscal 2007 and 2006 due to deterioration in cash flows.

Impairment losses by operating segment are as follows:

Impairment of long-lived assets (In thousands)	52 weeks Ended March 29, 2007	52 weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
U.S. and Canada theatrical exhibition	\$ 10,686	\$ 11,974	\$	\$
International theatrical exhibition				
Total impairments of long-lived assets	\$ 10,686	\$ 11,974	\$	\$

Foreign Currency Translation: Operations outside the United States are generally measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet date. Income and expense items are translated at average rates of exchange. The resultant translation adjustments are included in foreign currency translation adjustment, a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions,

except those intercompany transactions of a long-term investment nature, are included in net loss and have not been material.

Earnings (loss) per Share: Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. The Company accounts for earnings (loss) per share in accordance with EITF 03-6 *Participating Securities and the Two Class Method under FAS 128*. EITF 03-6 requires use of the two-class method for computing basic earnings per share when participating convertible securities exist. The dilutive effect of the Company's Series A Convertible Preferred Stock is considered in the basic earnings per share in accordance with EITF 03-6. If dividends are paid on the common stock in any fiscal period, the holders of Series A Preferred shares are entitled to receive dividends on an "as converted" basis, to the extent such dividends are greater than the face amount of Series A Preferred dividends otherwise payable in such fiscal period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share includes the effects of outstanding stock options, stock awards and Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, if dilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share:

(In thousands, except per share date)	52 weeks Ended March 29, 2007 (unaudited)	52 weeks Ended March 30, 2006	From Inception July 16, 2004 through March 31, 2005	April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
Numerator:				
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 114,459	\$ (190,932)	\$ (44,257)	\$ (32,328)
Dividends on Series A Preferred				(104,300)
Earnings (loss) for common shares from continuing operations	\$ 114,459	\$ (190,932)	\$ (44,257)	\$ (136,628)
Denominator:				
Average common shares outstanding	1,282.25	858.12	300.41	37,023
Series A Preferred				
Shares for basic earnings (loss) per common share	1,282.25	858.12	300.41	37,023
Stock options	0.95			
Stock awards				
Shares for diluted earnings per common share	1,283.20	858.12	300.41	37,023
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$ 89.26	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)
Diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations per common share	\$ 89.20	\$ (222.50)	\$ (147.32)	\$ (3.69)

During the predecessor period April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004, 42,734 shares of common stock and \$104,300,000 of dividends from the assumed conversion of Series A Preferred were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per common share because they were anti-dilutive.

Options to purchase 39,476.72872 shares of common stock at \$1,000.00 per share were outstanding during the successor period ended March 30, 2006, but were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share since they were anti-dilutive. Options to purchase 38,876.72872 shares of common stock at \$1,000.00 per share were outstanding during the successor period ended March 31, 2005, but were not

included in the computation of diluted loss per share because the options' exercise price exceeded the estimated average market price of common shares. During the predecessor period April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004, incremental shares from stock options and awards of 930,398 were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive. During the predecessor period ended April 1, 2004, incremental shares from stock options and awards of 191,339 were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because they were anti-dilutive.

Pro forma loss per share (Unaudited): The pro forma effect of the conversion of various classes of common stock to common stock and expected payment of \$38,714,000 pursuant to our Management Agreement have been reflected in the accompanying pro forma information for the period ended March 29, 2007. Prior to consummating this offering, Holdings intends to reclassify each share of its existing Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock. Pursuant to the reclassification, which is being treated in a manner similar to a stock split, each holder of shares of Class A common stock, Class N common stock and Class L common stock will receive _____ shares of common stock for one share of Class A common stock, Class L common stock or Class N common stock. Pro forma per share data also gives effect to an increase of _____ shares which, when multiplied by an assumed offering price of _____ per share (the mid-point of the estimated offering price range set forth on the cover page of this prospectus), would be sufficient to replace the expected payment of \$38,714,000 pursuant to our Management Agreement and the \$652,800,000 dividend paid in connection with the holdco merger.

