

READING INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 10-K  
March 16, 2011

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

FORM 10-K

☒ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010

or

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File No. 1-8625

READING INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA

95-3885184

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or  
organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

500 Citadel Drive, Suite 300

90040

Commerce, CA

(Zip Code)

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including Area Code: (213) 235-2240

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class A Nonvoting Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	NASDAQ
Class B Voting Common Stock, \$0.01 par value	NASDAQ

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for shorter period than the Registrant was required to file

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such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrants knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K of any amendments to this Form 10-K. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer” and “smaller reporting company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. As of March 14, 2011, there were 21,483,648 shares of class A non-voting common stock, par value \$0.01 per share and 1,495,490 shares of class B voting common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding. The aggregate market value of voting and nonvoting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant was \$68,613,462 as of June 30, 2010.

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READING INTERNATIONAL, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K  
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

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PART I

Item 1 – Our Business

General Description of Our Business

Reading International, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“RDI”), was incorporated in 1999 incident to our reincorporation in Nevada. Our class A non-voting common stock (“Class A Stock”) and class B voting common stock (“Class B Stock”) are listed for trading on the NASDAQ under the symbols RDI and RDIB. Our principal executive offices are located at 500 Citadel Drive, Suite 300, Commerce, California 90040. Our general telephone number is (213) 235-2240 and our website is [www.readingrdi.com](http://www.readingrdi.com). It is our practice to make available free of charge on our website our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable after we have electronically filed such material with or furnished it to the Securities and Exchange Commission. In this Annual Report, we from time to time use terms such as the “Company,” “Reading” and “we,” “us,” or “our” to refer collectively to RDI and our various consolidated subsidiaries and corporate predecessors.

We are an internationally diversified “hard asset” company principally focused on the development, ownership, and operation of entertainment and real property assets in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Currently, we operate in two business segments:

- (1) Cinema Exhibition, through our 58 multiplex theaters, and
- (2) Real Estate, including real estate development and the rental of retail, commercial and live theater assets.

We believe that these two business segments complement one another, as the comparatively consistent cash flows generated by our cinema operations can be used to fund the front-end cash demands of our real estate development business. Also, we have the ability, in appropriate circumstances, to be our own anchor tenant.

At December 31, 2010, the book value of our assets was approximately \$430.3 million; and as of that same date, we had a consolidated stockholders’ book equity of approximately \$112.6 million. Calculated based on book value, approximately \$221.6 million of our assets relate to our cinema exhibition activities and approximately \$185.0 million of our assets relate to our real estate activities which results in the allocation between our cinema assets and our non-cinema assets of approximately 51% and 49%, respectively.

For additional segment financial information, please see Note 22 – Business Segments and Geographic Area Information to our 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recognizing that we are part of a world economy, we have diversified our assets among three countries: the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. We currently have approximately 29% of our assets (based on net book value) in the United States, 55% in Australia and 16% in New Zealand compared to 34%, 50%, and 16% at the end of

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2009. For 2010, our gross revenue in these jurisdictions was \$110.6 million, \$94.2 million, and \$25.0 million, respectively, compared to \$113.4 million, \$80.8 million, and \$22.4 million for 2009.

For additional financial information concerning the geographic distribution of our business, please see Note 22 – Business Segments and Geographic Area Information to our 2010 Consolidated Financial Statements.

While we do not believe the cinema exhibition business to be a growth business, we do believe it to be a business that will likely continue to generate fairly consistent cash flows in the years ahead even in recessionary or inflationary environment. This is based on our belief that people will continue to spend some reasonable portion of their entertainment dollar on entertainment outside of the home and that, when compared to other forms of outside the home entertainment, movies continue to be a popular, and competitively priced option. However, since we believe the cinema exhibition business to be a mature business with most markets either adequately screened or over-screened, we see our future asset growth coming more from our real estate development activities and from the acquisition of existing cinemas rather than from the development of new cinemas. Over time, we anticipate that our cinema operations will become increasingly a source of cash flow to support our real estate oriented activities, rather than a focus of growth, and that our real estate activities will, again, over time become the principal thrust of our business. We also, from time to time, invest in the shares of other companies, where we believe the business or assets of those companies to be attractive or to offer synergies to our existing entertainment and real estate businesses. Also, in the current environment, we intend to be opportunistic in identifying and endeavoring to acquire undervalued assets, particularly assets with proven cash flow and which we believe to be resistant to current recessionary trends.

In recent years, the market value of most commercial and undeveloped real estate has seen a material decline in the markets in which we operate. While this decline has been, in our view, less pronounced in Australia and New Zealand than in the United States (and while the impact of the declines in Australia and New Zealand have been somewhat mitigated by renewed strength of the Australian and New Zealand dollar as compared to the US dollar), real estate values today are in many cases less than they were at the end of 2007. This has affected some of our development projects resulting in impairment losses. However, the practical impact on our real estate holdings has been minimal, as we have continued to enjoy increases in rentals from the tenants in our retail holdings, and as our business plan generally calls for development of our raw land holdings over time for long-term development. On an overall or portfolio basis, our estimated value of our real estate and cinema assets has not in fact declined since the end of 2008.

Of greater impact is the current lack of liquidity in the lending markets for real estate development, which has in certain cases delayed our plans for development of certain properties, or may necessitate the involvement of money partners in such developments. In 2010, we were advised by our principal lender in Australia that it was curtailing lending activities in that country, and would not be renewing our \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) credit facility. On March 9, 2011, we received credit approval from National Australia Bank for a \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) facility that will replace our expiring Australia Corporate Credit Facility which will allow us to fully repay our \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of outstanding debt.

Historically, it has not been our practice to sell assets, except in connection with the repositioning of such assets to a higher and better use. This was the situation, for example, in our sale of our interests in two Manhattan cinemas: the Sutton Cinema (redeveloped as a residential condominium complex commonly known as Place 57) and the Murray Hill Cinema (redeveloped as a hospital commonly known as NYU Clinical Cancer Center). However, in

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the current market, given the difficulty in obtaining leverage on attractive terms, we are considering the sale of certain real estate assets including our Cinemas 1, 2 & 3 property in Manhattan in 2011. In addition, as we have now completed the residential rezoning of our Taupo property in New Zealand, we have listed that property for sale. We did, however, add to our overall real estate holdings during 2010 by acquiring the fee interest in additional property (aggregating approximately 6.4 acres) adjoining our property in Manukau, New Zealand for \$3.6 million (NZ\$5.2 million).

Given the resurgence of Manhattan commercial real estate values, we intend to focus in 2011 on the development of our Union Square property (in Manhattan). As part of that work, during January 2011, we started communications with several potential joint venture partners with respect to our Union Square property. Also, we are actively pursuing the development of the next phase of our Courtenay Central property in Wellington, New Zealand. We continue to evaluate our options concerning our 50.6 acre Burwood property in Melbourne, Australia.

While a development plan has been submitted for our 64.0 acre holding in Manukau, New Zealand, we do not currently anticipate that the rezoning process for that property will be completed until mid 2013. Our 3.3 acre holdings in the Moonee Ponds area of Melbourne has enjoyed the benefit of a new council initiated Structure Plan for Moonee Ponds. This Structure Plan process has resulted in increased height controls and proposed general increased density development of the properties in parts of central Moonee Ponds. This new zoning increases our permitted development potential from up to 10 levels to a range of 10 to 16 levels. This enables increased mixed-use density on the development site.

Consistent with our philosophy of acquiring proven cash-flowing cinemas, on February 22, 2008 we acquired fifteen leasehold cinemas in Hawaii and California representing 181 screens. These cinemas are located in Hawaii and California and from the acquisition date through December 31, 2008, and for the full years ended December 31, 2009 and 2010, produced gross revenue of \$66.9 million, \$80.6 million, and \$77.9 million, respectively. This acquisition was financed, principally with a combination of institutional and seller financing. The original purchase price of these cinemas of \$70.2 million was subject to downward adjustments, depending upon how certain potentially competitive situations played out, that have now been fixed at \$23.4 million and which has been fully realized at December 31, 2010.

In 2010, we opened a new 8-screen cinema in Australia that opened strongly and signed a lease for the development of a new 8-screen “Angelika” cinema in the Mosaic District in the Greater Washington D.C. area. During 2010, we elected not to renew the leases of two underperforming cinemas (representing 12 screens) in New Zealand and the United States. We also extended our lease (with option to buy) of our Village East Cinema in Manhattan.

We continue our efforts to upgrade the quality of our cinema offerings. In 2010, we introduced our TitanXC super-screen, 3D cinema concept in Hawaii and Australia, and have to date converted three auditoriums to this large screen, enhanced audio concept. We also converted 2 of our auditoriums in Australia to a premium-seating concept. We anticipate continuing this process in 2011 in order to take advantage of increasing demand for a premium entertainment experience.

Historically, we have endeavored to match the currency in which we have financed our development with the jurisdiction within which these developments are located. However, in February 2007 we broke with this policy and privately placed \$50.0 million of 20-year trust preferred securities (“TPS”), with dividends fixed at 9.22% for the first five years, to serve as a long-term financing foundation for our real estate assets and to pay down our New Zealand and a portion of our Australia dollar denominated debt. Although structured as the issuance of TPS by a related trust, the financing is essentially the same as an issuance of fully subordinated debt: the payments are tax deductible to us and the default remedies are the same as debt. During the first quarter of 2009, we returned somewhat to our debt-to-local-currency matching policy by taking advantage of the then current market illiquidity for TPS to

repurchase \$22.9 million in face value of our TPS for \$11.5 million. In addition, in December 2008 we secured a waiver of all financial covenants with respect to our TPS for a period of nine years, in consideration of the payment of \$1.6 million, consisting of an initial payment of \$1.1 million and a contractual obligation to pay \$270,000 in December 2011 and \$270,000 in December 2014. In the event that the remaining payments are not made, the only remedy is the termination of the waiver. As a result of this transaction, in 2009, we enjoyed a \$10.7 million gain on retirement of subordinated debt.

In summary, while we do have operating company attributes, we see ourselves principally as a geographically diversified company and intend to add to shareholder value by building the value of our portfolio of tangible assets

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including both entertainment and other types of land, brick, and mortar assets. We endeavor to maintain a reasonable asset allocation between our domestic and overseas assets and operations, and between our cash generating cinema operations and our cash consuming real estate development activities. We believe that by blending the cash generating capabilities of a cinema company with the investment and development opportunities of a real estate development company, we are unique among public companies with our business plan.

A major development in 2010 was our settlement for \$13.8 million of the Internal Revenue Services claim against us of \$68.1 million. This claim relates to the 1996 tax year of our wholly owned subsidiary, Craig Corporation, and represents a settlement of that claim for thirty (30) cents on the dollar. To date, the State of California Franchise Tax Board has made no claim against Craig Corporation with respect to that (or any other) tax year. However, we have booked a reserve of \$4.7 million against a potential California State Franchise Tax liability. For further explanation, see Item 3 – Legal Proceedings.

At December 31, 2010, our principal assets included:

- interests in 56 cinemas comprising some 453 screens;
- fee interests in four live theaters (the Union Square, the Orpheum and Minetta Lane in Manhattan and the Royal George in Chicago);
- fee ownership of approximately 1.1 million square feet of developed commercial real estate, and approximately 14.9 million square feet of land; and
- cash, cash equivalents, and investments in marketable securities aggregating \$34.6 million.

## Our Cinema Exhibition Activities and Business

### General

We conduct our cinema operations on four basic and rather simple premises:

- first, notwithstanding the enormous advances that have been made in home entertainment technology, humans are essentially social beings, and will continue to want to go beyond the home for their entertainment, provided that they are offered clean, comfortable and convenient facilities, with state of the art technology;
- second, cinemas can be used as anchors for larger retail developments and our involvement in the cinema business can give us an advantage over other real estate developers or redevelopers who must identify and negotiate exclusively with third party anchor tenants;
- third, pure cinema operators can get themselves into financial difficulty as demands upon them to produce cinema based earnings growth tempt them into reinvesting their cash flow into increasingly marginal cinema sites. While we believe that there will continue to be attractive cinema acquisition opportunities in the future, and believe that we have taken advantage of one such opportunity through our purchase of Consolidated Cinemas, we do not feel pressure to build or acquire cinemas for the sake of simply adding units. We intend to focus our cash flow on our real estate development and operating activities, to the extent that attractive cinema opportunities are not available to us; and
- fourth, we are always open to the idea of converting an entertainment property to another use, if there is a higher and better use for the property, or to sell individual assets, if we are presented with an attractive opportunity.





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Our current cinema assets that we own and/or manage are as set forth in the following chart:

	Wholly Owned	Consolidated <sup>1</sup>	Unconsolidated <sup>2</sup>	Managed <sup>3</sup>	Totals
Australia	18 cinemas 138 screens	3 cinemas 16 screens	1 cinema <sup>4</sup> 16 screens	None	22 cinemas 170 screens
New Zealand	8 cinemas 44 screens	None	3 cinemas <sup>5</sup> 16 screens	None	11 cinemas 60 screens
United States	22 cinemas 217 screens	1 cinema <sup>6</sup> 6 screens	None	2 cinemas 9 screens	25 cinemas 232 screens
Totals	48 cinemas 399 screens	4 cinemas 22 screens	4 cinemas 32 screens	2 cinemas 9 screens	58 cinemas 462 screens

1 Cinemas owned and operated through consolidated, but not wholly owned subsidiaries.

2 Cinemas owned and operated through unconsolidated subsidiaries.

3 Cinemas in which we have no ownership interest, but which are operated by us under management agreements.

4 33.3% unincorporated joint venture interest.

5 50% unincorporated joint venture interests.

6 The Angelika Film Center and Café in Manhattan is owned by a limited liability company in which we own a 50% interest with rights to manage.

We focus on the ownership and operation of three categories of cinemas:

- first, modern stadium seating multiplex cinemas featuring conventional film product;
- second, specialty and art cinemas, such as our Angelika Film Centers in Manhattan and Dallas and the Rialto cinema chain in New Zealand; and
- third, in some markets, particularly small town markets that will not support the development of a modern stadium design multiplex cinema, conventional sloped floor cinemas.

We also offer premium class seating, large screens, enhanced audio stadiums, and other amenities in certain of our cinemas and are in the process of converting certain of our exiting cinemas to provide this premium offering.

Although we operate cinemas in three jurisdictions, the general nature of our operations and operating strategies does not vary materially from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. In each jurisdiction, our gross receipts derive essentially from box office receipts, concession sales, and screen advertising. Our ancillary revenue derives principally from theater rentals (for example, for film festivals and special events), ancillary programming (such as concerts and sporting events), and internet advertising and ticket sales.

Our cinemas derived approximately 71.3% of their 2010 revenue from box office receipts. Ticket prices vary by location, and provide for reduced rates for senior citizens and children.

