



IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE AMC ENTERTAINMENT
HOLDINGS, INC. STOCKHOLDER
LITIGATION

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Consol. C.A. No. 2023-0215-MTZ

APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATION OF INTERLOCUTORY APPEAL

Objector Rose Izzo (“Izzo”) hereby applies for certification of an interlocutory appeal from this Court’s Opinion (D.I. 581, the “First Opinion”), the Memorandum Opinion (D.I. 615, the “Second Opinion”), the Order Certifying Class and Approving Settlement (D.I. 616, the “Order”), and the denial of a stay pending appeal (D.I. 617, and collectively “the Appealed Decisions”).¹

1. Interlocutory appeal is necessary: on August 14, 2023, AMC filed an 8-K disclosing an intent to commence the Reverse Split and Conversion on August 24, 2023. *See* Ex. A. Interlocutory appeal, and a motion for a stay in the Supreme Court, will permit appellate review of a settlement that the parties seek to consummate before it becomes final.²

¹ Undefined capitalized words have the meaning defined in the Second Opinion.

² This application is a first step. *See* Supr. Ct. R. 42(d)(i) (“Rule 42”). Subsequently, Izzo will notice and appeal and move for a stay in the Supreme Court, proposing that the Rule 42 application and stay be decided together. If a stay is not granted or the Conversion occurs, an interlocutory appeal is unnecessary, and an appeal may take place following this Court’s final order.

STATEMENT OF FACTS³

A. The Transaction.

1. AMC is a movie theater company that, between the end of 2020 and the middle of 2021, sold nearly all its available common shares to retail investors. First Op. at 7. AMC twice unsuccessfully sought stockholder approval to increase the total number of authorized common shares. *Id.* at 8-10.

2. Following these attempts, AMC created the “APEs”: depositary receipts representing 1/100 of a share of convertible preferred stock, each possessing one vote. *Id.* at 11-12. Each share of preferred stock automatically converts to 100 shares of common stock as soon as AMC has enough authorized common share to effectuate the conversion. *Id.* at 12. AMC did not prominently disclose that the APEs held a “mirror-voting” requirement: uninstructed shares were to be voted proportionally to instructed shares. *Id.* at 13. AMC initially distributed APEs to common stockholders as a dividend; but it also sold them into the market. *Id.* at 15.

3. At a December 21, 2022 board meeting, the Board approved two Proposals: one which would increase the number of shares of common stock to permit the conversion of APEs into common and a 1-for-10 reverse stock split of

³ The Appealed Decisions contain a lengthier discussion of the record; this summary is provided for the benefit of the Supreme Court. Rule 42(d)(iv)(A).

AMC equity. *Id.* at 15-16. The Board also approved the sale of \$110 million APEs to Antara, a hedge fund. *Id.* at 16-17.

4. Antara agreed to vote all of its shares in favor of the Proposals. *Id.* at 18. “Antara’s APE votes plus the mirrored-voting feature guaranteed the Proposals would pass.” *Id.* In sum, “defendants purposefully diluted the common stockholders’ votes to the point of meaninglessness.” Second Op. at 76.

B. The Plaintiffs

5. Three plaintiffs filed two lawsuits seeking to enjoin the Proposals: Munoz, Franchi, and Allegheny (a pension fund). First Op. at 19. Their complaints extolled the exploits of “unlikely hero[es]”: retail stockholders whose investments saved AMC and put its “bankruptcy concerns in the rearview mirror.” Op. Compl. ¶¶ 6-7. Only Munoz fit this description: he purchased throughout the Class period and owned approximately 53,787 Common shares and 3,065 Preferred units. Izzo Obj. at 17. Franchi is a frequent-filing plaintiff who purchased 32 common shares in November 2022. *Id.* at 14. Allegheny owns 879 Common shares and APE units—but sold the bulk of its previous AMC position into a short squeeze, while retail investors were saving the Company. D.I. 532 ¶ 2.

6. Plaintiffs disclosed none of this when they filed suit. Franchi swore that he owned shares “at the time of the wrongs complained of” in his complaint. Op. Compl., Franchi Aff. ¶ 1. The record includes Plaintiffs’ ownership history only

because (a) *pro se* litigants sought access to the discovery record and (b) Izzo, alone, accessed that record by signing the confidentiality agreement required by the Court.

7. On February 27, the Court entered a status quo order permitting AMC to solicit votes for the Proposals, but prohibiting Defendants from executing them pending a preliminary injunction hearing. First Op. at 21. That hearing never took place.

C. The Settlement

8. In a matter of weeks, Plaintiffs executed a term sheet concerning a settlement, and filed an unopposed motion to lift the status quo order. First Op. at 24. The Court declined to lift the status quo order and set the case proceeded on a settlement track. *Id.*

9. The parties eventually filed a stipulation of settlement on April 27, under which AMC would distribute 6,922,565 shares of common stock to existing common stockholders, at a 1-to-7.5 ratio, after the Reverse Split and Conversion. *Id.* at 26. After the Settlement, the Plaintiffs reversed their position on the likelihood of AMC's bankruptcy and the benefit of an injunction preventing the Conversion of APEs into Common stock. Second Op. at 81.

10. While most settlements draw no objections, this Settlement prompted thousands. First Op. at 29-30.

11. Plaintiffs initially misrepresented that Munoz, the only plaintiff who was a long-term retail investor, had signed an affidavit supporting the settlement, and delayed responding when Izzo’s counsel inquired about the nonexistent affidavit.⁴ Second Op. at 98. Instead, Franchi and Allegheny moved to dismiss Munoz. D.I. 344. Plaintiffs’ counsel speculated that Munoz ceased contact with counsel due to online harassment. Second Op. at 102 n.367. Of course, Plaintiff’s counsel never repeated this speculation after Munoz not only re-emerged, but attempted to contact Izzo’s counsel for help. D.I. 500.

D. The Appealed Decisions

12. On July 21, the Court initially rejected the settlement, finding that it was overbroad because it released claims related to the Class’s ownership of APE units as well as Common stock.⁵ First Op. at 59-60. Over the following weekend, the parties submitted a revised settlement narrowing the release. Second Op. at 3-4.