Stock-based Compensation: Holdings granted options on 39,476.72872 shares to certain employees during the Successor periods ended March 31, 2005 and March 30, 2006. The Successor has reflected the stock-based compensation expense associated with the options within its consolidated statements of operations. The options have a ten year term and the options granted during fiscal 2005 step-vest in equal amounts over five years with the final vesting occurring on December 23, 2009. The options granted during fiscal 2006 step vest in equal amounts over three years with final vesting occurring on December 23, 2008, but vesting may accelerate for certain participants if there is a change of control (as defined in the plan). The Successor has recorded \$10,568,000 of stock-based compensation expense during its period ended March 29, 2007, \$3,433,000 of stock-based compensation expense during its period ended March 30, 2006 and \$1,201,000 of stock-based compensation expense during its period ended March 31, 2005 and the Predecessor has recorded no stock compensation expense for its period ended December 23, 2004.

The options have been accounted for using the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation arrangements as prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (R), *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123(R)") and Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 107, *Share-Based Payment*, and the Company has valued the options using the Black-Scholes formula. There is no cash impact related to the options included in the Successor's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

One of the holders of Holdings' stock options has written put rights deemed to be in the holder's control associated with his options whereby he can require Holdings to repurchase his options. These liability-classified options are required to be remeasured during each reporting period. A liability of \$7,130,000 is recorded within other long term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 29, 2007, for the options containing written put rights deemed to be in the holder's control.

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The following table reflects the weighted average fair value per option granted during each year, as well as the significant weighted average assumptions used in determining fair value using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model:

	<u>March 29, 2007</u>	<u>March 30, 2006(1)</u>	<u>March 31, 2005(1)</u>	<u>April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004</u>
	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Successor)	(Predecessor)
Weighted average fair value on grant date	\$	\$ 230.75	\$ 575.48	\$
Risk-free interest rate		4.5%	3.6%	
Expected life (years)		3	5	
Expected volatility(2)		25.8%	65.3%	
Expected dividend yield				

(1) Represents assumptions for stock options granted to certain employees of the Company.

(2) The Company uses a combination of historical AMC Entertainment Inc. share values for the periods when the Company was publicly traded as well as those of its competitor peer group for purposes of calculating volatility. The options issued by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2005 had an expected life of 5 years while the options issued during the year ended March 30, 2006 had an expected life of 3 years. The volatility was calculated from the same source of prices but was for different expected terms thus providing different volatility factors.

The following table illustrates the effect on net loss as if the fair value method had been applied to all stock awards and outstanding and unvested options in each period:

(In thousands)	<u>April 2, 2004 through December 23, 2004</u>
	(Predecessor)
Net loss:	
As reported	\$ (35,878)
Add: Stock based compensation expense included in reported net loss, net of related tax effects	
Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value method for all awards	
Pro forma	\$ (35,878)
Net loss per common share (basic and diluted):	
As reported	\$ (3.79)
Pro forma	\$ (3.79)

Income Taxes: With respect to the consolidated federal and state income tax returns, the Successor remits income taxes to the applicable taxing jurisdiction and records income taxes payable and receivable from other members of the group as if each member filed separate federal and state income tax returns. Additionally, the Successor's provision for income taxes is computed as if it filed separate income tax returns. The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 ("SFAS 109") *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Under SFAS 109, deferred income tax effects of transactions reported in different periods for financial reporting and income tax return purposes are recorded by the liability method. This method gives consideration to the future tax consequences of deferred income or expense items and immediately recognizes changes in income tax laws upon enactment. The income statement effect is generally derived from changes in deferred income taxes on the balance sheet.

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AMCE entered into a tax sharing agreement with Holdings under which AMCE agreed to make cash payments to Holdings to enable it to pay any (i) federal, state or local income taxes to the extent that such income taxes are directly attributable to AMCE or its subsidiaries' income and (ii) franchise taxes and other fees required to maintain Holdings' legal existence.

Casualty Insurance: The Company is self-insured for general liability up to \$500,000 per occurrence and carries a \$400,000