Show times and features are placed in advertisements in local newspapers and on our various websites. In the United States, film distributors may also advertise certain feature films in various print, radio and television media, as well as on the internet and those costs are generally paid by distributors. In Australia and New Zealand, the exhibitor typically pays the costs of local newspaper film advertisements, while the distributors are responsible for the cost of any national advertising campaign.

Concession sales accounted for approximately 23.7% of our total 2010 revenue. Although certain cinemas have licenses for the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, concession products primarily include popcorn, candy, and soda.

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Screen advertising and other revenue contribute approximately 5.0% of our total 2010 revenue. With the exception of certain rights that we have retained to sell to local advertisers, generally speaking, we are not in the screen advertising business and nationally recognized screen-advertising companies to provide such advertising for us.

In New Zealand, we also own a one-third interest in Rialto Distribution. Rialto Distribution, an unincorporated joint venture, is engaged in the business of distributing art film in New Zealand and Australia. The remaining 2/3 interest is owned by the founders of the company, who have been in the art film distribution business since 1993.

## Management of Cinemas

With two exceptions, we manage all of our cinemas ourselves with executives located in Los Angeles, Manhattan, Melbourne, Australia, and Wellington, New Zealand. Approximately 2,056 individuals were employed (on a full time or part time basis) in our cinema operations in 2010. Our three New Zealand Rialto cinemas are owned by a joint venture in which Reading New Zealand is a 50% joint venture partner. While we are principally responsible for the booking of the cinemas, our joint venture partner, Greater Union, manages the day-to-day operations of these cinemas. In addition, we have a 1/3 interest in a 16-screen Brisbane cinema. Greater Union manages that cinema as well.

## Licensing/Pricing

Film product is available from a variety of sources ranging from the major film distributors such as Columbia, Disney, Buena Vista, DreamWorks, Fox, MGM, Paramount, Warner Bros, and Universal, to a variety of smaller independent film distributors such as Miramax. In Australia and New Zealand, some of those major distributors distribute through local unaffiliated distributors. The major film distributors dominate the market for mainstream conventional films. Similarly, most art and specialty films come from the art and specialty divisions of these major distributors, such as Fox's Searchlight and Miramax. Generally speaking, film payment terms are based upon an agreed upon percentage of box office receipts which will vary from film to film as films are licensed in Australia, New Zealand and the United States on a film-by-film, theater by theater basis.

While in certain markets film may be allocated by the distributor among competitive cinemas, typically in the markets in which we operate, we have access to all conventional film products. In the art and specialty markets, due to the limited number of prints available, we from time to time are unable to license all of the films that we might desire to play. In summary, while in some markets we are subject to film allocation, on the whole, access to film product has not in recent periods been a major impediment to our operations.

## Competition

In each of the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, film patrons typically select the cinema that they are going to go to first by selecting the film they want to see, and then by selecting the cinema in which they would prefer to see it. Accordingly, the principal factor in the success or failure of a particular cinema is access to popular film products. If a particular film is only offered at one cinema in a given market, then customers wishing to see that film will, of necessity, go to that cinema. If two or more cinemas in the same market offer the same film, then customers will typically take into account factors such as the relative convenience and quality of the various cinemas. In many markets, the number of prints in distribution is less than the number of exhibitors seeking that film for that market, and distributors typically take the position that they are free to provide or not provide their films to particular exhibitors, at their complete and absolute discretion.

Competition for films can be intense, depending upon the number of cinemas in a particular market. Our ability to obtain top grossing first run feature films may be adversely impacted by our comparatively small size, and the limited number of screens we can supply to distributors. Moreover, in the United States, because of the dramatic consolidation of screens into the hands of a few very large and powerful exhibitors such as Regal and AMC, these mega exhibition companies are in a position to offer distributors access to many more screens in major markets than we can. Accordingly, distributors may decide to give preferences to these mega exhibitors when it comes to licensing top grossing films, rather than deal with independents such as ourselves. The situation is different in

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Australia and New Zealand where typically every major multiplex cinema has access to all of the film currently in distribution, regardless of the ownership of that multiplex cinema.

Once a patron has selected the film, the choice of cinema is typically impacted by the quality of the cinema experience offered, weighed against convenience and cost. For example, most cinema patrons seem to prefer a modern stadium design multiplex, to an older sloped floor cinema, and to prefer a cinema that either offers convenient access to free parking (or public transport) over a cinema that does not. However, if the film they desire to see is only available at a limited number of locations, they will typically chose the film over the quality of the cinema and/or the convenience of the cinema. Generally speaking, our cinemas are modern multiplex cinemas with good and convenient parking. As discussed further below, the availability of 3D or digital technology and/or premium class seating can also be a factor in the preference of one cinema over another.

The film exhibition markets in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand are to a certain extent dominated by a limited number of major exhibition companies. The principal exhibitors in the United States are Regal (with 6,683 screens in 537 cinemas), AMC (with 5,325 screens in 380 cinemas), Cinemark (with 3,854 screens in 295 cinemas), and Carmike (with 2,277 screens in 244 cinemas). At the present time, we are the 12th largest exhibitor with 1% of the box office in the United States with 232 screens in 25 cinemas.

The principal exhibitors in Australia are Event (a subsidiary of Amalgamated Holdings Limited), Hoyts, and Village. The major exhibitors control approximately 62.2% of the total cinema box office: Event 31.1%, Hoyts Cinemas ("Hoyts") 16.8%, and Village 14.3%. Event has 473 screens nationally, Hoyts 315 screens, and Village 506 screens. By comparison, our 170 screens represent approximately 7.6% of the total box office.

The major players in New Zealand are Event with 122 screens nationally, Hoyts with 70 screens, and Reading with 44 screens (not including partnerships). The major exhibitors in New Zealand control approximately 57% of the total box office: Greater Union 36.7%, Hoyts 20.3%, and Reading 13.7% (Greater Union and Reading market share figures again do not include any partnership theaters).

Greater Union is the owner of Birch Carroll & Coyle in Australia and purchased Sky Cinemas in New Zealand during 2010. In addition, generally speaking, all new multiplex cinema projects announced by Village are being jointly developed by a joint venture comprised of Greater Union and Village. These companies have substantial capital resources. Village had a publicly reported consolidated net worth of approximately \$581.9 million (AUS\$686.3 million) at June 30, 2010. The Greater Union organization does not separately publish financial reports, but its parent, Amalgamated Holdings, had a publicly reported consolidated net worth of approximately \$644.6 million (AUS\$760.2 million) at June 30, 2010. Hoyts is privately held and does not publish financial reports. Hoyts is currently owned by Pacific Equity Partners.

In Australia, the industry is also somewhat vertically integrated in that Roadshow Film Distributors, a subsidiary of Village, serves as a distributor of film in Australia and New Zealand for Warner Brothers and New Line Cinema. Films produced or distributed by the majority of the local international independent producers are also distributed by Roadshow Film Distributors. Hoyts is also involved in film production and distribution.

## Digital and 3D

After years of uncertainty as to the future of digital and 3D exhibition and the impact of these technologies on cinema exhibition, it now appears that the industry is going digital, and that the major exhibitors are in the process of equipping at least one auditorium in each of their significant locations with 3D capability. In 2010 and 2009, cinemagoers demonstrated a strong appetite for and a willingness to pay premium prices for 3D movies. The release schedule for 2011 lists 33 titles for 3D release, compared to 26 titles for 2010.

By the end of 2011, we anticipate that we will have 3D projectors in not less than 40 out of the 52 cinema locations that we either wholly own or consolidate. We believe that the transition from film to digital projectors, while likely inevitable, will take some time to roll out and our business plan is to be selective in our selection of auditoriums to be fitted out with such technology, identifying those situations where premiums can best be achieved by having such projection capabilities.

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### In-Home Competition

In the case of “in-home” entertainment alternatives, the industry is faced with the significant leaps achieved in recent periods in both the quality and affordability of in-home entertainment systems and in the accessibility to entertainment programming through cable, satellite, and DVD distribution channels. These alternative distribution channels are putting pressure on cinema exhibitors to reduce the time period between theatrical and secondary release dates, and certain distributors are talking about possible simultaneous or near simultaneous releases in multiple channels of distribution. These are issues common to both our domestic and international cinema operations.

Competitive issues are discussed in greater detail above under the caption, Competition, and under the caption, Item 1A - Risk Factors.

### Seasonality

Major films are generally released to coincide with holidays. With the exception of Christmas and New Years, this fact provides some balancing of our revenue because there is no material overlap between holidays in the United States and those in Australia and New Zealand. Distributors will delay, in certain cases, releases in Australia and New Zealand to take advantage of Australia and New Zealand holidays that are not celebrated in the United States.

### Employees

We have 62 full time executive and administrative employees and approximately 1,994 cinema employees. Our cinema employees in New Zealand and our projectionists in Hawaii are unionized. None of our other employees is subject to union contracts. Our one union contract with respect to our projectionists in Hawaii expires on March 31, 2012. Our union contracts with respect to our employees in New Zealand expire on August 31, 2012. We are currently in the process of renegotiating these contracts. None of our Australia based employees is unionized. Overall, we are of the view that the existence of these contracts does not materially increase our costs of labor or our ability to compete. We believe our relations with our employees to be generally good.

### Our Real Estate Activities

Our real estate activities have historically consisted principally of:

- the ownership of fee or long-term leasehold interests in properties used in our cinema exhibition activities or which were acquired for the development of cinemas or cinema based real estate development projects;
- the acquisition of fee interests for general real estate development;
- the leasing to shows of our live theaters; and
- the redevelopment of existing cinema sites to their highest and best use.

While we report our real estate as a separate segment, it has historically operated as an integral portion of our overall business and, again historically, has principally been in support of that business. In recent periods, however, we have acquired or developed properties which do not have any cinema or other entertainment component. As opportunities for cinema development become more limited, it is likely that our real estate activities will continue to expand beyond the development of entertainment-oriented properties. Our senior executives oversee and participate in both the cinema and real estate aspects of our business. We also employ a number of full time real estate professionals to assist us in our non-cinema real estate development activities and non-cinema property management activities.



Our real estate activities, holdings and developments are described in greater detail in Item 2 – Properties, and that discussion is not repeated here.

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Item 1A – Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves risk. Set forth below is a summary of various risk factors that you should consider in connection with your investment in our company. This summary should be considered in the context of our overall Annual Report on Form 10K, as many of the topics addressed below are discussed in significantly greater detail in the context of specific discussions of our business plan, our operating results, and the various competitive forces that we face.

Business Risk Factors

We are currently engaged principally in the cinema exhibition and real estate businesses. Since we operate in two business segments (cinema exhibition and real estate), we have discussed separately the risks we believe to be material to our involvement in each of these segments. We discuss separately below certain risks relating to the international nature of our business activities, our use of leverage, and our status as a controlled corporation. Please note, that while we report the results of our live theater operations as real estate operations – since we are principally in the business of renting space to producers rather than in licensing or producing plays ourselves – the cinema exhibition and live theater businesses share certain risk factors and are, accordingly, discussed together below.

Cinema Exhibition and Live Theater Business Risk Factors

We operate in a highly competitive environment, with many competitors who are significantly larger and may have significantly better access to funds than do we.

We are a comparatively small cinema operator and face competition from much larger cinema exhibitors. These larger circuits are able to offer distributors more screens in more markets – including markets where they may be the exclusive exhibitor – than can we. In some cases, faced with such competition, we may not be able to get access to all of the films we want, which may adversely affect our revenue and profitability.

These larger competitors may also enjoy (i) greater cash flow, which can be used to develop additional cinemas, including cinemas that may be competitive with our existing cinemas, (ii) better access to equity capital and debt, and (iii) better visibility to landlords and real estate developers, than do we.

In the case of our live theaters, we compete for shows not only with other “for profit” off-Broadway theaters, but also with not-for-profit operators and, increasingly, with Broadway theaters. We believe our live theaters are generally competitive with other off-Broadway venues. However, due to the increased cost of staging live theater productions, we are seeing an increasing tendency for plays that would historically have been staged in an off-Broadway theater, moving directly to larger Broadway venues.

We face competition from other sources of entertainment and other entertainment delivery systems.

Both our cinema and live theater operations face competition from developing “in-home” sources of entertainment. These include competition from DVDs, pay television, cable and satellite television, the internet and other sources of entertainment, and video games. The quality of in-house entertainment systems has increased while the cost of such systems has decreased in recent periods, and some consumers may prefer the security of an “in-home” entertainment experience to the more public experience offered by our cinemas and live theaters. The movie distributors have been responding to these developments by, in some cases, decreasing the period of time between cinema release and the date such product is made available to “in-home” forms of distribution.

The narrowing of this so-called “window” for cinema exhibition may be problematic since film-licensing fees have historically been front end loaded. On the other hand, the significant quantity of films produced in recent periods has probably had more to do, at least to date, with the shortening of the time most movies play in the cinemas, than any shortening of the cinema exhibition window. In recent periods, there has been discussion about the possibility of eliminating the cinema window altogether for certain films, in favor of a simultaneous release in multiple channels of distribution, such as theaters, pay-per-view, and DVD. However, again to date, this move has been strenuously resisted by the cinema exhibition industry and we view the total elimination of the cinema exhibition window, while theoretically possible, to be unlikely.

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However, there is the risk that, over time, distributors may move towards simultaneous release of motion picture product in multiple channels of distribution. This would adversely affect the competitive advantage enjoyed by cinemas over “in-home” forms of entertainment, as it may be that both the cinema market and the “in-home” market will have simultaneous access to motion picture product.

We also face competition from various other forms of “beyond-the-home” entertainment, including sporting events, concerts, restaurants, casinos, video game arcades, and nightclubs. Our cinemas also face competition from live theaters and vice versa.

Competition from less expensive “in-home” entertainment alternatives may be intensified as a result of the current economic recession.

Our cinemas operations depend upon access to film that is attractive to our patrons and our live theater operations depend upon the continued attractiveness of our theaters to producers.

Our ability to generate revenue and profits is largely dependent on factors outside of our control, specifically, the continued ability of motion picture and live theater producers to produce films and plays that are attractive to audiences, and the willingness of these producers to license their films to our cinemas and to rent our theaters for the presentation of their plays. To the extent that popular movies and plays are produced, our cinema and live theater activities are ultimately dependent upon our ability, in the face of competition from other cinema and live theater operators, to book these movies and plays into our facilities.

Adverse economic conditions could materially affect our business by reducing discretionary income and by limiting or reducing sources of film and live theater funding.

Cinema and live theater attendance is a luxury, not a necessity. Accordingly, a decline in the economy resulting in a decrease in discretionary income, or a perception of such a decline, may result in decreased discretionary spending, which could adversely affect our cinema and live theater businesses. Adverse economic conditions can also affect the supply side of our business, as reduced liquidity can adversely affect the availability of funding for movies and plays. This is particularly true in the case of Off-Broadway plays, which are often times financed by high net worth individuals or groups of such individuals and which are very risky due to the absence of any ability to recoup investment in secondary markets like DVD or cable.