⁴ There is no sworn evidence that Munoz *ever* supported the settlement, only attorney hearsay. In considering objections, the Court declined to consider statements of an objector’s Delaware counsel as evidence. First Op. at 30 n.94.

⁵ The Second Opinion states that “no compliant Objection raised the issue of APE claims being included in the Release. . . .” *Id.* at 9. However, Izzo raised this issue in her exceptions, presented before the Settlement Hearing. *See* Izzo Exc. at 15 n. 46 (discussing a stockholder’s loss of “any claims related *to her APE units* . . . including federal securities claims that are personal to her and do not follow her shares.”) (emphasis added).

Izzo promptly filed a motion seeking to maintain the status quo order if the revised settlement were approved. *Id.* at 4-5.

13. On August 11, the Court issued the Second Opinion and Order, which certified the class, approved the settlement, and denied a stay. *Id.* at 1-3.

ARGUMENT

14. An interlocutory appeal meets the requirements of Rule 42: the Appealed Decisions “decide[] a substantial issue of material importance”; “there are substantial benefits that will outweigh” the costs of appeal; and appellant and her counsel believe in good faith that the requirements of Rule 42(b)(iii) are met.

I. The Appealed Decisions Decide Substantial Issues of Material Importance Meriting Review Before Final Judgment.

15. The Appealed Decisions address the most substantial issues of material import in this action. The Order certifies the class and approves the settlement; the Second Opinion retains jurisdiction over attorneys’ fees. Second Op. at 102 n.368.

16. Indeed, the parties are treating the Order as final. Under the Stipulation, entry of an “Order and Final Judgment” is a precondition for lifting of the Status Quo Order and payment of the settlement consideration. Stip. ¶¶ 2, 4. Under Delaware law, the Order is not “final” while the Court retains jurisdiction to decide fees. *CCSB Fin. Corp. v. Totta*, 2022 WL 4124751, at *1 (Del. Aug. 26, 2022). Interlocutory review is necessary because the parties crafted a settlement that is final under its terms before it is final for purposes of appeal. *See* Stip. ¶ 21.

17. For practical purposes, the Order is final. It permits the Conversion, which will transfer of millions of dollars of AMC’s equity value from common to preferred stockholders. As the Opinion concedes, “[i]t will . . . be difficult, if not impossible, to unwind those transactions” if the Supreme Court reverses the Settlement. Second Op. at 107. Avoiding this transfer was—in theory—the purpose of this lawsuit.

18. Class certification—a decision on who should speak for absent stockholders—is likewise a substantial issue. Allegheny and Franchi came to Court extolling the virtues of the retail stockholders who saved AMC and put bankruptcy “in the rearview mirror.” Op. Compl. ¶¶ 6-7. Months later, they changed their tune, and even the Second Opinion remains unsatisfied as to why they changed their minds. *See* Second Op. at 81. Instead, Allegheny and Franchi dismissed the only plaintiff fitting their description of a retail investor. The settlement ultimately failed to attract a single Rule 23 affidavit from the type of stockholder for whom Plaintiffs initially claimed to be fighting.

19. The Court sensibly retained jurisdiction to consider the amount of attorneys’ fees.⁶ However, whether Defendants can execute the Conversion—not counsel’s fees—is the “substantial matter” of “material importance” in this action.

⁶ As Izzo noted, retaining jurisdiction on fee issues avoids “a fee award that becomes obviously excessive shortly after it is paid.” Izzo. Exc. at 42.

II. The Benefits of Interlocutory Appeal Outweigh the Costs.

20. An interlocutory appeal is the only means by which the Supreme Court can consider the Reverse Split and Conversion—the transactions at the heart of this case—before they are consummated and, likely, irreversible. The costs, on the other hand, are minimal.

21. First, the Supreme Court may deny a stay (or set a bond at a level such that an appeal is impossible). In that event, no interlocutory appeal would be necessary, and Izzo would withdraw her appeal and challenge the final order.

22. Second, the cost of “piecemeal” litigation here is negligible. An interlocutory appeal can address almost every issue that would otherwise be raised in a final appeal. Reversal of the Appealed Decisions will preserve AMC stockholder’s ability to prevent the Conversion; but affirmance would leave only the possibility of a second appeal addressing fee issues.

23. Finally, the cost and risk to the Company is overstated. The Second Opinion rejects the contention that the Company “has multiple short-term financing options.” Second Op. at 109 n.392 (citing D.I. 583 ¶ 21). But it does not address Izzo’s other argument concerning the Company’s access to capital markets: the ability to use newly-revised Section 242 of the DGCL. D.I. 583 ¶ 21.

24. If there ever any merit to Defendants’ contention that the APEs and their mirror-voting provision were necessary to overcome “rational apathy” (Second

Op. at 76), that is no longer true. New Section 242 permits AMC to increase the Company's authorized common stock by amendment on a "shares voted" basis, yet in quantities that would not trigger the Conversion. *See* D.I. 583 ¶ 10. Defendants have never explained why, after the General Assembly changed the law to avoid the problem the APEs were supposedly created to resolve, the massive dilution of Common stockholders remains necessary.⁷

III. Review of the Appealed Decisions Meets the Requirements of Supreme Court Rule 42(b)(iii).

25. Finally, this application meets at least three requirements of Rule 42(b)(iii).

A. The Order Sets Aside a Prior Decision of the Trial Court.

26. First, the Order sets aside the status quo order and the April 5, 2023 letter decision maintaining that order (D.I. 69), "a prior decision of the trial court." *Id.* 42(b)(iii)(E). For the reasons set forth above, interlocutory review will permit the Supreme Court to consider the Appealed Decisions while the Conversion may

⁷ Of course, by "dilut[ing] the common stockholders' votes to meaninglessness," Defendants have created a scenario in which preferred equity holders could reject a smaller increase in common stock. Yet, when the parties have not fallen into "torpor" (Second Op. at 5-6 n.11), their haste has supposedly been animated by a concern for AMC's looming potential bankruptcy. In bankruptcy, "both the common stockholders and APE unitholders would almost certainly suffer a complete loss of their investment." *Id.* at 108. If true, it would be irrational for the preferred stockholders prevent the issuance of a smaller number of Common shares under new Section 242, holding the Company hostage in favor of the Conversion.

still be prevented, which may both reduce further litigation seeking to unscramble eggs following a successful appeal and serve considerations of justice.

B. The Appealed Decisions Involve Questions of Law to Be Resolved for First Time in This State.

27. Second, the appeal involves a “precise question [that] has not been directly addressed by prior case law.” *In re Straight Path Commc’ns Inc. Consol. S’holder Litig.*, 2018 WL 3599809, at *2 (Del. Ch. July 26, 2018) (granting application for interlocutory appeal). The Supreme Court recently confirmed that a settlement may not release future claims. *Griffith v. Stein*, 283 A.3d 1124 (Del. 2023). Thus, this Court has rejected settlements that, as here, extend a release past the date of the settlement hearing until the closing of a contemplated transaction. *Id.*, citing *In re Medley Capital Corp. S’holders Litig.*, C.A. No. 2019-0100 (Del. Ch. Nov. 19, 2019) (Trans.). *Griffith*, however, did not address whether *Medley*’s limitation was an act of discretion or barred by law.

28. The release unquestionably extends farther than *Medley* permitted. For instance, AMC’s August 14 8-K is replete with statements that “relate to . . . transactions . . . referred to in the Complaints and that relate to ownership of Common Stock during the Class period. . . .” *See* Second Op. at 44 (quoting release); *see also* Ex. A at Ex. 99.1. The 8-K’s statements fall within the Class Period, which remains open pending the Conversion. *See* Second Op. at 17 n.60. In essence, Plaintiffs have provided Defendants *carte blanche* exemption from *federal*

securities claims concerning any material misstatements Defendants make that in any way “relate to” this matter for at least the next week days. The Supreme Court should be able to address whether *Griffith* (and *Medley*) foreclose such litigation insurance.

29. Likewise, Izzo’s counsel know of no Supreme Court precedent, particularly post-*Griffith*, directly addressing whether a settlement may broadly release claims belonging to *future class members*. As Izzo’s exceptions noted, the release encompasses individuals who join the class *tomorrow* by purchasing common shares before the Conversion. Izzo Exc. at 15 n. 46. Again, the Supreme Court should be permitted to consider whether such a release comports with Delaware law before the Settlement is executed.

C. Review Will Serve Considerations of Justice.

30. Finally, interlocutory review serves considerations of justice. At heart, this case raises serious, constitutional questions of representation, both in the Rule 23 context and a more visceral sense. The Second Opinion addresses Rule 23 and due process issues, rejecting Izzo’s interpretation of relevant Supreme Court authority. *See, e.g.*, Second Op. at 20-21 & n.75 (discussing *Prezant v. De Angelis*, 636 A.2d 915 (Del. 1994)); *id.* at 31-32 (discussing *In re Celera Corp. S’holder Litig.*, 59 A.3d 418, 432 (Del. 2012)). Interlocutory review will permit the Supreme Court to address whether a plaintiff (and a non-opt-out settlement) satisfies Rule 23

when stockholders begin a case seeking to enjoin a transaction and then reverse their position (and their apparent belief on the likelihood of impending bankruptcy), in the face of unprecedented stockholder resistance.

31. More qualitatively, interlocutory appeal will allow the Supreme Court to address an unprecedented situation where (a) the opinions of a Delaware corporation's stockholders are divided; (b) thousands of stockholders have sought the opportunity to opt out of a settlement; and (c) the views of the retail investors that Plaintiffs purported to represent are (particularly after Mr. Munoz's dismissal) not sitting at Plaintiffs' counsels' table. The Second Opinion relies heavily on the proposition that in Delaware, direct claims "run with the stock, not the holder." Second Op. at 21. The corollary should not be that, for purposes of representation, it does not matter in whose hands those claims ultimately land at time of settlement.

CONCLUSION

32. Neither Izzo nor her counsel wish to prolong this case further than is necessary to achieve a just result. The Second Opinion rightly expresses concern over "an unusual level of harassment" to Plaintiffs, their Counsel, and this Court, predominantly from online sources. *Id.* at 102 n.367. Of course, online harassment is rarely one-sided. Izzo suffered, and will certainly continue to suffer, her share of

online threats and abuse.⁸ On the other hand, she and other objectors personally appeared at the Settlement Hearing, walking through the front doors without special security. *Cf.* Second Op. at 94.

33. Online harassment is deplorable, and the world would be better off if the rhetoric, both online and offline, were toned down. But dissenting stockholders retain their right to appeal. And when settling parties craft bargains that contemplate the execution of a settlement before the ordinary appellate process can reach a conclusion, interlocutory appeal becomes imperative.

Dated: August 15, 2023

Respectfully submitted,

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Counsel for Objector Rose Izzo

⁸ See Ex. B (online comments directed at Izzo).



EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 8-K

CURRENT REPORT

Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of Report (Date of earliest event reported): August 11, 2023

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation)

001-33892
(Commission File Number)

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

One AMC Way
11500 Ash Street, Leawood, KS 66211
(Address of Principal Executive Offices, including Zip Code)

(913) 213-2000
(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

Check the appropriate box below if the Form 8-K filing is intended to simultaneously satisfy the filing obligation of the registrant under any of the following provisions:

- ☐ Written communications pursuant to Rule 425 under the Securities Act (17 CFR 230.425)
- ☐ Soliciting material pursuant to Rule 14a-12 under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14a-12)
- ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 14d-2(b) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.14d-2(b))
- ☐ Pre-commencement communications pursuant to Rule 13e-4(c) under the Exchange Act (17 CFR 240.13e-4(c))

Title of each class	Trading Symbol	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A common stock	AMC	New York Stock Exchange
AMC Preferred Equity Units, each constituting a depository share representing 1/100th interest in a share of Series A Convertible Participating Preferred Stock	APE	New York Stock Exchange

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act of 1933 (§230.405 of this chapter) or Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (§240.12b-2 of this chapter).