Our screen advertising revenue may decline.

Over the past several years, cinema exhibitors have been looking increasingly to screen advertising as a way to boost income. No assurances can be given that this source of income will be continuing or that the use of such advertising will not ultimately prove to be counterproductive by giving consumers a disincentive to choose going to the movies over “in-home” entertainment alternatives.

We face uncertainty as to the timing and direction of technological innovations in the cinema exhibition business and as to our access to those technologies.

It has been generally assumed that cinema exhibition will change over from film projection to digital projection technology. Such technology offers various cost benefits to both distributors and exhibitors. After years of uncertainty as to the future of digital and 3D exhibition and the impact of these technologies on cinema exhibition, it now appears that the industry is going digital, and that the major exhibitors are in the process of equipping at least one auditorium in each of their significant locations with 3D capability. In 2010 and 2009, cinemagoers demonstrated a strong appetite for and a willingness to pay premium prices for 3D movies. The release schedule for 2011 lists 33

titles for 3D release, compared to 26 titles for 2010. We believe that the transition from film to digital projectors, while likely inevitable, will take some time to roll out and our business plan is to be selective in which auditoriums are to be fitted out with such technology, identifying those situations where premiums can best be achieved by having such projection capabilities.

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### Real Estate Development and Ownership Business Risks

We operate in a highly competitive environment, in which we must compete against companies with much greater financial and human resources than we have.

We have limited financial and human resources, compared to our principal real estate competitors. In recent periods, we have relied heavily on outside professionals in connection with our real estate development activities. Many of our competitors have significantly greater resources than do we and may be able to achieve greater economies of scale than can we.

### Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry Generally

Our financial performance will be affected by risks associated with the real estate industry generally.

Events and conditions generally applicable to developers, owners, and operators of real property will affect our performance as well. These include (i) changes in the national, regional and local economic climate, (ii) local conditions such as an oversupply of, or a reduction in demand for commercial space and/or entertainment oriented properties, (iii) reduced attractiveness of our properties to tenants; (iv) competition from other properties, (v) inability to collect rent from tenants, (vi) increased operating costs, including real estate taxes, insurance premiums and utilities, (vii) costs of complying with changes in government regulations, (viii) the relative illiquidity of real estate investments and (ix) decreases in sources of both construction and long-term lending as traditional sources of such funding leave or reduce their commitments to real estate based lending. In addition, periods of economic slowdown or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in declining rents or increased lease defaults.

We may incur costs complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act and similar laws.

Under the Americans with Disabilities Act and similar statutory regimes in Australia and New Zealand or under applicable state law, all places of public accommodation (including cinemas and theaters) are required to meet certain governmental requirements related to access and use by persons with disabilities. A determination that we are not in compliance with those governmental requirements with respect to any of our properties could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. The cost of addressing these issues could be substantial.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and, therefore, tend to limit our ability to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. Many of our properties are either (i) “special purpose” properties that could not be readily converted to general residential, retail or office use, or (ii) undeveloped land. In addition, certain significant expenditures associated with real estate investment, such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment and competitive factors may prevent the pass-through of such costs to tenants.

Real estate development involves a variety of risks.

Real estate development includes a variety of risks, including the following:

- The identification and acquisition of suitable development properties. Competition for suitable development properties is intense. Our ability to identify and acquire development properties may be limited by our size and

resources. Also, as we and our affiliates are considered to be “foreign owned” for purposes of certain Australia and New Zealand statutes, we have been in the past, and may in the future be, subject to regulations that are not applicable to other persons doing business in those countries.

- The procurement of necessary land use entitlements for the project. This process can take many years, particularly if opposed by competing interests. Competitors and community groups (sometimes funded by such competitors) may object based on various factors including, for example, impacts on density, parking, traffic, noise levels and the historic or architectural nature of the building being

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replaced. If they are unsuccessful at the local governmental level, they may seek recourse to the courts or other tribunals. This can delay projects and increase costs.

- The construction of the project on time and on budget. Construction risks include the availability and cost of finance; the availability and costs of material and labor; the costs of dealing with unknown site conditions (including addressing pollution or environmental wastes deposited upon the property by prior owners); inclement weather conditions; and the ever-present potential for labor related disruptions.
- The leasing or sell-out of the project. Ultimately, there are risks involved in the leasing of a rental property or the sale of a condominium or built-for-sale property. Leasing or sale can be influenced by economic factors that are neither known nor knowable at the commencement of the development process and by local, national, and even international economic conditions, both real and perceived.
- The refinancing of completed properties. Properties are often developed using relatively short-term loans. Upon completion of the project, it may be necessary to find replacement financing for these loans. This process involves risk as to the availability of such permanent or other take-out financing, the interest rates, and the payment terms applicable to such financing, which may be adversely influenced by local, national, or international factors. To date, we have been successful in negotiating development loans with roll over or other provisions mitigating our need to refinance immediately upon completion of construction.

The ownership of properties involves risk.

The ownership of investment properties involves risks, such as: (i) ongoing leasing and re-leasing risks, (ii) ongoing financing and re-financing risks, (iii) market risks as to the multiples offered by buyers of investment properties, (iv) risks related to the ongoing compliance with changing governmental regulation (including, without limitation, environmental laws and requirements to remediate environmental contamination that may exist on a property (such as, by way of example, asbestos), even though not deposited on the property by us), (v) relative illiquidity compared to some other types of assets, and (vi) susceptibility of assets to uninsurable risks, such as biological, chemical or nuclear terrorism. Furthermore, as our properties are typically developed around an entertainment use, the attractiveness of these properties to tenants, sources of finance and real estate investors will be influenced by market perceptions of the benefits and detriments of such entertainment type properties.

## International Business Risks

Our international operations are subject to a variety of risks, including the following:

- Risk of currency fluctuations. While we report our earnings and assets in US dollars, substantial portions of our revenue and of our obligations are denominated in either Australian or New Zealand dollars. The value of these currencies can vary significantly compared to the US dollar and compared to each other. We typically have not hedged against these currency fluctuations, but rather have relied upon the natural hedges that exist as a result of the fact that our film costs are typically fixed as a percentage of the box office, and our local operating costs and obligations are likewise typically denominated in local currencies. However, we do have debt at our parent company level that is serviced by our overseas cash flow and our ability to service this debt could be adversely impacted by declines in the relative value of the Australian and New Zealand dollar compared to the US dollar. Our cash in Australia and New Zealand of \$16.6 million (AUS\$16.4 million) and \$1.6 million (NZ\$2.0 million), respectively, is denominated in local currencies and subject to the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations. Set forth below is a chart of the exchange ratios between these three currencies over the past twenty



years:

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- Risk of adverse government regulation. At the present time, we believe that relations between the United States, Australia, and New Zealand are good. However, no assurances can be given that this relationship will continue and that Australia and New Zealand will not in the future seek to regulate more highly the business done by US companies in their countries.

Risks Associated with Certain Discontinued Operations

Certain of our subsidiaries were previously in industrial businesses. As a consequence, properties that are currently owned or may have in the past been owned by these subsidiaries may prove to have environmental issues. Where we have knowledge of such environmental issues and are in a position to make an assessment as to our exposure, we have established what we believe to be appropriate reserves, but we are exposed to the risk that currently unknown problems may be discovered. These subsidiaries are also exposed to potential claims related to exposure of former employees to coal dust, asbestos, and other materials now considered to be, or which in the future may be found to be, carcinogenic or otherwise injurious to health.

Operating Results, Financial Structure and Borrowing Risk

From time to time, we may have negative working capital.

In recent years, as we have invested our cash in new acquisitions and the development of our existing properties, we have from time to time had negative working capital. This negative working capital, which we consider to be akin to an interest free loan, is typical in the cinema exhibition industry, since revenue are received in advance of our obligation to pay film licensing fees, rent and other costs.

We have substantial short to medium term debt.

Generally speaking, we have historically financed our operations through relatively short-term debt. No assurances can be given that we will be able to refinance this debt, or if we can, that the terms will be reasonable. However, as a counterbalance to this debt, we have significant unencumbered real property assets, which could be sold to pay debt or encumbered to assist in the refinancing of existing debt, if necessary.

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In February 2007, we issued \$50.0 million in 20-year TPS, and utilized the net proceeds principally to retire short-term bank debt in New Zealand and Australia. However, the interest rate on our TPS is only fixed for five years, and since we have used US dollar denominated obligations to retire debt denominated in New Zealand and Australian dollars, this transaction and use of net proceeds has increased our exposure to currency risk. In the first quarter of 2009, we repurchased \$22.9 million of our TPS at a 50% discount.

At the present time, corporate borrowers both domestically and internationally are facing greater than normal constraints on liquidity. No assurances can be given that we will be able to refinance these debts as they become due.

We have substantial lease liabilities.

Most of our cinemas operate in leased facilities. These leases typically have cost of living or other rent adjustment features and require that we operate the properties as cinemas. A down turn in our cinema exhibition business might, depending on its severity, adversely affect the ability of our cinema operating subsidiaries to meet these rental obligations. Even if our cinema exhibition business remains relatively constant, cinema level cash flow will likely be adversely affected unless we can increase our revenue sufficiently to offset increases in our rental liabilities.

Our stock is thinly traded.

Our stock is thinly traded, with an average daily volume in 2010 of only approximately 44,000 shares. This can result in significant volatility, as demand by buyers and sellers can easily get out of balance.

## Ownership Structure, Corporate Governance, and Change of Control Risks

The interests of our controlling stockholder may conflict with your interests.

Mr. James J. Cotter beneficially owns 70.4% of our outstanding Class B Stock. Our Class A Stock is non-voting, while our Class B Stock represents all of the voting power of our Company. As a result, as of December 31, 2010, Mr. Cotter controlled 70.4% of the voting power of all of our outstanding common stock. For as long as Mr. Cotter continues to own shares of common stock representing more than 50% of the voting power of our common stock, he will be able to elect all of the members of our board of directors and determine the outcome of all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including matters involving mergers or other business combinations, the acquisition or disposition of assets, the incurrence of indebtedness, the issuance of any additional shares of common stock or other equity securities and the payment of dividends on common stock. Mr. Cotter will also have the power to prevent or cause a change in control, and could take other actions that might be desirable to Mr. Cotter but not to other stockholders. In addition, Mr. Cotter and his affiliates have controlling interests in companies in related and unrelated industries. In the future, we may participate in transactions with these companies (see Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions).

Since we are a Controlled Company, our Directors have determined to take advantage of certain exemptions provide by the NASDAQ from the corporate governance rules adopted by that Exchange.

Generally speaking, the NASDAQ requires listed companies to meet certain minimum corporate governance provisions. However, a Controlled Corporation, such as we, may elect not to be governed by certain of these provisions. Our board of directors has elected to exempt our Company from requirements that (i) at least a majority of our directors be independent, (ii) nominees to our board of directors be nominated by a committee comprised entirely of independent directors or by a majority of our Company's independent directors, and (iii) the compensation of our chief executive officer be determined or recommended to our board of directors by a compensation committee comprised entirely of independent directors or by a majority of our Company's independent

directors. Notwithstanding the determination by our board of directors to opt-out of these NASDAQ requirements, a majority of our board of directors is nevertheless currently comprised of independent directors, and our compensation committee is nevertheless currently comprised entirely of independent directors.

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Item 1B - Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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## Item 2 – Properties

## Executive and Administrative Offices

We lease approximately 8,582 square feet of office space in Commerce, California to serve as our executive headquarters. We own an 8,783 square foot office building in Melbourne, Australia, approximately 5,500 square feet of which serves as the headquarters for our Australia and New Zealand operations (the remainder being leased to an unrelated third party). We occupy approximately 2,000 square feet at our Village East leasehold property for administrative purposes. We also own a residential condominium unit in Los Angeles, used as executive office and residential space by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

## Entertainment Properties

## Entertainment Use Leasehold Interests

As of December 31, 2010, we lease approximately 1.92 million square feet of completed cinema space in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand as follows:

	Aggregate Square Footage	Approximate Range of Remaining Lease Terms (including renewals)
United States	975,000	2011 – 2049
Australia	756,000	2017 – 2049
New Zealand	193,320	2023 – 2034

On February 22, 2008, we acquired 15 pre-existing cinemas from a third party, comprising approximately 748,000 square feet of cinema improvements in the United States. During October 2010, we opened a new cinema at Newcastle, NSW Australia. During 2010, we elected not to renew our leases of two underperforming cinemas in the United States and New Zealand.

On February 12, 2010, we entered into a lease for an approximately 33,000 8-screen art cinema to be built as a part of the Mosaic District in the Greater Washington D.C. area. This lease is not reflected in the above table, as the cinema is not anticipated to open until late 2012. Also, in the first quarter of 2011, we signed a lease for an art cinema in a suburb of Houston to replace our closed downtown Houston operation. That new lease is likewise not reflected in the above table.

## Entertainment Use Fee Interests

In Australia, we own as of December 31, 2010 approximately 3.3 million square feet of land at nine locations plus one strata title estate consisting of 22,000 square feet. Most of this land is located in the greater metropolitan areas of Brisbane, Melbourne, Perth, and Sydney, including the 50.6-acre Burwood site. Of these fee interests, approximately 598,000 square feet is currently improved with cinemas.

In New Zealand, we own as of December 31, 2010 a 152,000 square foot site, which includes an existing 335,000 square foot, nine-level parking structure in the heart of Wellington, the capital of New Zealand. All but 38,000 square feet of the Wellington site has been developed as an ETRC that incorporates the existing parking garage. The remaining land is currently leased and is slated for development as phase two of our Wellington ETRC. We own the fee interests underlying three additional cinemas in New Zealand, which properties include approximately 12,000 square feet of ancillary retail space.

In the United States, we own as of December 31, 2010, approximately 162,000 square feet of improved real estate comprised of four live theater buildings, which include approximately 55,000 square feet of leasable space, and the fee interest in our Cinemas 1, 2 & 3 in Manhattan (held through a limited liability company in which we have a 75% managing member interest).

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### Live Theaters (Liberty Theaters)

Included among our real estate holdings are four “Off Broadway” style live theaters, operated through our Liberty Theaters subsidiary. We lease theater auditoriums to the producers of “Off Broadway” theatrical productions and provide various box office and concession services. The terms of our leases are, naturally, principally dependent upon the commercial success of our tenants. STOMP has been playing at our Orpheum Theatre in excess of 10 years. While we attempt to choose productions that we believe will be successful, we have no control over the production itself. At the current time, we have three single auditorium theaters in Manhattan:

- the Minetta Lane (399 seats);
- the Orpheum (347 seats); and
- the Union Square (499 seats).

We also own a four-auditorium theater complex, the Royal George in Chicago (main stage 452 seats, cabaret 199 seats, great room 100 seats and gallery 60 seats). We own the fee interest in each of these theaters. Two of the properties, the Union Square and the Royal George, have ancillary retail and office space.