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Item 3.02 Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

To the extent applicable, the information set forth in Item 3.03 below is incorporated into this Item 3.02 by reference. To the extent the issuance of Class A common stock of AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. (the “Company” or “AMC”) upon the Conversion (as defined below) constitutes a “sale” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), it is exempt pursuant Section 3(a)(9) thereunder as an exchange solely with existing security holders.

Item 3.03 Material Modification to Rights of Security Holders.

As previously disclosed, on April 3, 2023, the Company entered into a binding settlement term sheet with the named plaintiffs in the case *In re AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc. Stockholder Litigation* (the “Shareholder Litigation”) to settle the Shareholder Litigation, which, among other things, provided that the parties would jointly request that the status quo order entered by the court in the Shareholder Litigation (the “Status Quo Order”) be lifted. On August 11, 2023, the court approved the settlement of the Shareholder Litigation and lifted the Status Quo Order.

On August 14, 2023, the Company filed the amendment to its Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which was previously approved by the Company’s stockholders at the special meeting held on March 14, 2023 and described in the Company’s definitive proxy statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on February 14, 2023, to (a) increase the total number of authorized shares of the Company’s Class A common stock (“Class A common stock” or “AMC common stock”) from 524,173,073 to 550,000,000 shares of Class A common stock (the “Share Increase”) and (b) effectuate a reverse stock split at a ratio of one share of Class A common stock for every ten shares of Class A common stock (the “Reverse Stock Split” together with the Share Increase, the “Charter Amendments”), in each case, effective as of August 24, 2023.

The Reverse Stock Split together with the Share Increase will permit the conversion (the “Conversion”) of all of the Company’s outstanding AMC Preferred Equity Units (“AMC Preferred Equity Units” or “APEs”) into shares of Class A common stock. Based on 995,406,413 AMC Preferred Equity Units outstanding as of June 30, 2023, an aggregate of 99,540,641 shares of Class A common stock will be issued as part of the Conversion (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split). The Company expects the APEs to cease trading on August 25, 2023 and subsequently be delisted from the New York Stock Exchange. See Item 8.01 below for more information.

In addition, as further detailed herein, following and contingent upon the Reverse Stock Split and Conversion, the Company will make a settlement payment (the “Litigation Settlement Payment”) to the Settlement Payment Recipients (as defined herein) consisting of one share of Class A common stock for every 7.5 shares of Class A common stock owned by such Settlement Payment Recipients as of August 24, 2023 (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, or the equivalent of 10 shares of Class A common stock for every 75 shares of Class A common stock on a pre-Reverse Stock Split basis, without taking into account any fractional shares). Based on 51,919,239 shares of Class A common stock (post-Reverse Stock Split) expected to be held by the Settlement Payment Recipients as of August 24, 2023, an aggregate of 6,922,566 shares of Class A common stock will be issued in the Litigation Settlement Payment (before any adjustments with respect to holders excluded from the settlement class). Immediately following the Reverse Stock Split, Conversion and Settlement Payment, there will be 158,382,446 shares of Class A common stock outstanding (before any adjustments with respect to holders excluded from the settlement class). For more information regarding the Shareholder Litigation and the Litigation Settlement Payment, please refer to our Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the SEC on April 3, 2023.

The description of the amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation included herein does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Certificate of Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, which is filed as Exhibit 3.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and incorporated by reference herein

Item 5.03 Amendments to Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws; Change in Fiscal Year.

The information set forth in Item 3.03 above is incorporated into this Item 5.03 by reference.

Item 7.01 Regulation FD Disclosure.

The Company published a letter dated the date hereof from the Company's CEO Adam Aron. A copy of the letter is furnished as Exhibit 99.1 to this Current Report on Form 8-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

The information in this Item 7.01 disclosure is being furnished and shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section. In addition, the information in this Item 7.01 disclosure, shall not be incorporated by reference into the filings of AMC under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

Item 8.01 Other Events.***Expected Timetable of Events***

The following is an expected timetable of events that are expected to occur and certain Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) with respect to the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion, the Litigation Settlement Payment and other related matters.

Please note that if you hold securities through a brokerage account, there may be additional delays before these transactions are reflected in your securities account. You are encouraged to contact your broker with any questions.

	Key Events	Additional Details
August 14, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company files the amendment to its Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation to enable the Share Increase, Reverse Stock Split and Conversion to occur, setting an effective time for the Reverse Stock Split and Share Increase at 12:01 a.m. on August 24, 2023 	
August 24, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class A common stock (NYSE: AMC) commences trading on a one-for-ten split-adjusted basis (for comparison, the prior trading day's closing price is multiplied by 10) Last day of trading of AMC Preferred Equity Units (NYSE: APE) (no adjustment is made to prior closing price, 1 APE is now comparable to 1/10th of share of Class A common stock) Record date set at close of business for holders of Class A common stock entitled to Litigation Settlement Payment 	<p><i>Class A Common Stock:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-market: Effective time of the Share Increase and Reverse Stock Split Post-market: For beneficial holders through DTC, DTC effects on its books the Reverse Stock Split* Post-market: For registered holders on the transfer agent's books, the transfer agent commences registration on its books of the Reverse Stock Split ** <p><i>APEs (AMC Preferred Equity Units):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During this last trading day, while the trading price for one share of Class A common stock is comparable to 10 shares of Class A common stock on a pre-split basis (i.e. prior trading day's closing price x 10), the APE trading price will not be comparably adjusted by NYSE. During this last trading day, one APE is the equivalent of 1/10th of a share of Class A common stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note: Following the Reverse Stock Split and corresponding adjustments to the conversion rates of the APEs, each APE is convertible into the equivalent of 1/10th of a share of Class A common stock (prior to the Reverse Stock Split, each APE is the equivalent of one share of Class A common stock) <p><i>Settlement Payment Recipients:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record holders of Class A common stock at the close of business, after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, but prior to issuing additional Class A common stock in the Conversion, constitute the holders entitled to the Litigation Settlement Payment ("Settlement Payment Recipients")
August 25, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APEs no longer trade on NYSE Conversion of APEs into Class A common stock 	<p><i>APEs (AMC Preferred Equity Units):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9:30 a.m. Pre-market: Effective time of the Conversion of APEs into Class A common stock Post-market: DTC effects on its books the Conversion of APEs held by beneficial holders through DTC into Class A common stock* Post-market: Transfer agent commences registration of Conversion of APEs held by registered holders on the transfer agent's books to Class A common stock**
August 28, 2023 or promptly thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Company issues Class A common stock as Litigation Settlement Payment to Settlement Payment Recipients 	<p><i>Litigation Settlement Payment:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contingent upon the Reverse Stock Split and the Conversion of APEs into Class A common stock, transfer agent delivers shares of Class A common stock to DTC for distribution to beneficial holders* and to registered holders** on the transfer agent's books, in each case who were holders as of close of business on August 24, 2023 (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split)

*Note to Beneficial Holders: For securities held indirectly through DTC in brokerage accounts, the timing of adjustments appearing in your brokerage account for the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion of APEs to Class A common stock, the Litigation Settlement Payment and any corresponding treatment with respect to fractional shares will depend on individual brokers, and we encourage you to contact your brokers with any questions.

**Note to Registered Holders: For securities registered directly with the Company's transfer agent, Computershare, the timing of registration of shares of Class A common stock in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion of APEs to Class A common stock, the Litigation Settlement Payment and the settlement of fractional shares and the mailing of updated statements and checks is a process that is expected to occur over several business days.



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1) Who receives the Litigation Settlement Payment? Just the plaintiffs or all AMC shareholders?

Following and contingent upon the Reverse Stock Split and the Conversion, AMC will be required to make the Litigation Settlement Payment to all record holders of AMC common stock (not just the plaintiffs) as of a record date, which will be fixed for the purposes of determining who is eligible to receive the Litigation Settlement Payment. The record date for these purposes is scheduled to be as of the close of business on August 24, 2023, which is the same date on which the Reverse Stock Split occurs but prior to the Conversion. Once the Conversion occurs, which is scheduled to occur on August 25, 2023, AMC will issue to the record holders of the AMC common stock the additional shares of AMC common stock in the Litigation Settlement Payment on or after August 28, 2023.

2) At what date is it determined who will get the Litigation Settlement Payment?

The record date for determining the record holders of AMC common stock who will be entitled to receive the Litigation Settlement Payment is scheduled to be as of the close of business on August 24, 2023, which is the same date on which the Reverse Stock Split occurs but prior to the Conversion. After the Conversion occurs, which is scheduled to occur on August 25, 2023, AMC will issue to the record holders the additional shares of AMC common stock in the Litigation Settlement Payment on or after August 28, 2023.

3) When will you implement the Share Increase, Reverse Stock Split and the Conversion and in what order?

The Share Increase and Reverse Stock Split must occur before the Conversion can occur in order to create the capacity in our authorized shares of AMC common stock to effectuate the Conversion. The Share Increase and Reverse Stock Split will occur on August 24, 2023 and the Conversion will occur on August 25, 2023, the business day following the Share Increase, as required by the terms of the APEs.

4) When will the Litigation Settlement Payment be made?

After the Conversion occurs on August 25, 2023, and contingent up the Reverse Stock Split, the Litigation Settlement Payment will be paid on or shortly after August 28, 2023 to holders as of the close of business on August 24, 2023.

5) After the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion and the Litigation Settlement Payment, will I see applicable adjustments to my brokerage account immediately?

If you hold AMC common stock or APEs in brokerage accounts indirectly through DTC, such as an online brokerage account, the timing of adjustments appearing in your brokerage account for the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion of APEs to AMC common stock, the Litigation Settlement Payment and any corresponding treatment with respect to fractional shares will depend on your individual brokers. If you experience delays, we encourage you to contact your brokers with any questions.

If you hold AMC common stock or APEs directly with the Company's transfer agent, Computershare, the timing of registration of shares of AMC common stock in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, the Conversion of APEs to AMC common stock, the Litigation Settlement Payment and the settlement of fractional shares and the mailing of updated statements and checks is a process that is expected to occur over several business days.

6) **Can you provide examples of how my ownership will be affected by the Litigation Settlement Payment if I own 100 AMC shares and 100 APE shares? 100 AMC shares and 0 APE shares? 0 AMC shares and 100 APE shares?**

100 AMC shares and 100 APE shares: On August 24, 2023, your 100 AMC shares would become 10 AMC shares (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split), and your 100 APE shares would be convertible into 10 AMC shares (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, instead of being convertible into 100 AMC shares). August 24, 2023 is also the record date for the Litigation Settlement Payment with respect to the 10 AMC shares you hold as of that date. On August 25, 2023, your 100 APE shares will convert into 10 AMC shares, at which point you will hold 20 AMC shares in total. On August 28, 2023 or shortly thereafter, once the Conversion occurs, based on the 10 AMC shares you held as of the record date on August 24, 2023, you would receive 1 additional AMC share as part of the Litigation Settlement Payment (i.e. $10 \text{ AMC shares} \times 1/7.5 = 1.3333 \text{ AMC shares}$). No fractional shares will be issued by AMC to record holders. With respect to the 1/3rd share-equivalent entitlement, if you are a record holder that holds shares directly on the register of the transfer agent (rather than through a broker), the transfer agent will accumulate fractional entitlements, sell them and distribute cash in lieu thereof. Please note: if you are not a record holder, your broker may have a different way of dealing with fractional shares, such as recording a fractional entitlement in your account or delivering cash in lieu thereof.

100 AMC shares and 0 APE shares: On August 24, 2023, your 100 AMC shares would become 10 AMC shares (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split). August 24, 2023 is also the record date for the Litigation Settlement Payment with respect to the 10 AMC shares you hold as of that date. On August 28, 2023 or shortly thereafter, once the Conversion occurs, based on the 10 AMC shares you held as of the record date on August 24, 2023, if you are a record holder, you would receive 1 additional AMC share as part of the Litigation Settlement Payment (i.e. $10 \text{ AMC shares} \times 1/7.5 = 1.3333 \text{ AMC shares}$). No fractional shares will be issued by AMC to record holders. With respect to the 1/3rd share-equivalent entitlement, if you are a record holder that holds shares directly on the register of the transfer agent (rather than through a broker), the transfer agent will accumulate fractional entitlements, sell them and distribute cash in lieu thereof. Please note: if you are not a record holder, your broker may have a different way of dealing with fractional shares, such as recording a fractional entitlement in your account or delivering cash in lieu thereof.