We are primarily in the business of leasing theater space. However, we may from time to time participate as an investor in a play, which can help facilitate the production of the play at one of our facilities, and do from time to time rent space on a basis that allows us to share in a production’s revenue or profits. Revenue, expense, and profits are reported as a part of the real estate segment of our business.

### Joint Venture Cinema Interests

We also hold real estate through several unincorporated joint ventures, two 75% owned subsidiaries, and one majority-owned subsidiary, as described below:

- in Australia, we own a 66% unincorporated joint venture interest in a leased 5-screen multiplex cinema in Melbourne (our interest is currently held for sale), a 75% interest in a subsidiary company that leases two cinemas with eleven screens in two Australian country towns, and a 33% unincorporated joint venture interest in a 16-screen leasehold cinema in a suburb of Brisbane.
- in New Zealand, we own a 50% unincorporated joint venture interest in three cinemas with 16 screens in the New Zealand cities of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.
- in the United States, we own a 50% membership interest in Angelika Film Center, LLC, which holds the lease to the approximately 17,000 square foot Angelika Film Center & Café in the Soho district of Manhattan. We also hold the management rights with respect to this asset. We also own a 75% managing member interest in the limited liability company that owns our Cinemas 1, 2 & 3 property.

### Income Producing Real Estate Holdings

We own, as of December 31, 2010 fee interests in approximately 1.1 million square feet of income producing properties (including certain properties principally occupied by our cinemas). In the case of properties leased to our cinema operations, these numbers include an internal allocation of “rent” for such facilities.





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Property	Square Feet of Improvements (rental/entertainment)	Percentage Leased	Gross Book Value (in U.S. Dollars)
Auburn 100 Parramatta Road Auburn, NSW, Australia	57,000 / 57,000 Plus an 871-space subterranean parking structure	100%	\$ 36,500,000
Belmont Knutsford Avenue and Fulham Street Belmont, WA, Australia	19,000 / 49,000	63%	\$ 15,323,000
Cinemas 1, 2 & 38 1003 Third Avenue Manhattan, NY, USA	0 / 21,000	N/A	\$ 23,570,000
Courtenay Central 100 Courtenay Place Wellington, New Zealand	38,000 / 68,000 Plus a 335,000 square foot parking structure	80%	\$ 24,396,000
Indooroopilly 70 Station Road Brisbane, Australia	28,000/0	100%	\$ 13,350,000
Invercargill Cinema 29 Dee Street Invercargill, New Zealand	10,000 / 24,000	69%	\$ 3,521,000
Lake Taupo Motel 138-140 Lake Terrace Road Taupo, New Zealand	9,000 / 0	Short-term rentals	\$ 4,305,000
Maitland Cinema Ken Tubman Drive Maitland, NSW, Australia	0 / 22,000	N/A	\$ 2,408,000
Minetta Lane Theatre 18-22 Minetta Lane Manhattan, NY, USA	0 / 9,000	N/A	\$ 8,318,000
Napier Cinema 154 Station Street Napier, New Zealand	13,000 / 17,000	100%	\$ 3,106,000
Newmarket 400 Newmarket Road Newmarket, QLD, Australia	105,000 / 0	100%	\$ 43,808,000
Orpheum Theatre 126 2nd Street Manhattan, NY, USA	0 / 5,000	N/A	\$ 3,401,000
Royal George 1633 N. Halsted Street	34,000 / 23,000	93%	\$ 3,441,000

Chicago, IL, USA	Plus 21,000 square feet of parking			
Rotorua Cinema 1281 Eruera Street				
Rotorua, New Zealand	0 / 19,000	N/A	\$	2,831,000
Union Square Theatre 100 E. 17th Street				
Manhattan, NY, USA	21,000 / 17,000	100%	\$	9,159,000

7 Rental square footage refers to the amount of area available to be rented to third parties and the percentage leased is the amount of rental square footage currently leased to third parties. A number of our real estate holdings include entertainment components rented to one or more of our subsidiaries. The rental area to such subsidiaries is noted under the entertainment square footage. The gross book value refers to the gross carrying cost of the land and buildings of the property. Book value and rental information are as of December 31, 2010.

8 This property is owned by a limited liability company in which we hold a 75% managing interest. The remaining 25% is owned by Sutton Hill Investments, LLC, a company owned in equal parts by our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. James J. Cotter, and Michael Forman, a major shareholder in our Company.

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## Long-Term Leasehold Real Estate Holdings

In addition, in certain cases we have long-term leases that we view more akin to real estate investments than cinema leases. As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately 169,000 square foot of space subject to such long-term leases.

Property <sup>9</sup>	Square Footage (rental/entertainment)	Percentage Leased	Gross Book Value (in U.S. Dollars)
Manville	0 / 53,000	N/A	\$ 2,210,000
Tower	0 / 16,000	N/A	\$ 797,000
Village East <sup>10</sup>	4,000 / 38,000	100%	\$ 11,825,000
Waurin Ponds	6,000 / 52,000	100%	\$ 3,426,000

<sup>9</sup> Rental square footage refers to the amount of area available to be rented to third parties, and the percentage leased is the amount of rental square footage currently leased to third parties. A number of our long-term leasehold real estate properties include entertainment components rented to one or more of our subsidiaries. The rental area to such subsidiaries is noted under the entertainment square footage. Book value includes the entire investment in the leased property, including any cinema fit-out. Rental and book value information is as of December 31, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> The recently extended lease of the Village East provides for a call option pursuant to which Reading may purchase the cinema ground lease for \$5.9 million at the end of the lease term in 2020. Additionally, the lease has a put option pursuant to which SHC may require Reading to purchase all or a portion of SHC's interest in the existing cinema lease and the cinema ground lease at any time between July 1, 2013 and December 4, 2019. See Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions.

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## Real Estate Development Properties

We are engaged in several real estate development projects:

Property <sup>11</sup>	Square Footage/ Acreage	Gross Book Value (in U.S. Dollars)	Status
Auburn, Sydney, Australia	2.1 acres	\$ 2,052,000	No longer held for sale. The buyer elected not to proceed with its option to acquire this property, and we have elected to continue to hold the property for development for the foreseeable future.
Burwood, Victoria, Australia	50.6 acres	\$ 52,755,000	As of December 31, 2010, this property was held for sale. We continue to evaluate our options with regards to this property.
Courtenay Central, Wellington, New Zealand	0.9 acre	\$ 3,326,000	Have regulatory approval for expansion and we are actively pursuing the development of the next phase of our Courtenay Central property in Wellington, New Zealand.
Moonee Ponds, Victoria, Australia	3.3 acres	\$ 14,020,000	In planning stages of determining best use depending on factors including development of adjacent properties. Zoned for high-density as a "Principal Activity Area." Recently, this property has enjoyed a rezoning by the city increasing our permitted development potential from up to 10 levels to a range of 10 to 16 levels.
Taringa, Queensland, Australia	1.1 acres	\$ 4,880,000	As we no longer have contracts to purchase the adjacent properties, we are currently considering our options on whether to develop or sell this property.
Newmarket, Queensland, Australia	18,000 sq. ft.	\$ 2,762,000	Analyzing if plans for a cinema should be replaced with plans for additional retail space.
Lake Taupo, Taupo, New Zealand	0.5 acre	\$ 1,974,000	Development consent for this 20,000 square foot residential development site has been obtained, and we have listed the property for sale.
Manukau, Auckland, New Zealand	64.0 acres zoned agricultural 6.4 acres zoned industrial	\$ 13,895,000	The bulk of the land is zoned for agriculture and currently used for horticulture commercial purposes. A development plan has been filed to rezone the property for warehouse, distribution and manufacturing uses. While we currently anticipate that this rezoning will be approved, we do not anticipate that this process will conclude prior to mid 2013. In 2010, we acquired an adjacent property which is zoned industrial, but is currently unimproved. This

property links our existing parcel with the existing road network.

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11 A number of our real estate holdings include additional land held for development. In addition, we have acquired certain parcels for future development. The gross book value includes, as applicable, the land, building, development costs, and capitalized interest.

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Other Property Interests and Investments

Place 57, Manhattan

We own a 25% membership interest in the limited liability company that developed the site of our former Sutton Cinema on 57th Street just east of 3rd Avenue in Manhattan, as a 143,000 square foot residential condominium tower, with a ground floor retail unit and a resident manager's apartment. The project is now sold out as the remaining commercial unit was sold in February 2009 for approximately \$3.8 million. At December 31, 2010, all debt on the project had been repaid, and we had received distributions totaling \$13.1 million from this project, on an investment of \$3.0 million made in 2004.

Landplan Property Partners, Ltd

In 2006, we formed Landplan Property Partners, Ltd ("Reading Landplan") to identify, acquire, develop, or redevelop properties on an opportunistic basis in Australia and New Zealand. These properties are held in separate special purpose entities, which are collectively referred to as "Reading Landplan." The properties held through Landplan currently consist of the holdings described above as being located at Indooroopilly, Taringa, Lake Taupo (including the adjacent undeveloped parcel), and Manukau. On April 1, 2010, we terminated our then existing contractual relationship with Doug Osborne, at that time the chief executive officer of our Landplan real estate operations. Mr. Osborne's incentive interest in our various Landplan projects, which was valued at \$0, was revoked at that time. Mr. Osborne continues to provide services to us on a non-exclusive independent contractor basis. As consideration for his future services on our behalf with respect to our Manukau properties, we have agreed to pay Mr. Osborne an amount equal to 7.5% of the net profit realized, if any, from our investment in these properties.

Non-operating Properties

We own the fee interest in 9 parcels comprising 189 acres in Pennsylvania and Delaware. These acres consist primarily of vacant land. We believe the value of these properties to be immaterial to our asset base, and while they are available for sale, we are not actively involved in the marketing of such properties. With the exception of certain properties located in Philadelphia (including the raised railroad bed leading to the old Reading Railroad Station), the properties are principally located in rural areas of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Additionally, we own a condominium in the Los Angeles, California area that is used for offsite corporate meetings and by our Chief Executive Officer when he is in town. These properties are unencumbered with any debt and lien free.

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Item 3 – Legal Proceedings

Tax Audit/Litigation

The Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”) examined the tax return of Reading Entertainment Inc. (“RDGE”) for its tax years ended December 31, 1996 through December 31, 1999 and the tax return of Craig Corporation (“CRG”) for its tax year ended June 30, 1997. These companies are both now wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, but for the time periods under audit, were not consolidated with the Company for tax purposes. With respect to both of these companies, the principal focus of these audits was the treatment of the contribution by RDGE to our wholly owned subsidiary, Reading Australia, and, thereafter, the subsequent repurchase by Stater Bros. Inc. from Reading Australia, of certain preferred stock in Stater Bros. Inc. (the “Stater Stock”). The Stater Stock was received by RDGE from CRG as a part of a private placement of securities by RDGE, which closed in October 1996. A second issue involved an equipment-leasing transaction entered into by RDGE. This issue was conceded by RDGE resulting in a net tax refund.

By letters dated November 9, 2001, the IRS issued reports of examination proposing changes to the tax returns of RDGE and CRG for the years in question (the “Examination Report”). The Examination Report for each of RDGE and CRG proposed that the gains on the disposition by RDGE of Stater Stock, reported as taxable on the RDGE return, should be allocated to CRG. As reported, the gain resulted in no additional tax to RDGE inasmuch as the gain was entirely offset by a net operating loss carry forward of RDGE. This proposed change would have caused an additional federal tax liability for CRG of approximately \$20.9 million plus interest, and an additional California tax liability of approximately \$5.4 million plus interest and “amnesty” penalties.

Notices of deficiency dated June 29, 2006 were received with respect to each of RDGE and CRG determining proposed deficiencies of \$20.9 million for CRG and a total of \$349,000 for RDGE for the tax years 1997, 1998, and 1999. In September 2006, petitions were filed with the Tax Court by CRG and RDGE disputing the proposed deficiencies.

In July 2010, CRG and the IRS agreed to file with the Tax Court a settlement of the IRS’s claim against CRG. The final decision of the Tax Court was entered on January 6, 2011. In the settlement, the IRS conceded 70% of its proposed adjustment to income claimed in its notices of deficiency dated June 29, 2006. Instead of a claim for unpaid taxes of \$20.9 million plus interest, the effect of settlement on the Reading consolidated group is to require a total federal income tax obligation of \$5.4 million, reduced by a federal tax refund of \$800,000, increased by interest of \$9.3 million, for a net federal tax liability of \$13.9 million as of December 31, 2010. The Company anticipates federal and state tax deductions will be available for interest paid to IRS and to state tax agencies, plus an additional federal deduction will be available for taxes paid to state tax agencies.

The impact of the settlement upon state taxes on the Reading consolidated group remains uncertain as of December 31, 2010, but if the agreed adjustment to income were reflected on state returns, it would cause a state tax obligation of approximately \$4.7 million. Of this, \$4.2 million would be related to California, and \$0.5 million to other states. CRG’s 1997 tax year remains open with respect to CRG’s potential tax liability to the State of California. As of December 31, 2010, no deficiency has been asserted by the State of California, and we have made no final decision as to the course of action to be followed when a deficiency is asserted.

The decision to settle was based on various business considerations, the most prominent of which was the potential size of an adverse judgment (some \$56.8 million net federal tax liability, including interest, if the case had remained unsettled as of December 31 2010), plus state liabilities and the direct costs of trial.



Immediately before the settlement, we had accrued \$6.6 million in accordance with the cumulative probability approach prescribed in Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 740-10-25 – Income Taxes. As a result of this settlement, we recorded an additional federal and state tax expense of \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to increase our reserve for uncertain tax positions. As of December 31, 2010, we show the \$18.7 million potential impact as current taxes payable.

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Environmental and Asbestos Claims

Certain of our subsidiaries were historically involved in railroad operations, coal mining, and manufacturing. Also, certain of these subsidiaries appear in the chain of title of properties that may suffer from pollution. Accordingly, certain of these subsidiaries have, from time to time, been named in and may in the future be named in various actions brought under applicable environmental laws. Also, we are in the real estate development business and may encounter from time to time unanticipated environmental conditions at properties that we have acquired for development. These environmental conditions can increase the cost of such projects, and adversely affect the value and potential for profit of such projects. We do not currently believe that our exposure under applicable environmental laws is material in amount.

From time to time, we have claims brought against us relating to the exposure of former employees of our railroad operations to asbestos and coal dust. These are generally covered by an insurance settlement reached in September 1990 with our insurance carriers. However, this insurance settlement does not cover litigation by people who were not our employees and who may claim second hand exposure to asbestos, coal dust and/or other chemicals or elements now recognized as potentially causing cancer in humans. Our known exposure to these types of claims, asserted or probable of being asserted, is not material.

In connection with the development of our 50.6 acre Burwood site, it will be necessary to address certain environmental issues. That property was at one time used as a brickworks and we have discovered petroleum and asbestos at the site. During 2007, we developed a plan for the remediation of these materials, in some cases through removal and in other cases through encapsulation. As of December 31, 2010, we estimate that the total site preparation costs associated with the removal of this contaminated soil will be \$12.3 million (AUS\$12.2 million) and as of that date we had incurred a total of \$8.4 million (AUS\$8.3 million) of these costs. We do not believe that this has added materially to the overall development cost of the site, as much of the work will be done in connection with the excavation and other development activity already contemplated for the property.

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Item 4 – [Reserved.]

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## PART II

## Item 5 – Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

## (a) Market Price of and Dividends on the Registrant’s Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

## Market Information

Reading International, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“RDI” and collectively with our consolidated subsidiaries and corporate predecessors, the “Company,” “Reading” and “we,” “us,” or “our”), was incorporated in 1999. Historically, we have been listed on the AMEX and due to the 2008 purchase of the AMEX by the NYSE Alternext US, we were listed on that exchange at December 31, 2008. During July 2009, we moved our listing from NYSE Alternext to NASDAQ.

The following table sets forth the high and low closing prices of the RDI and RDIB common stock for each of the quarters in 2010 and 2009 as reported by NASDAQ:

		Class A Stock		Class B Stock	
		High	Low	High	Low
2010:	Fourth Quarter	\$5.30	\$4.51	\$9.25	\$7.53
	Third Quarter	\$4.73	\$3.87	\$8.80	\$6.52
	Second Quarter	\$4.45	\$3.71	\$9.90	\$5.87
	First Quarter	\$4.54	\$3.85	\$9.90	\$5.25
2009:	Fourth Quarter	\$4.60	\$3.80	\$9.50	\$5.00
	Third Quarter	\$4.69	\$3.70	\$7.78	\$5.14
	Second Quarter	\$4.96	\$3.25	\$7.00	\$4.06
	First Quarter	\$4.00	\$2.90	\$4.25	\$3.52

## Performance Graph

The following line graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on Reading International, Inc.’s common stock for the years ended December 31, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010 against the cumulative total return as calculated by the NASDAQ composite, the motion picture theater operator group, and the real estate operator group.

## Holders of Record

The number of beneficial holders of our Class A Stock and Class B Stock in 2010 was approximately 2,600 and 350, respectively. On March 14, 2011, the closing price per share of our Class A Stock was \$4.95 and the closing price per share of our Class B Stock was \$8.13.

## Dividends on Common Stock

We have never declared a cash dividend on our common stock and we have no current plans to declare a dividend, however, we review this matter on an ongoing basis.

## (b) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

None.

(c) Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

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## Item 6 – Selected Financial Data

The table below sets forth certain historical financial data regarding our Company. This information is derived in part from, and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 (the “2010 Annual Report”), and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts).

	As of or for the Year Ended December 31,				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Revenue	\$229,817	\$216,685	\$196,826	\$119,235	\$106,125
Operating income (loss)	\$13,129	\$13,864	\$(2,348)	\$5,165	\$2,415
Income from discontinued operations	\$5	\$58	\$60	\$1,896	\$--
Net income (loss)	\$(12,034)	\$6,482	\$(16,189)	\$(1,100)	\$4,528
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$(12,650)	\$6,094	\$(16,809)	\$(2,103)	\$3,856
Basic earnings (loss) per share – continuing operations	\$(0.56)	\$0.27	\$(0.75)	\$(0.18)	\$0.17
Basic earnings (loss) per share – discontinued operations	\$--	\$--	\$--	\$0.09	\$--
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.56)	\$0.27	\$(0.75)	\$(0.09)	\$0.17
Diluted earnings (loss) per share – continuing operations	\$(0.56)	\$0.27	\$(0.75)	\$(0.18)	\$0.17
Diluted earnings per share – discontinued operations	\$--	\$--	\$--	\$0.09	\$--
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.56)	\$0.27	\$(0.75)	\$(0.09)	\$0.17

## Other Information:

Shares outstanding	22,804,313	22,588,403	22,482,605	22,482,605	22,476,355
Weighted average shares outstanding	22,781,392	22,580,942	22,477,471	22,478,145	22,425,941
Weighted average dilutive shares outstanding	22,781,392	22,767,735	22,477,471	22,478,145	22,674,818
Total assets	\$430,349	\$406,417	\$371,870	\$346,071	\$289,231
Total debt	\$228,821	\$226,993	\$239,162	\$177,195	\$130,212
Working capital (deficit)	\$(57,634)	\$(16,229)	\$12,516	\$6,345	\$(6,997)
Total stockholders' equity	\$112,639	\$110,263	\$69,447	\$124,197	\$110,262
EBIT	\$13,868	\$22,618	\$1,030	\$8,098	\$12,734
Depreciation and amortization	\$15,891	\$15,135	\$18,577	\$11,880	\$13,212
Add: Adjustments for discontinued operations	\$23	\$33	\$(19)	\$41	\$--
EBITDA	\$29,782	\$37,786	\$19,588	\$20,019	\$25,946
Debt to EBITDA	7.68	6.01	12.21	8.85	5.02
Capital expenditure (including acquisitions)	\$19,371	\$5,686	\$75,166	\$42,414	\$16,389
Number of employees at 12/31	2,109	2,207	1,986	1,383	1,451

EBIT presented above represents net income (loss) adjusted for interest expense (calculated net of interest income) and income tax expense. EBIT is presented for informational purposes to show the significance of depreciation and amortization in the calculation of EBITDA. We use EBIT in our evaluation of our operating results since we believe that it is useful as a measure of financial performance, particularly for us as a multinational company. We believe it is a useful measure of financial performance principally for the following reasons:

- since we operate in multiple tax jurisdictions, we find EBIT removes the impact of the varying tax rates and tax regimes in the jurisdictions in which we operate.
- in addition, we find EBIT useful as a financial measure that removes the impact from our effective tax rate of factors not directly related to our business operations, such as, whether we have acquired

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operating assets by purchasing those assets directly, or indirectly by purchasing the stock of a company that might hold such operating assets.

- the use of EBIT as a financial measure also (i) removes the impact of tax timing differences which may vary from time to time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, (ii) allows us to compare our performance to that achieved by other companies, and (iii) is useful as a financial measure that removes the impact of our historically significant net loss carry forwards.
- the elimination of net interest expense helps us to compare our operating performance to those companies that may have more or less debt than we do.

EBITDA presented above is net income (loss) adjusted for interest expense (again, calculated net of interest income), income tax expense, and in addition depreciation and amortization expense. We use EBITDA in our evaluation of our performance since we believe that EBITDA provides a useful measure of financial performance and value. We believe this principally for the following reasons:

- we believe that EBITDA is an industry comparative measure of financial performance. It is, in our experience, a measure commonly used by analysts and financial commentators who report on the cinema exhibition and real estate industries and a measure used by financial institutions in underwriting the creditworthiness of companies in these industries. Accordingly, our management monitors this calculation as a method of judging our performance against our peers and market expectations and our creditworthiness.
- also, analysts, financial commentators, and persons active in the cinema exhibition and real estate industries typically value enterprises engaged in these businesses at various multiples of EBITDA. Accordingly, we find EBITDA valuable as an indicator of the underlying value of our businesses.

We expect that investors may use EBITDA to judge our ability to generate cash, as a basis of comparison to other companies engaged in the cinema exhibition and real estate businesses and as a basis to value our company against such other companies.

Neither EBIT nor EBITDA is a measurement of financial performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and should not be considered in isolation or construed as a substitute for net income or other operations data or cash flow data prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for purposes of analyzing our profitability. The exclusion of various components such as interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization necessarily limit the usefulness of these measures when assessing our financial performance, as not all funds depicted by EBITDA are available for management's discretionary use. For example, a substantial portion of such funds are subject to contractual restrictions and functional requirements to service debt, to fund necessary capital expenditures and to meet other commitments from time to time as described in more detail in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

EBIT and EBITDA also fail to take into account the cost of interest and taxes. Interest is clearly a real cost that for us is paid periodically as accrued. Taxes may or may not be a current cash item but are nevertheless real costs that, in most situations, must eventually be paid. A company that realizes taxable earnings in high tax jurisdictions may be ultimately less valuable than a company that realizes the same amount of taxable earnings in a low tax jurisdiction. EBITDA fails to take into account the cost of depreciation and amortization and the fact that assets will eventually wear out and have to be replaced.





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EBITDA, as calculated by us, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. A reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBIT and EBITDA is presented below (dollars in thousands):

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$(12,650 )	\$6,094	\$(16,809 )	\$(2,103 )	\$3,856
Add: Interest expense, net	12,286	14,572	15,740	8,163	6,608
Add: Income tax expense	14,232	1,952	2,099	2,038	2,270
EBIT	\$13,868	\$22,618	\$1,030	\$8,098	\$12,734
Add: Depreciation and amortization	15,891	15,135	18,577	11,880	13,212
Adjustments for discontinued operations	23	33	(19 )	41	--
EBITDA	\$29,782	\$37,786	\$19,588	\$20,019	\$25,946

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### Item 7 – Management’s Discussions and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following review should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our 2010 Annual Report. Historical results and percentage relationships do not necessarily indicate operating results for any future periods.

#### Overview

We are an internationally diversified company principally focused on the development, ownership, and operation of entertainment and real property assets in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. Currently, we operate in two business segments:

- Cinema Exhibition, through our 58 multiplex theaters, and
- Real Estate, including real estate development and the rental of retail, commercial and live theater assets.

We believe that these two business segments can complement one another, as the comparatively consistent cash flows generated by our cinema operations can be used to fund the front-end cash demands of our real estate development business.

We manage our worldwide cinema exhibition businesses under various different brands:

- in the US, under the Reading, Angelika Film Center, Consolidated Amusements, and City Cinemas brands;
- in Australia, under the Reading brand; and
- in New Zealand, under the Reading and Rialto brands.

While we do not believe the cinema exhibition business to be a growth business, we do believe it to be a business that will likely continue to generate fairly consistent cash flows in the years ahead even in recessionary or inflationary environment. This is based on our belief that people will continue to spend some reasonable portion of their entertainment dollar on entertainment outside of the home and that, when compared to other forms of outside the home entertainment, movies continue to be a popular, and competitively priced option. However, since we believe the cinema exhibition business to be a mature business with most markets either adequately screened or over-screened, we see our future asset growth coming more from our real estate development activities and from the acquisition of existing cinemas rather than from the development of new cinemas. Over time, we anticipate that our cinema operations will become increasingly a source of cash flow to support our real estate oriented activities, rather than a focus of growth, and that our real estate activities will, again, over time become the principal thrust of our business. From time to time, we invest in the shares of other companies, where we believe the business or assets of those companies to be attractive or to offer synergies to our existing entertainment and real estate businesses. Also, in the current environment, we intend to be opportunistic in identifying and endeavoring to acquire undervalued assets, particularly assets with proven cash flow and which we believe to be resistant to current recessionary trends.

#### Business Climate

##### Cinema Exhibition - General

After years of uncertainty as to the future of digital and 3D exhibition and the impact of these technologies on cinema exhibition, it now appears that the industry is going digital, and that the major exhibitors are in the process of

equipping at least one auditorium in each of their significant locations with 3D capability. In 2010 and 2009, cinemagoers demonstrated a strong appetite for and a willingness to pay premium prices for 3D movies. The release schedule for 2011 lists 33 titles for 3D release compared to 26 titles for 2010.

By the end of 2011, we anticipate that we will have 3D projectors in not less than 40 out of the 52 cinema locations that we either wholly own or consolidate. We believe that the transition from film to digital projectors, while likely inevitable, will take some time to roll out and our business plan is to be selective in our selection of auditoriums to be fitted out with such technology, identifying those situations where premiums can best be achieved by having such projection capabilities.

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In the case of “in-home” entertainment alternatives, the industry is faced with the significant leaps achieved in recent periods in both the quality and affordability of in-home entertainment systems and in the accessibility to entertainment programming through cable, satellite, and DVD distribution channels. These alternative distribution channels are putting pressure on cinema exhibitors to reduce the time period between theatrical and secondary release dates, and certain distributors are talking about possible simultaneous or near simultaneous releases in multiple channels of distribution. These are issues common to both our domestic and international cinema operations.

### Cinema Exhibition – Australia / New Zealand

The film exhibition industry in Australia and New Zealand is highly concentrated in that Village, Event (Greater Union), and Hoyts (the “Major Exhibitors”) control approximately 62% of the cinema box office in Australia while Event and Hoyts control approximately 57% of New Zealand’s cinema box office. The industry is also vertically integrated in that one of the Major Exhibitors, Roadshow Film Distributors (part of Village), also serves as a distributor of film in Australia and New Zealand for Warner Bros. and New Line. Films produced or distributed by the majority of the local international independent producers are also distributed by Roadshow. Typically, the Major Exhibitors own the newer multiplex and megaplex cinemas, while the independent exhibitors typically have older and smaller cinemas. In addition, the Major Exhibitors have in recent periods built a number of new multiplexes as joint venture partners or under-shared facility arrangements, and have historically not engaged in head-to-head competition.

### Cinema Exhibition – North America

In North America, distributors may find it more commercially appealing to deal with major exhibitors, rather than to deal with independents like us, which tends to suppress the supply of screens in a very limited number of markets. This competitive disadvantage has increased significantly in recent periods with the development of mega circuits like Regal and AMC, who are able to offer distributors access to screens on a truly nationwide basis, or on the other hand, to deny access if their desires with respect to film supply are not satisfied.

These consolidations have adversely affected our ability to get film in certain domestic markets where we compete against major exhibitors. With the restructuring and consolidation undertaken in the industry, and the emergence of increasingly attractive “in-home” entertainment alternatives, strategic cinema acquisitions by our North American operation have and can continue to be a way to combat such a competitive disadvantage.

### Real Estate – Australia and New Zealand

Although there has been a noted decrease in real estate market activity, commercial and retail property values have remained somewhat stable in Australia and mildly affected the market in New Zealand. Both countries have relatively stable economies with varying degrees of economic growth that are mostly influenced by global trends. During the latter half of 2008 and into early 2009 interest rates materially decreased to 40-year lows in Australia and New Zealand. During 2010, interest rates in these areas have again begun to rise. Up until recently, New Zealand has had consistent growth in rentals and values although project commencements have slowed. New Zealand values softened during 2009 but have somewhat stabilized during 2010.

Although the Australian property market softened in the first half of 2009, there are signs of improvement in the latter half of the year and during 2010. An improved sentiment in retail and residential sectors has provided an improved outlook. These factors and an improving economy are putting upward pressure on interest rates. The Australian commercial sector has however continued to soften in Australia during 2009.

The large institutional funds are still seeking out prime assets with premium prices being paid for good retail and commercial investments and development opportunities. Residential projects are in high demand.