0 AMC shares and 100 APE shares: On August 24, 2023, your 100 APE shares would be convertible into 10 AMC shares (after giving effect to the Reverse Stock Split, instead of being convertible into 100 AMC shares). On August 25, 2023, your 100 APE shares will convert into 10 AMC shares. Following Conversion, since you held 0 AMC shares as of the August 24, 2023 record date you would not be entitled to any additional AMC shares as part of the Litigation Settlement Payment.

7) **How will the Reverse Stock Split and Conversion affect trading prices in AMC common stock and APEs?**

Although we cannot predict specific trading prices, on August 24, 2023, the AMC common stock will start trading on a split-adjusted basis, which means one new share of AMC common stock is equivalent to 10 shares of AMC common stock prior to the Reverse Stock Split, and we expect trading prices will adjust accordingly. For comparability, the closing NYSE stock price of AMC on August 23, 2023, will be multiplied by 10.

August 24, 2023 will also be the last trading day for APEs, which will cease trading on the NYSE on August 25, 2023 as a result of the Conversion. However, during this last day of trading, the APE trading price **will not** adjust in the same way as the AMC common stock trading price, because after giving effect to adjustments for the Reverse Stock Split, 1 APE is convertible into 1/10th of a share of AMC common stock.

Accordingly, during the trading day of August 24, 2023, while the AMC common stock trading price post-split is comparable to 10x the AMC common stock trading price pre-split, the APE trading price post-split will remain comparable to the pre-split APE trading price.

8) How will the Litigation Settlement Payment affect option contracts?

AMC does not determine and is unable to provide interpretive advice on the impact of the Litigation Settlement Payment on the contractual terms governing options contracts.

9) How will the Reverse Stock Split and Conversion affect option contracts?

AMC expects that the deliveries under option contracts will be adjusted in the regular way to account for the Reverse Stock Split or, in the case of options contracts on APEs, the Conversion. However, AMC does not determine and is unable to provide interpretive advice on the impact of these events on the contractual terms governing options contracts.

10) Will short sellers be required to cover their positions before the Reverse Stock Split and Conversion?

AMC expects that the deliveries under stock borrowing arrangements will be adjusted in the regular way to account for the Reverse Stock Split or, in the case of contracts on APEs, the Conversion. However, AMC does not determine and is unable to provide interpretive advice on the impact of these events on the contractual terms governing stock borrowing arrangements.

11) How will short sellers be affected by the Litigation Settlement Payment?

AMC does not determine and is unable to provide interpretive advice on the impact of the Litigation Settlement Payment on the contractual terms governing stock borrowing arrangements.

12) What are the key dates?

Please see the Expected Timetable of Events above for more details.

August 11, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Status Quo Order is lifted
August 24, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reverse Stock Split occurs• Record date set for Litigation Settlement Payment as of close of business
August 25, 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conversion of APEs into AMC common stock
August 28, 2023 or shortly thereafter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Once Conversion occurs, Litigation Settlement Payment in shares of Class A common stock to be made to holders of Class A common stock as of the August 24, 2023 close-of-business record date

13) Will there be large failure-to-deliver (“FTDs”) like when the APE was distributed?

While we cannot predict the trading impact of these corporate events, given the significant transactions that will occur over successive trading days, it is possible there are large FTDs like when the APE was distributed.

14) Will I be taxed on the settlement?

AMC believes the Litigation Settlement Payment is a tax-free stock distribution for U.S. federal income tax purposes under Section 305(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of the Litigation Settlement Payment.

15) What is my cost basis for the settlement?

The tax basis of a share of AMC common stock held prior to the Litigation Settlement Payment (“Old Share”) is allocated between the Old Share and AMC common stock received in the Litigation Settlement Payment (“New Share”) in proportion to the relative fair market value of the Old Share and the New Share on the date of the Litigation Settlement Payment. Stockholders should consult their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of the Litigation Settlement Payment.

Additional Capital Raising

Upon effectiveness of the Charter Amendments, the Company also intends to initiate an “at-the-market” program for the issuance and sale of up to 25,000,000 shares of new Class A common stock (on a reverse split-adjusted basis) from time to time at market prices in order to strengthen its liquidity and balance sheet.

The foregoing disclosure does not constitute any offering of securities.

The Company has two registration statements on Form S-8 (File No. 333-248231 and File No. 333-192912) on file with the SEC. SEC regulations permit the Company to incorporate by reference future filings made with the SEC pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, prior to the termination of the offerings covered by registration statements filed on Form S-8. The information incorporated by reference is considered to be part of the prospectus included within each of those registration statements. Information in this Item 8.01 of this Current Report on Form 8-K is therefore intended to be automatically incorporated by reference into each of the active registration statements listed above, thereby amending them. Pursuant to Rule 416(b) under the Securities Act, the amount of undistributed shares of Class A common stock deemed to be covered by the effective registration statements of the Company described above are proportionately reduced as of the effective time of the Reverse Stock Split to give effect to the Reverse Stock Split.

To the extent the Litigation Settlement Payment constitutes a sale subject to the Securities Act, the Company intends to register the shares issued as part of the Litigation Settlement Payment prior to the issuance thereof. The Company filed a registration statement (including a prospectus) on Form S-3 with the SEC on August 4, 2022 and intends to file a prospectus supplement with respect to the Litigation Settlement Payment. You should read the prospectus supplement and other documents the Company has filed with the SEC for more complete information about the Company and the issuance. You may get these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC web site at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, the Company will arrange to send you the prospectus supplement if you request it at (913) 213-2000.

Item 9.01 Financial Statements and Exhibits

(d) Exhibits

Exhibit

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Certificate of Amendment to the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
99.1	Letter to Stockholders, dated August 14, 2023
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document).