Real Estate – North America

The commercial real estate market has followed the larger economy into a downturn that is likely to last through 2011. We believe that as our real estate is well located in large urban environments, it will be the first to see signs of recovery when the U.S. economy starts to recover.

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### Business Segments

As indicated above, our two primary business segments are cinema exhibition and real estate. These segments are summarized as follows:

#### Cinema Exhibition

One of our primary businesses consists of the ownership and operation of cinemas. At December 31, 2010 we:

- owned and operated 52 cinemas with 421 screens;
- had interests in certain unconsolidated joint ventures in which we have varying interests, which own an additional 4 cinemas with 32 screens; and
- managed 2 cinemas with 9 screens.

On February 22, 2008, we acquired from two related companies, Pacific Theatres and Consolidated Amusement Theatres, substantially all of their cinema assets in Hawaii (consisting of nine complexes with 98 screens), San Diego County (consisting of four complexes with 51 screens), and central and northern California (consisting of two complexes with 32 screens) for \$70.2 million subject to certain purchase price adjustments which have reduced the purchase price to \$46.8 million. We do not anticipate any further reductions in the purchase price. We refer to these cinemas from time to time in this report as Consolidated Entertainment cinemas. In addition, during 2008, we opened our Rouse Hill and Dandenong leasehold cinemas in Australia that collectively have 15 screens.

During the third quarter of 2009, we leased two existing cinemas in New York City with 3 screens but elected not to renew the lease of our 5-screen cinema in Market City, Australia.

In 2010, we entered in to a lease for an approximately 33,000 square foot 8-screen art cinema being built as a part of the Mosaic District in the greater Washington D.C. metropolitan area and we opened a new 8-screen cinema in Charlestown, NSW, Australia that opened strongly. During 2010, we elected not to renew the leases of two underperforming cinemas (representing 12 screens) in New Zealand and the United States. We also extended our lease (with option to buy) of our Village East Cinema in Manhattan.

Our cinema revenue consists of admissions, concessions, and advertising. The cinema operating expense consists of the costs directly attributable to the operation of the cinemas including employee-related, occupancy, and operating costs and film rent expense. Cinema revenue and expense fluctuate with the availability of quality first-run films and the numbers of weeks the first-run films stay in the market.

#### Real Estate

For fiscal 2010, our income producing real estate holdings consisted of the following properties:

- our Belmont, Western Australia ETRC, our Auburn, New South Wales ETRC and our Wellington, New Zealand ETRC;
- our Newmarket shopping center in Newmarket, Queensland, a suburb of Brisbane;
- three single auditorium live theaters in Manhattan (Minetta Lane, Orpheum, and Union Square) and a four auditorium live theater complex in Chicago (The Royal George) and, in the case of the Union Square and the Royal

George their accompanying ancillary retail and commercial tenants;

- a New Zealand commercial property and Australian commercial properties rented to unrelated third parties, to be held for current income and long-term appreciation; and
- the ancillary retail and commercial tenants at some of our non-ETRC cinema properties.

In addition, we have approximately 5.6 million square feet of unimproved real estate held for development in Australia and New Zealand, discussed in greater detail below, and certain unimproved land in the United States



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that was used in our historic activities. We also own an 8,783 square foot commercial building in Melbourne, which serves as our administrative headquarters for Australia and New Zealand, approximately 50% of which is leased to an unrelated third party.

In 2010, we acquired the following real property interests:

- **Additional Manukau Land Purchase.** On April 30, 2009, we entered into an agreement to purchase for \$3.6 million (NZ\$5.2 million) a property adjacent to our Manukau property. An initial deposit of \$26,000 (NZ\$50,000) was paid upon signing of the agreement, a second deposit of \$175,000 (NZ\$258,000) was paid in the second quarter of 2009 and a third deposit of \$531,000 (NZ\$773,000) was paid in August 2009. The fourth and final purchase payment of \$2.9 million (NZ\$4.1 million) was made on March 31, 2010 completing our acquisition of this land parcel.

## Properties Held for Sale

For fiscal 2010, our investments in property held for sale consisted of:

- an approximately 50.6 acre property located in the Burwood area of Melbourne, Australia, rezoned from an essentially industrial zone to a priority zone allowing a variety of retail, entertainment, commercial and residential uses.
- a 1.0-acre parcel of commercial real estate located in Lake Taupo, New Zealand. A portion of this property was improved with a motel in which we recently renovated the property's units to be condominiums. We have enhanced the property value with residential apartment entitlements for the adjoining vacant land.
- our 66.7% interest in the 5-screen Elsternwick Classic cinema located in Melbourne, Australia.

## Property Held For or Under Development

For fiscal 2010, our investments in property held for or under development consisted of:

- two properties in the Taringa area of Brisbane, Australia of approximately 1.1 acres. As we no longer have contracts to purchase the adjacent properties, we are currently considering our options on whether to develop or sell these properties;
- an approximately 3.3 acre property located in the Moonee Ponds area of Melbourne, Australia. We are currently working to finalize plans for the development of this property into a mixed use entertainment based retail and commercial complex;
- an approximately 0.9 acre property located adjacent to the Courtenay Central ETRC in Wellington, New Zealand. We have received all necessary governmental approvals to develop the site for retail, commercial and entertainment purposes as Phase II of our existing ETRC. We are actively pursuing the development of the next phase of our Courtenay Central property in Wellington, New Zealand; and
- the Manukau land parcel purchased in 2007, consisting of a 64.0-acre parcel of undeveloped agricultural real estate. Additionally, on March 31, 2010, we purchased for \$3.6 million (NZ\$5.2 million) a 6.4 acre property adjacent to this existing property. This additional property was acquired to improve the access of our larger parcel to the existing road network servicing the area. We intend to rezone the larger parcel from its current agricultural use to commercial use, and thereafter to redevelop the properties in accordance with its new zoning. The smaller parcel is already zoned for industrial use. No assurances can be given that such rezoning will be achieved, or if

achieved, that it will occur in the near term.

#### Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission defines critical accounting policies as those that are, in management's view, most important to the portrayal of the company's financial condition and results of operations and the most demanding in their calls on judgment. We believe our most critical accounting policies relate to:

- impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill and intangible assets;

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- tax valuation allowance and obligations; and
- legal and environmental obligations.

We review long-lived assets, including goodwill and intangibles, for impairment as part of our annual budgeting process, at the beginning of the fourth quarter, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. We review internal management reports on a monthly basis as well as monitor current and potential future competition in film markets for indications of potential impairment. We evaluate our long-lived assets using historical and projected data of cash flow as our primary indicator of potential impairment and we take into consideration the seasonality of our business. If the sum of the estimated future cash flows, undiscounted, were to be less than the carrying amount of the asset, then an impairment would be recognized for the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value based on an appraisal or a discounted cash flow calculation. Goodwill and intangible assets are evaluated on a reporting unit basis. The impairment evaluation is based on the present value of estimated future cash flows of the segment plus the expected terminal value. There are significant assumptions and estimates used in determining the future cash flows and terminal value. The most significant assumptions include our cost of debt and cost of equity assumptions that comprise the weighted average cost of capital for each reporting unit. Accordingly, actual results could vary materially from such estimates. Based on calculations of current value, we recorded impairment losses of \$2.2 million, \$3.2 million and \$4.3 million relating to certain of our property and cinema locations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The impairments reflect our estimates of fair value which were based on appraisals or a discounted income approach with market based assumptions.

We record our estimated future tax benefits and liabilities arising from the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as operating loss carry forwards. We estimate the recoverability of any tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide any necessary allowances as required. As of December 31, 2010, we had recorded approximately \$54.5 million of deferred tax assets related to the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as operating loss carry forwards and tax credit carry forwards. These deferred tax assets were fully offset by a valuation allowance in the same amount, resulting in a net deferred tax asset of zero. The recoverability of deferred tax assets is dependent upon our ability to generate future taxable income. There is no assurance that sufficient future taxable income will be generated to benefit from our tax loss carry forwards and tax credit carry forwards.

Certain of our subsidiaries were historically involved in railroad operations, coal mining, and manufacturing. Also, certain of these subsidiaries appear in the chain of title of properties that may suffer from pollution. Accordingly, certain of these subsidiaries have, from time to time, been named in and may in the future be named in various actions brought under applicable environmental laws. Also, we are in the real estate development business and may encounter from time to time unanticipated environmental conditions at properties that we have acquired for development. These environmental conditions can increase the cost of such projects, and adversely affect the value and potential for profit of such projects. We do not currently believe that our exposure under applicable environmental laws is material in amount.

From time to time, we have claims brought against us relating to the exposure of former employees of our railroad operations to asbestos and coal dust. These are generally covered by an insurance settlement reached in September 1990 with our insurance carriers. However, this insurance settlement does not cover litigation by people who were not our employees and who may claim second hand exposure to asbestos, coal dust and/or other chemicals or elements now recognized as potentially causing cancer in humans. Our known exposure to these types of claims, asserted or probable of being asserted, is not material.

From time to time, we are involved with claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of our business that may include contractual obligations; insurance claims; tax claims; employment matters; and anti-trust issues, among other matters.

#### Results of Operations

We currently operate two operating segments: Cinema Exhibition and Real Estate. Our cinema exhibition segment includes the operations of our consolidated cinemas. Our real estate segment includes the operating results of our commercial real estate holdings, cinema real estate, live theater real estate, and ETRC's.

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During 2010, we changed our reporting for intercompany property rent where our cinema operations were substantially the only tenant of such property by eliminating the intersegment revenue and expense relating to the intercompany rent, and transferring the third party lease costs from the real estate segment to the cinema exhibition segment. This change in management's structure of the reportable segments commenced on January 1, 2010, such changes to segment reporting are reflected in the segment results for 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The retroactive presentation in 2009 and 2008 segment results decreased intersegment revenue and expense for the intercompany rent by \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and transferred the third party lease costs from the real estate segment to the cinema exhibition segment. The overall results of these changes decreased real estate segment revenue and expense by \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This change results in a reduction of real estate operating expense and an increase of cinema operating expense of \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The tables below summarize the results of operations for our principal business segments for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 (dollars in thousands).

Year Ended December 31, 2010	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$211,073	\$25,210	\$ (6,466 )	\$229,817
Operating expense	178,261	8,979	(6,466 )	180,774
Depreciation & amortization	10,559	4,617	--	15,176
Impairment expense	--	2,239	--	2,239
General & administrative expense	2,880	1,220	--	4,100
Segment operating income	\$19,373	\$8,155	\$ --	\$27,528
Year Ended December 31, 2009	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$201,388	\$20,538	\$ (5,241 )	\$216,685
Operating expense	165,708	7,353	(5,241 )	167,820
Depreciation & amortization	10,816	3,653	--	14,469
Loss on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations	--	549	--	549
Impairment expense	--	3,217	--	3,217
Contractual commitment loss	--	1,092	--	1,092
General & administrative expense	2,645	1,063	--	3,708
Segment operating income	\$22,219	\$3,611	\$ --	\$25,830
Year Ended December 31, 2008	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$181,188	\$21,313	\$ (5,675 )	\$196,826
Operating expense	153,064	7,451	(5,675 )	154,840
Depreciation & amortization	13,702	4,219	--	17,921
Impairment expense	351	3,968	--	4,319
General & administrative expense	3,834	1,123	--	4,957
Segment operating income	\$10,237	\$4,552	\$ --	\$14,789

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Reconciliation to net income (loss):	2010	2009	2008
Total segment operating income	\$27,528	\$25,830	\$14,789
Non-segment:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	715	666	656
General and administrative expense	13,684	13,851	16,481
Other operating income	--	(2,551 )	--
Operating income (loss)	13,129	13,864	(2,348 )
Interest expense, net	(12,286 )	(14,572 )	(15,740 )
Other income (expense)	(347 )	(2,013 )	991
Gain on sale of assets	352	(2 )	--
Income from discontinued operations	5	58	60
Income tax expense	(14,232 )	(1,952 )	(2,099 )
Equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	1,345	117	497
Gain on sale of unconsolidated joint venture	--	268	2,450
Gain on extinguishment of debt	--	10,714	--
Net income (loss)	\$(12,034 )	\$6,482	\$(16,189 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(616 )	(388 )	(620 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. common shareholders	\$(12,650 )	\$6,094	\$(16,809 )

## Cinema Exhibition Segment

The following tables and discussion that follows detail our operating results for our 2010, 2009, and 2008 cinema exhibition segment (dollars in thousands):

Year Ended December 31, 2010	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Admissions revenue	\$73,266	\$61,640	\$15,601	\$150,507
Concessions revenue	27,391	18,658	3,861	49,910
Advertising and other revenue	5,096	4,559	1,001	10,656
Total revenue	105,753	84,857	20,463	211,073
Cinema costs	89,531	63,976	15,578	169,085
Concession costs	4,260	4,009	907	9,176
Total operating expense	93,791	67,985	16,485	178,261
Depreciation and amortization	6,556	2,969	1,034	10,559
General & administrative expense	2,040	840	--	2,880
Segment operating income	\$3,366	\$13,063	\$2,944	\$19,373

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Year Ended December 31, 2009	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Admissions revenue	\$75,105	\$53,533	\$13,985	\$142,623
Concessions revenue	29,021	17,862	3,905	50,788
Advertising and other revenue	4,820	2,383	774	7,977
Total revenue	108,946	73,778	18,664	201,388
Cinema costs	88,839	54,073	13,636	156,548
Concession costs	4,602	3,662	896	9,160
Total operating expense	93,441	57,735	14,532	165,708
Depreciation and amortization	7,043	2,658	1,115	10,816
General & administrative expense	1,943	702	--	2,645
Segment operating income	\$6,519	\$12,683	\$3,017	\$22,219
Year Ended December 31, 2008	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Admissions revenue	\$64,881	\$48,479	\$14,141	\$127,501
Concessions revenue	25,097	16,279	4,166	45,542
Advertising and other revenue	4,760	2,515	870	8,145
Total revenue	94,738	67,273	19,177	181,188
Cinema costs	77,455	51,202	15,242	143,899
Concession costs	4,476	3,641	1,048	9,165
Total operating expense	81,931	54,843	16,290	153,064
Depreciation and amortization	9,174	2,831	1,697	13,702
Impairment expense	--	--	351	351
General & administrative expense	2,735	1,094	5	3,834
Segment operating income	\$898	\$8,505	\$834	\$10,237

## Cinema Results for 2010 Compared to 2009

- Cinema revenue increased in 2010 by \$9.7 million or 4.8% compared to 2009. The geographic activity of our revenue can be summarized as follows:
  - oUnited States - Revenue in the United States decreased by \$3.2 million or 2.9%. This decrease in revenue was predominately attributable to a decrease in box office admissions of 564,000 which included a decrease in admissions from one of the acquired cinemas of the Consolidated Entertainment cinemas acquisition resulting in a purchase price adjustment of \$12.5 million (see Note 8 – Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale). The U.S. revenue was also affected by a decrease in concessions revenue of \$1.6 million offset by a \$0.35 increase in average ticket price.
  - oAustralia - Revenue in Australia increased by \$11.1 million or 15.0%. This increase in revenue was predominately attributable to a year over year increase in the average ticket price of \$0.81 coupled with a 16.2% increase in the value of the Australia dollar compared to the U.S. dollar. This change in currency value translated to higher Australian revenue for 2010 compared to 2009 (see below). These increases in revenue were offset by a decrease in box office admissions of 414,000 compared to 2009.

oNew Zealand - Revenue in New Zealand increased by \$1.8 million or 9.6%. This increase in revenue was predominately attributable to a year over year increase in the average ticket price of \$0.60 coupled with a 13.6% increase in the value of the New Zealand dollar compared to the U.S. dollar. This change in currency value translated to higher New Zealand revenue for 2010 compared to 2009 (see below). These increases in revenue were offset by a decrease in box office admissions of 121,000 compared to 2009.

•Operating expense increased in 2010 by \$12.6 million or 7.6% compared to 2009. Year over year operating expense increased in relation to revenue from 82.3% to 84.5%.



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- o United States - Operating expense in the United States increased by \$350,000 or 0.4% primarily due to the newly leased 3D equipment and the associated increased labor-intensive nature of showing 3D films.
- o Australia - Operating expense in Australia increased by \$10.3 million or 17.8%. This increase was in line with the above-mentioned increase in cinema revenue associated with the year over year increase in the value of the Australia dollars compared to the U.S. dollar (see below).
- o New Zealand - Operating expense in New Zealand increased by \$2.0 million or 13.4%. This increase was in line with the above-mentioned increase in cinema revenue associated with the year over year increase in the value of the New Zealand dollar compared to the U.S. dollar (see below).
- Depreciation expense decreased in 2010 by \$257,000 or 2.4% compared to 2009. This decrease was primarily related to in short useful lives of the used assets associated with our Consolidated Entertainment cinemas purchased February 2008.
- General and administrative expense increased in 2010 by \$235,000 or 8.9% compared to 2009. This increase was primarily related to higher occupancy costs and a one-time union pension settlement in the U.S. and the aforementioned increase in the Australia dollar in 2010 compared to 2009 (see below).
- Australia and New Zealand monthly average exchange rates for 2010 increased by 16.2% and 13.6%, respectively, from those in 2009, which had an overall positive impact on the income statement.
- As a result, cinema exhibition segment operating income decreased in 2010 by \$2.8 million compared to 2009 primarily from the aforementioned decrease in revenue from our U.S. cinema operations driven in large part by the \$1.6 million decrease in revenue from one of our acquired Consolidated Entertainment cinemas.

## Cinema Results for 2009 Compared to 2008

- Cinema revenue increased in 2009 by \$20.2 million or 11.1% compared to 2008. The geographic activity of our revenue can be summarized as follows:
  - o United States - Revenue in the United States increased by \$14.2 million or 15.0% primarily from a fully year reporting of the newly acquired Consolidated Entertainment cinemas acquisition compared to only ten months in 2008.
  - o Australia - Revenue in Australia increased by \$6.5 million or 9.7%. This increase in revenue was predominately attributable to an increase in box office admissions of 527,000 coupled with a \$0.88 increase in average ticket price and an increase in concessions revenue of \$1.6 million.
  - o New Zealand - Revenue in New Zealand decreased by \$513,000 or 2.7%. This decrease in revenue was attributable to a drop in admissions revenue of \$156,000, a decrease in concessions revenue of \$261,000, and a decrease in advertising and other revenue of \$96,000. As indicated below, these decreases were primarily related to a lower annual average value of the New Zealand dollar to that of the U.S. dollar during 2009 compared to 2008. The local currency revenue in the aforementioned categories generally increased during 2009.
- Operating expense increased in 2009 by \$12.6 million or 8.3% compared to 2008. Year on year operating expense decreased in relation to revenue from 84.5% to 82.3%.

o

United States - Operating expense in the United States increased by \$11.5 million or 14.0% primarily due to the aforementioned Consolidated Entertainment cinemas acquisition.

oAustralia - Operating expense in Australia increased by \$2.9 million or 5.3%. This increase was in line with the above-mentioned increase in cinema revenue.

oNew Zealand - Operating expense in New Zealand decreased by \$1.8 million or 10.8%. This decrease was in line with the above-mentioned decrease in cinema revenue and the effects of foreign currency fluctuations.

•Depreciation expense decreased in 2009 by \$2.9 million or 21.1% compared to 2008. This decrease was primarily related to the finalization of purchase accounting in 2008 for our Consolidated Entertainment cinemas acquisition and currency fluctuations (see below).

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- We recorded a one-time \$351,000 impairment charge related to certain New Zealand cinema assets during 2008. This impairment expense did not reoccur in 2009.
- General and administrative expense decreased in 2009 by \$1.2 million or 31.0% compared to 2008. The change was primarily related to cost cutting measures throughout the segment.
- Australia and New Zealand monthly average exchange rates for 2009 decreased by 7.0% and 11.0%, respectively, from those in 2008, which had an overall negative impact on the income statement.
- As a result, cinema exhibition segment operating income increased in 2009 by \$12.0 million compared to 2008 primarily from our improved cinema operations in all geographic areas, despite the negative effects of currency fluctuations from year to year.

## Real Estate Segment

As discussed above, our other major business segment is the development and management of real estate. These holdings include our rental live theaters, certain fee owned properties used in our cinema business, and unimproved real estate held for development. The tables and discussion that follow detail our operating results for our 2010, 2009, and 2008 real estate segment (dollars in thousands):

Year Ended December 31, 2010	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Live theater rental and ancillary income	\$3,082	\$--	\$--	\$3,082
Property rental income	1,732	13,922	6,474	22,128
Total revenue	4,814	13,922	6,474	25,210
Live theater costs	2,044	--	--	2,044
Property rental cost	455	4,961	1,519	6,935
Total operating expense	2,499	4,961	1,519	8,979
Depreciation and amortization	321	2,818	1,478	4,617
Impairment expense	--	2,239	--	2,239
General & administrative expense	13	1,134	73	1,220
Segment operating income	\$1,981	\$2,770	\$3,404	\$8,155
Year Ended December 31, 2009	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Live theater rental and ancillary income	\$2,665	\$--	\$--	\$2,665
Property rental income	1,545	10,853	5,475	17,873
Total revenue	4,210	10,853	5,475	20,538
Live theater costs	1,551	--	--	1,551
Property rental cost	493	3,997	1,312	5,802
Total operating expense	2,044	3,997	1,312	7,353
Depreciation and amortization	334	1,954	1,365	3,653
Loss on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations	--	549	--	549
Impairment expense	--	--	3,217	3,217

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Contractual commitment loss	--	--	1,092	1,092
General & administrative expense	18	914	131	1,063
Segment operating income (loss)	\$1,814	\$3,439	\$(1,642	) \$3,611

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Year Ended December 31, 2008	United States	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Live theater rental and ancillary income	\$3,583	\$--	\$--	\$3,583
Property rental income	1,179	9,690	6,861	17,730
Total revenue	4,762	9,690	6,861	21,313
Live theater costs	1,892	--	--	1,892
Property rental cost	760	3,262	1,537	5,559
Total operating expense	2,652	3,262	1,537	7,451
Depreciation and amortization	351	2,189	1,679	4,219
Impairment expense	--	3,091	877	3,968
General & administrative expense	14	1,019	90	1,123
Segment operating income	\$1,745	\$129	\$2,678	\$4,552

## Real Estate Results for 2010 Compared to 2009

- Real estate revenue increased by \$4.7 million or 22.7% compared to 2009. The increase in revenue was primarily related to increased rental income from our Australia properties, primarily related to a full year of rent from our Indooroopilly building and an increase in live theater revenue in the U.S. coupled with fluctuations in currency exchange rates (see below).
- Operating expense for the real estate segment increased by \$1.6 million or 22.1% compared to 2009. This increase in expense was primarily related to the increased live theater costs of \$493,000, which corresponds with the aforementioned increase in live theater revenue, and with the aforementioned fluctuations in currency exchange rates (see below).
  - Depreciation expense for the real estate segment increased by \$964,000 or 26.4% compared to 2009 primarily due to the impact of currency fluctuations (see below).
- We recorded a loss, in effect catch up depreciation, during 2009, on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations of \$549,000 related to our Auburn property.
- We recorded a decrease in real estate impairment losses of \$978,000. In 2010, we recorded a \$2.2 million impairment charge related to our Taringa real estate property primarily associated with the development costs of the project. In 2009, we recorded a \$3.2 million impairment loss due to weak property values in New Zealand and a contractual commitment loss of \$1.1 million associated with a property that we were under an unconditional contract to purchase in April 2010.
- General and administrative costs increased by \$157,000 or 14.8% compared to 2009 primarily due with the impact of currency fluctuations (see below) offset by our continuing cost cutting measures associated with our U.S. and New Zealand operations.
- Australia and New Zealand monthly average exchange rates for 2010 increased by 16.2% and 13.6%, respectively, from those in 2009, which had an overall positive impact on the income statement.
  - As a result of the above, real estate segment income increased by \$4.5 million compared to 2009.

## Real Estate Results for 2009 Compared to 2008

- Real estate revenue decreased by \$775,000 or 3.6% compared to 2008. The decrease in revenue was primarily related to decreased live theater revenue in the U.S. and decreased real estate revenue from our New Zealand properties, driven by a market reduction of intercompany rent to our Courtenay Central cinema coupled with fluctuations in currency exchange rates (see below) offset by increased rental income from our Australia properties.
- Operating expense for the real estate segment decreased by \$98,000 or 1.3% compared to 2008. This decrease in expense was primarily related to decreased live theater costs which corresponds with the aforementioned decrease in live theater revenue, offset by increased property costs from our Australia properties.

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- Depreciation expense for the real estate segment decreased by \$566,000 or 13.4% compared to 2008 primarily due to the impact of currency fluctuations (see below).
- We recorded a loss, in effect catch up depreciation, during 2009, on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations of \$549,000 related to our Auburn property.
- We recorded a decrease in real estate impairment losses of \$751,000 as the real estate market stabilized in Australia but remained somewhat weak in New Zealand. Additionally, we recorded a contractual commitment loss of \$1.1 million associated with a property which we were under an unconditional contract to purchase in 2010.
- General and administrative costs decreased by \$60,000 or 5.3% compared to 2008 primarily due cost cutting measures associated with our Australia operations coupled with the impact of currency fluctuations (see below).
- Australia and New Zealand monthly average exchange rates for 2009 decreased by 7.0% and 11.0%, respectively, from those in 2008, which had an overall negative impact on the income statement.
  - As a result of the above, real estate segment income decreased by \$941,000 compared to 2008.

## Non-Segment Activity

Non-segment expense/income includes expense and/or income that is not directly attributable to our other operating segments.

## 2010 Compared to 2009

During 2010, the decrease of \$167,000 in corporate General and Administrative expense was primarily made up of:

- \$376,000 decrease in legal fees in 2010 associated principally with the settlement of our Malulani Investments Limited (“MIL”) case in 2009 (we anticipate that these legal costs will continue to decrease as we have settled all of our major outstanding cases over the past two years); and
  - \$332,000 of reduced corporate payroll expense; offset by
- \$542,000 of increased professional fees for our 2010 settlement of the tax litigation case and for real estate and administrative activities.

## Also during 2010:

- net interest expense decreased by \$2.3 million compared to 2009. The decrease in interest expense during 2010 was primarily driven by a \$3.7 million decrease in interest from our Nationwide Notes associated with the \$16.9 million in note reductions during 2010 and a \$705,000 decrease in interest associated with the 2009 paydown of our Trust Preferred Securities offset by a net \$1.1 million increase to interest associated with the mark-to-market of our interest swaps and cap and an increase to interest expense of \$1.4 million associated with an increase to Australian interest rates.
- we recorded a \$347,000 other loss which included offsetting settlements related to our Whitehorse Center litigation and the 2008 sale of our interest in the Botany Downs cinema; a \$605,000 loss associated with our Mackie litigation; and a recovery of previously written-off receivables. The \$2.0 million other loss in 2009 included a \$1.0 million other-than-temporary loss on marketable securities; a \$2.3 million loss on foreign currency transactions;

\$848,000 in litigation loss accruals; offset by a \$1.5 million gain from fees associated with a terminated option and \$481,000 in gains from legal settlements.

- we recorded a \$352,000 gain on sale of assets primarily related to a deferred gain on sale of a property.
- we recorded an increase in income tax expense of \$12.3 million primarily relating to our July 2010 settlement with the IRS on our Tax Audit/Litigation case.
- we recorded an increase of \$1.2 million in equity earnings from unconsolidated investments primarily related to distributions from Rialto Distributions of \$286,000 after recording losses of \$1.1 million in 2009.



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### 2009 Compared to 2008

During 2009, the decrease of \$2.6 million in corporate General and Administrative expense was primarily made up of:

- \$1.0 million decrease in legal fees associated principally with our Malulani Investments Limited (“MIL”) case;
- \$868,000 of reduced professional fees and non-recurring costs associated with our Consolidated Entertainment acquisition in 2008; and
- \$700,000 of reduced payroll and travel expense.

Also during 2009:

- we recorded \$2.6 million as other operating income associated with our settlement of the MIL litigation for the recovery of previously expensed litigation costs.
- net interest expense decreased by \$1.2 million compared to 2008. The decrease in interest expense during 2009 was primarily related to lower interest on our trust preferred securities (“TPS”) due to the retirement of \$23.0 million of the TPS, a net gain on our mark-to-market of our interest swaps and cap, offset by our ceasing to capitalize interest on our development properties, where development has been substantially curtailed, resulting in an increase in interest expense for 2009 compared to 2008.
- we recorded an other loss of \$2.0 million compared to an other income of \$991,000 for 2008. The \$2.0 million other loss in 2009 included a \$1.0 million other-than-temporary loss on marketable securities; a \$2.3 million loss on foreign currency transactions; \$848,000 in litigation loss accruals; offset by, a \$1.5 million gain from fees associated with a terminated option and \$481,000 in gains from legal settlements. The other income of \$991,000 in 2008 was primarily related to \$910,000 of insurance proceeds related to damage caused by Hurricane George in 1998.
- we recorded a gain on sale of unconsolidated joint venture of \$268,000 from the sale of our investment in MIL in 2009 and a gain on sale of unconsolidated entity of \$2.5 million (NZ\$3.2 million) in 2008, from the sale of our interest in the cinema at Botany Downs, New Zealand.
  - we recorded a \$10.7 million gain on retirement of subordinated debt, net of a \$749,000 loss on deferred financing costs associated with the subordinated debt.

### Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxation in several jurisdictions throughout the world. Our effective tax rate and income tax liabilities will be affected by a number of factors, such as:

- the amount of taxable income in particular jurisdictions;
- the tax rates in particular jurisdictions;
- tax treaties between jurisdictions;
- the extent to which income is repatriated; and

- future changes in law.