Forward-Looking Statements

This Current Report on Form 8-K includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws, including the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “forecast,” “estimate,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “expect,” “should,” “believe” and other similar expressions that predict or indicate future events or trends or that are not statements of historical matters. These forward-looking statements are based only on our current beliefs, expectations and assumptions regarding the future of our business, future plans and strategies, projections, anticipated events and trends, the economy and other future conditions and speak only as of the date on which they are made. Examples of forward-looking statements include statements we make regarding the Litigation Settlement Payment and effectuating the Share Increase, Reverse Stock Split and Conversion. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors, and are based on information available at the time the statements are made and/or management’s good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events, and are subject to risks, trends, uncertainties and other facts that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Accordingly, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date they are made. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and will not necessarily be accurate indications of the times at, or by, which such performance or results will be achieved. For a detailed discussion of risks, trends and uncertainties facing AMC, see the section entitled “Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, as filed with the SEC and as thereafter amended, and the risks, trends and uncertainties identified in the Company’s other public filings. The Company does not intend, and undertakes no duty, to update any information contained herein to reflect future events or circumstances, except as required by applicable law.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned hereunto duly authorized.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

Date: August 14, 2023

By: /s/ Kevin M. Connor

Name: Kevin M. Connor

Title: Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

**Certificate of Amendment to the
Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation
of
AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc.**

AMC Entertainment Holdings, Inc., a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware (the “Corporation”), does hereby certify:

1. This Certificate of Amendment amends the Third Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Corporation, as amended by the Certificate of Amendment dated July 29, 2020, and as further amended by the Certificate of Amendment dated January 22, 2021 (as amended, the “Certificate of Incorporation”) as follows:
 - i. Section A of Article IV of the Certificate of Incorporation is hereby replaced in its entirety with the following:

“A. The total number of shares of capital stock that the Corporation has authority to issue is 600,000,000 shares, consisting of (i) 550,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the “Common Stock”) and (ii) 50,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the “Preferred Stock”).”
 - ii. That Article IV of the Certificate of Incorporation is hereby amended by a new Section P stating the following:

“P. REVERSE SPLIT. Upon the effectiveness of this Certificate of Amendment (the “Effective Time”), the shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time and the shares of Common Stock issued and held in the treasury of the Corporation immediately prior to the Effective Time are reclassified into a smaller number of shares such that every ten (10) shares of Common Stock immediately prior to the Effective Time is reclassified into one (1) share of Common Stock (the “Reverse Stock Split”). No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split. In lieu of any fractional share of Common Stock that a stockholder would otherwise be entitled to receive as a result of the Reverse Stock Split, the Corporation shall arrange for the disposition of fractional interests by causing the transfer agent to (i) aggregate and sell such fractional interests and (ii) allocate and distribute the net proceeds from such sale among the holders of fractional interests as their respective interests appear on the records books of the Corporation.”
2. The foregoing amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation were duly adopted in accordance with the provisions of Section 242 of General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.
3. The foregoing amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation shall become effective at 12:01 a.m. (New York City time) on August 24, 2023.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Corporation has caused this Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation to be executed by the undersigned officer, duly authorized, as of the 14th day of August, 2023.

AMC ENTERTAINMENT HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ Kevin M. Connor

Name: Kevin M. Connor

Title: Senior Vice President, General Counsel & Secretary



August 14, 2023

Fellow shareholders,

I am writing to share my thoughts with you about some exciting AMC news.

On Friday, the Delaware Chancery Court ruled that we can now immediately move to implement the proposals that were approved in the shareholder vote of March 14, 2023.

The proposals (to increase AMC's authorized common shares and do a reverse 1-for-10 split of the AMC shares, which together will permit the conversion of all outstanding APE units into AMC common shares) were approved by 72% of AMC shares and 91% of APE units that were actually voted in the March shareholder election.

Of those who actually voted, these are very large majorities in favor of our proposed actions. But no large scale vote is ever unanimous. Some of those in the minority continue to this day to be vocal in their opposition, so I want to explain below to all of you -- those who voted yes, those who voted no and those who are still on the fence -- why I think we are on the right path.

First and foremost, AMC should now be able to raise additional equity capital. We can use this access to equity capital to shore up our cash reserves, pay down debt, invest in growth initiatives to strengthen our operating profitability and pursue transformative merger and acquisition opportunities.

When AMC has the capability to raise much needed cash, those rooting or betting against AMC face much more of an uphill climb. And with the convergence of AMC common shares and APE units, we hope and expect to be able to raise equity capital more efficiently and with less dilution than when the APE units were trading separately at a significant discount to AMC common shares.

The steps we will be taking now are shareholder approved and mean the following to AMC:

- 1. AMC will be more resilient:** Were it not for our ability to have raised equity over the past three years, AMC simply would not have survived the pandemic-induced decline in our business. Looking forward, the flexibility to raise equity capital at the appropriate times is an absolutely vital tool for any large company, and AMC is no exception.
 - 2. We eliminate capital raising inefficiencies of APE units trading at a significant discount to AMC shares:** Converting APE units to AMC shares results in a single price for all AMC equity. This single price eliminates the unnecessarily higher dilution caused by the lower market price of APE units. For the past full year, for example, to raise cash, AMC could only sell APE units, and they only could be sold at a great discount to AMC shares. With a single equity capital structure, I believe AMC will be able to raise equity capital more efficiently and on better terms in the future.
 - 3. An improved balance sheet should result over time:** The simplification of our equity capital structure will enhance our ability to buy back debt or exchange debt for equity, strengthening our balance sheet if we do so.
-

4. **This simplifies ownership in AMC:** Consolidating ownership of AMC into one single class for all shareholders makes it easier for investors to track their ownership positions in AMC and eliminates the added complexity that some brokerages have imposed on holding or trading preferred equity securities.

5. **We gain a better opportunity to transform AMC:** We will be better positioned to invest in growth initiatives including more innovation at our theatres, and optimizing our theatre portfolio by acquiring high performing theatre assets. In addition, these actions make it more likely that we can succeed if we were to pursue attractive shareholder value creation opportunities through diversifying and transforming our business.

Most of you who actually voted back in the March 14 election agreed with us. But to those of you who thought otherwise then, and who still do so now, think hard about this:

- **ON DILUTION:** Some of you fear dilution is a mistake no matter what. You are wrong. To the contrary, sometimes raising money is an absolute imperative. Over the past twelve months, for example, AMC raised \$418 million of cash through the sale of APE units. As of the most recent June 30 quarter end, AMC had \$435 million of cash on hand. Can you imagine how dire our circumstance would have been if we hadn't had the foresight to raise that cash? Companies that run out of money face financial ruin. Just ask Cineworld/Regal shareholders, or ask Bed, Bath and Beyond shareholders. But at AMC at the moment, we have a positive market cap, and we are so much stronger because we raised money along the way.
- **ON THE REVERSE SPLIT:** I keep hearing from some of you that with the reverse stock split, we are "stealing" 90% of your shares. If someone takes ten \$1 bills from your left hand but puts one \$10 bill in your right hand, would you be losing 90% of your money? \$10 is \$10, whether it is in the form of ten one's or one ten. Yes, with the reverse split the share count reduces, but economically shareholders will hold the same proportion as they do currently. What happens after that reverse split occurs is an unknown. The market price of AMC shares could either go up, stay the same or go down. But that is true right now too. Bad actors can attack us after a reverse split, but they can attack us right now too.

Please see the Current Report on a Form 8-K filing on Monday August 14 with the SEC which details our plans over the next two weeks that will result in the conversion of the APE units and the trading of a single AMC common share class. I urge you to review the information carefully including the expected timeline of events and a list of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). That Form 8-K filing will also be found on our Investor Relations page: <https://investor.amctheatres.com/financial-performance/sec-filings/default.aspx>

The court ruling on Friday marks a significant milestone for AMC, and I would like to express my deepest appreciation for your unwavering support and trust in the AMC leadership team throughout our journey together. That support and the thoughts of our shareholders have been and will continue to be instrumental in shaping the future of our company.

As we move forward, I encourage you to stay engaged with our company, follow our progress, and continue to provide us with your valuable insights. Together, we are building a brighter future for AMC and for its shareholders.

I close with this over-arching thought. Knowing that we can do our best for AMC to smartly raise capital is a terrific relief. And when one sees the recent success of our movie theatres in attracting millions and millions of guests to watch world-class storytelling, it is easy to understand why I am ever so excited about the opportunities for AMC that lie ahead.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'A. Aron', with a stylized, cursive script.

Adam Aron

Chairman and CEO

AMC Entertainment

EXHIBIT B

Exhibit B:
Tweets Concerning Ms. Izzo (Redacted for Profanity)

	D"Lit Exchange" Jackson 🐵 @DonaldJack123 · 10h	...
This c[REDACTED] is trying to steal our money apes. She is a true piece of [REDACTED]		
		
	 14	
	SOB I Am IN @DrewBApeforlife · 4h	...
This B[REDACTED] is a crook.		
		
	3	 65
	AMC APE @AMCApeZilla420 · 1h	...
Replying to @main_savior		
Rose Izzo Is A C[REDACTED] +....100% certified.		
		
	1	 44
	Roosevelt Stinson 🇺🇸 @RooseveltPatoo1 · 22m	...
Rose Izzo, you can go to [REDACTED] The court approved the settlement, so you and your handlers don't get to strangle \$AMC and its access to capital. Get [REDACTED] \$APE #AMC #APE		
		
	1	 454
	ap716 @ap7166 · 2h	...
Replying to @KatStryker111		
Rose Izzo is the only no		
		
	1	 79
	Dead Left 🌹👤🐵 @ThesteveU · 2h	...
Replying to @S_O_J_K_A and @StockRetail		
Rose Izzo better watch out.		
		
	1	 104



JCITY @2HOT4AMC · Jul 29



Is **Rose** to the **Izzo** trying to delay the plizzay?! Fo' shizzle my nizzle,
FUDtastical b[REDACTED] just needs to go awizay [\\$AMC](#) [#AMC](#)



1



1



3



137





72

42

86

20K



Twisted Halo
@Twistedwrath



10:36 PM · Jul 30, 2023 · 15 Views





Tweet



16

10

23

1,069



@therealtruth32  @therealtruth322 · 2h



Congrats! I'm suing you

Don't put your dog in the affidavit though - he's happy and in a much better place now - it was probably you that stressed him to death

(Even though this isn't the real you)

1



25



Alexander Holland



@Alexand89683221

What's your problem again?

9:10 PM · Jul 28, 2023 · **24** Views

2 Likes

21



IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN RE AMC ENTERTAINMENT)
HOLDINGS, INC. STOCKHOLDER) Consol. C.A. No. 2023-0215-MTZ
LITIGATION)
_____)

**[PROPOSED] ORDER GRANTING LEAVE
TO APPEAL FROM INTERLOCUTORY ORDERS**

This ____ day of ____, 2023, Objector Rose Izzo (“Objector”) having made application under Rule 42 of the Supreme Court for an order certifying an appeal from this Court’s Opinion of July 21, 2023; this Court’s Opinion of August 11, 2023; the Order Certifying Class and Approving Settlement of August 11, 2023; and the denial of a stay pending appeal, dated August 11, 2023 (collectively, the “Appealed Decisions”); and

The Court having found that the Appealed Decisions decide substantial issues of material importance that merits appellate review before a final judgment and that the following criteria of Supreme Court Rule 42(b)(iii) apply:

1. Supreme Court Rule 42(b)(iii)(A) is satisfied because the Appealed Decisions involve questions of law resolved for the first time in this State;
2. Supreme Court Rule 42(b)(iii)(E) is satisfied because the Appealed Decisions set aside a prior decision of the trial court, and review of the Appealed Decisions may substantially reduce further litigation or otherwise serve considerations of justice; and

3. Supreme Court Rule 42(b)(iii)(H) is satisfied because review of the Appealed Decisions serves considerations of justice; and

4. The likely benefits of interlocutory review outweigh the costs that accompany interlocutory appeal.

Therefore, the Appealed Decisions are hereby certified to the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware for disposition in accordance with Rule 42 of that Court.

IT IS SO ORDERED this _____ day of _____, 2023.

Vice Chancellor Morgan T. Zurn