Generally, we file consolidated or combined tax returns in jurisdictions that permit or require such filings. For jurisdictions that do not permit such a filing, we may owe income, franchise, or capital taxes even though, on an overall basis, we may have incurred a net loss for the tax year.

#### Net Income Attributable to Reading International, Inc. Common Shareholders

For the years ending 2010, 2009 and 2008, our consolidated business units produced a net loss of \$12.7 million (primarily driven by our IRS Tax Audit/Litigation case), a net income of \$6.1 million, and a net loss of \$16.8 million, respectively, attributable to Reading International, Inc. common shareholders. For many of the years prior to 2010, we consistently experienced net losses. However, as explained in the Cinema and Real Estate

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segment sections above, we have generally noted improvements in our segment operating income such that we have a positive segment operating income for each of the years of 2010, 2009, and 2008 that in years past has been negative. Although we cannot assure that this trend will continue, we are committed to the overall improvement of earnings through good fiscal management.

### Business Plan, Liquidity, and Capital Resources of the Company

#### Business Plan

Our business plan has evolved from a belief that while cinema exhibition is not a growth business at this time, we do believe it to be a business that will likely continue to generate fairly consistent cash flows in the years ahead even in a recessionary or inflationary environment. This is based on our belief that people will continue to spend some reasonable portion of their entertainment dollar on entertainment outside of the home and that, when compared to other forms of outside the home entertainment, movies continue to be a popular, and competitively priced option. However, since we believe the cinema exhibition business to be a mature business with most markets either adequately screened or over-screened, we see our future asset growth coming more from our real estate development activities and from the acquisition of existing cinemas rather than from the development of new cinemas. Over time, we anticipate that our cinema operations will become increasingly a source of cash flow to support our real estate oriented activities, rather than a focus of growth, and that our real estate activities will, again, over time become the principal thrust of our business. We also, from time to time, invest in the shares of other companies, where we believe the business or assets of those companies to be attractive or to offer synergies to our existing entertainment and real estate businesses. Also, in the current environment, we intend to be opportunistic in identifying and endeavoring to acquire undervalued assets, particularly assets with proven cash flow and which we believe to be resistant to current recessionary trends.

In short, while we do have operating company attributes, we see ourselves principally as a hard asset company and intend to add to shareholder value by building the value of our portfolio of tangible assets including both entertainment and other types of land, brick, and mortar assets. We are endeavoring to maintain a reasonable asset allocation between our domestic and overseas assets and operations, and between our cash generating cinema operations and our cash consuming real estate development activities. We believe that by blending the cash generating capabilities of a cinema company with the investment and development opportunities of a real estate development company, we are unique among public companies in our business plan.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our ability to generate sufficient cash flows from operating activities in order to meet our obligations and commitments drives our liquidity position. This is further affected by our ability to obtain adequate, reasonable financing and/or to convert non-performing or non-strategic assets into cash.

Currently, our liquidity needs continue to arise mainly from:

- working capital requirements;
- capital expenditures including the acquisition, holding and development of real property assets; and
- debt servicing requirements.

With the changes to the worldwide credit markets, the business community is concerned that credit will be more difficult to obtain especially for potentially risky ventures like business and asset acquisitions. However, we believe

that our acquisitions over the past few years coupled with our strengthening operational cash flows demonstrate our ability to improve our profitability. We believe that this business model will help us to demonstrate to lending institutions our ability not only to do new acquisitions but also to service the associated debt.

#### Discussion of Our Statement of Cash Flows

The following discussion compares the changes in our cash flows over the past three years.

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### Operating Activities

2010 Compared to 2009. Cash provided by operations was \$22.8 million in 2010 compared to \$18.0 million in the 2009. The increase in cash provided by operations of \$4.8 million was due primarily to a \$2.0 million from the changes in operating assets and liabilities (excluding \$12.7 million change in accrual for our tax litigation settlement) and \$2.8 million increase of operational cash flows.

2009 Compared to 2008. Cash provided by operations was \$18.0 million in 2009 compared to \$24.3 million provided by operations in 2008. The decrease in cash provided by operations of \$6.3 million was due primarily to an \$8.2 million operational cash flow increase offset by a \$14.6 million decrease in cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities for 2009 compared to 2008.

### Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for 2010 was \$21.0 million compared to \$12.9 million in 2009 and \$69.5 million in 2008. The following summarizes our discretionary investing activities for each of the three years ending December 31, 2010:

The \$21.0 million cash used in 2010 was primarily related to:

- \$14.1 million in property enhancements to our existing properties;
- \$5.3 million in acquisitions; and
- \$1.8 million of change in restricted cash

offset by

- \$229,000 in return of investment of unconsolidated entities.

The \$12.9 million cash used in 2009 was primarily related to:

- \$5.7 million in property enhancements to our existing properties;
- \$706,000 deposit to purchase a property adjacent to our Manukau property; and
- \$11.5 million to purchase marketable securities to exchange for our Reading International Trust I securities;

offset by

- \$1.3 million in restricted cash primarily related to the use of construction deposits made in 2008 for repair work to one of our cinemas;
- \$3.3 million in return of investment of unconsolidated entities; and
- \$285,000 of sale option proceeds for our Auburn property.

The \$69.5 million cash used in 2008 was primarily related to:

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- \$49.2 million to purchase the assets of the Consolidated Cinemas circuit;
    - \$2.5 million to purchase other real estate assets;
  - \$1.9 million in restricted cash primarily related to construction deposits for repair work on one of our cinemas; and
    - \$23.4 million in property enhancements to our existing properties;
- offset by
- \$2.0 million of deposit returned upon acquisition of the Consolidated Cinemas circuit;
  - \$1.3 million of sale option proceeds for our Auburn property;
  - \$910,000 of proceeds from insurance settlement; and

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- \$3.3 million of cash received from the sale of our interest in the Botany Downs cinema in New Zealand.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for 2010 and 2008 was \$5.5 million and \$60.2 million, respectively, compared to cash used in financing activities of \$14.4 million in 2009. The following summarizes our financing activities for each of the three years ending December 31, 2010:

The \$5.5 million cash provided in 2010 was primarily related to:

- \$8.0 million of borrowing on our New Zealand credit facility;
- \$7.2 million of borrowing proceeds from our new Union Square Theater Term Loan net of capitalized borrowing costs;
- \$7.0 million of new borrowings from our recently renegotiated GE capital loan net of capitalized borrowing costs;
- \$225,000 of contributions from noncontrolling interests; and
- \$248,000 of proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options;

offset by

- \$15.5 million of loan repayments including \$6.9 million for the pay off of our Union Square Term Loan, \$5.0 million for the pay off of our SHC Loan, and \$3.2 million pay down of our GE Capital Loan;
- \$251,000 of repurchase of Class A Nonvoting Common Stock; and
- \$1.4 million in noncontrolling interest distributions.

The \$14.4 million cash used in 2009 was primarily related to:

- \$1.5 million of borrowing on our Australia Construction facility; and
- \$175,000 of noncontrolling interest contributions;

offset by

- \$14.9 million of loan repayments including \$8.3 million to pay down on our GE Capital loan and \$6.1 million to pay off our Australia Construction facility; and
- \$1.1 million in noncontrolling interest distributions.

The \$60.2 million cash provided in 2008 was primarily related to:

- \$48.0 million of net proceeds from our new GE Capital Term Loan used to finance the Consolidated Entertainment transaction;
- \$7.1 million of net proceeds from our new Liberty Theaters loan;

- \$4.5 million of borrowing on the Nationwide Loans; and
- \$13.2 million of borrowing on our Australia and New Zealand credit facilities;

offset by

- \$9.4 million of loan repayments including \$9.0 million to pay down on our GE Capital loan;
  - \$1.1 million waiver fee on our TPS; and
- \$1.6 million in distributions to holders of noncontrolling interests.



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### Future Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that we have sufficient borrowing capacity to meet our short-term working capital requirements.

During the past 24 months, we have put into place several measures that already have or will have a positive effect on our overall liquidity, including:

- receiving on March 9, 2011, credit approval from National Australia Bank for a \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) facility that will replace our expiring Australia Corporate Credit Facility which will allow us to fully repay our \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of outstanding debt.
- renegotiating our GE Capital loan resulting in an increase in the loan balance by \$8.0 million and the ability to use a larger portion of cash flows from our Consolidated Entertainment Inc. subsidiary.
  - signing a new 5-year term loan on our U.S. Union Square theatre with a loan balance of \$7.4 million.
  - renegotiating our Sutton Hill Capital loan, paying off the \$5.0 million loan and extending the \$9.0 million loan along with an option to purchase Village East building lease.
- in 2009, we took advantage of current market illiquidity for securities such as our TPS to repurchase and retire \$22.9 million of those securities for \$11.5 million. Additionally, on December 31, 2008, we secured a waiver of all financial covenants with respect to our TPS for a period of nine years, in consideration of the payment of \$1.6 million, consisting of an initial payment of \$1.1 million and a contractual obligation to pay \$270,000 in December 2011 and \$270,000 in December 2014. In the event that these payments are not made, the only remedy is the termination of the waiver.

To meet our current and future liquidity requirements, we have the following external sources of unused liquidity:

- \$15.2 million (NZ\$18.5 million) is available on our New Zealand Corporate Credit facility and
  - \$3.0 million is available on our Bank of America Line of Credit.

Potential uses for funds during 2011 that would reduce our liquidity, other than those relating to working capital needs and debt service requirements include:

- Payment of legal settlement obligation for the Tax/Audit Litigation;
  - Fit out/deposit for Mosaic Angelika;
- securing digital and digital 3D projectors for selective sites in our worldwide circuit;
- the selective development of our currently held for development projects; and
- the acquisition of assets with proven cash flow that we believe to be resistant to the current recessionary trends.

Based upon the current levels of the consolidated operations, further anticipated cost savings and future growth, we believe our cash flow from operations, together with both the existing and anticipated lines-of-credit and other sources of liquidity (including future potential asset sales) will be adequate to meet our anticipated requirements for interest payments and short-term debt maturities plus any other debt service obligations, working capital, capital expenditures

and other operating needs.

The term of our Australian Credit Facility with BOS International matures on June 30, 2011. Accordingly, the December 31, 2010 outstanding balance of this debt of \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) is classified as current on our balance sheet. In October 2010, we were advised by BOS International that it was curtailing lending activities in Australia, and would not be renewing our \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) credit facility. At December 31, 2010, we had drawn \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) against this facility and issued lease guarantees of \$4.1 million (AUS\$4.0 million) out of our total borrowing limit of \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) on the facility.

We have met with several of the major Australian Banks to review the proposed terms and conditions of potential new credit facilities that could replace the current expiring Australian Credit Facility. On March 9, 2011, management received a provision to finance letter from National Australia Bank confirming that it has formally approved financing of \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) in committed facilities for a term of three years commencing on or before June 30, 2011 to Reading Entertainment Australia. As compared to our current Australian Credit Facility which had an interest rate of approximately 1.95% above the Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (BBSY bid rate), our new credit facility will primarily be at an interest rate of 2.90% above the BBSY bid rate. The collateral pledged as security under the new credit facility will be equivalent to that of the expiring Australian Credit Facility. The new credit facility will require annual principal payments of between \$7.1 million (AUS\$7.0 million) and \$9.1 million (AUS\$9.0 million) which will be paid from Reading Entertainment Australia operating cash flows. The covenants of the new credit facility include an EBITDA leverage multiple maintenance requirement, a fixed charge coverage ratio, a debt service cover ratio and other financial covenants designed to protect the bank's security interest in Reading Entertainment Australia. Management has evaluated the terms and conditions described above, and determined that maintaining the covenants and payment commitments over the term of the new credit facility is expected to be achievable without any material alteration to the current operating activities of Reading Entertainment Australia. Provision of financing is subject to satisfactory final loan documentation and the fulfillment of all applicable conditions precedent set out within that documentation.

We believe that we will be able to use \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of the funds from the new credit facility to satisfy the principal payments due on the current Australian Credit Facility expiring on June 30, 2011. We currently have \$16.6 million (AUS\$16.4 million) in cash in Australia and also have borrowing capacity under our New Zealand Credit facility of \$15.2 million (NZ\$18.5 million) and our Bank of America line of credit of \$3.0 million available to provide any necessary liquidity to our global operations.

In late February 2007, it became apparent that our cost estimates with respect to the Burwood site preparation were low, as the extent of the contaminated soil present at the site – a former brickworks – was greater than we had originally believed. Our estimated cost of \$600.0 million included approximately \$1.8 million (AUS\$1.8 million) of estimated cost to remove the contaminated soil. As we were not the source of this contamination, we are not currently under any legal obligation to remove this contaminated soil from the site. However, as a practical matter, we intend to address these issues in connection with our planned redevelopment of this site as a mixed-use retail, entertainment, commercial and residential complex. As of December 31, 2010, we estimate that the total site preparation costs associated with the removal of this contaminated soil will be \$12.3 million (AUS\$12.2 million) and as of that date we had incurred a total of \$8.4 million (AUS\$8.3 million) of these costs. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 410-30-25 – Environmental Obligations contamination clean up costs that improve the property from its original acquisition state are capitalized as part of the property's overall development costs.

There can be no assurance, however, that the business will continue to generate cash flow at or above current levels or that estimated cost savings or growth can be achieved. Future operating performance and our ability to service or refinance existing indebtedness will be subject to future economic conditions and to financial



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and other factors, such as access to first-run films, many of which are beyond our control. If our cash flow from operations and/or proceeds from anticipated borrowings should prove to be insufficient to meet our funding needs, our current intention is either:

- to defer construction of projects currently slated for land presently owned by us;
- to take on joint venture partners with respect to such development projects; and/or
- to sell assets.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table provides information with respect to the maturities and scheduled principal repayments of our secured debt and lease obligations at December 31, 2010 (in thousands):

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Thereafter	Total
Long-term debt	\$108,124	\$40,534	\$12,994	\$6,914	\$23,342	\$--	\$191,908
Long-term debt to related parties	--	--	9,000	--	--	--	9,000
Subordinated notes	--	--	--	--	--	27,913	27,913
Pension liability	9	18	28	37	48	4,266	4,406
Lease obligations	29,066	27,505	24,999	21,757	18,076	77,480	198,883
Interest on long-term debt	11,293	5,885	4,206	2,926	2,200	13,389	39,899
Total	\$148,492	\$73,942	\$51,227	\$31,634	\$43,666	\$123,048	\$472,009

Estimated interest on long-term debt is based on the anticipated loan balances for future periods calculated against current fixed and variable interest rates.

We adopted FASB ASC 740-10-25 – Income Taxes - Uncertain Tax Positions on January 1, 2007. As of adoption, the total amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions was \$12.5 million increasing to \$13.7 million, to \$14.5 million, and to \$15.3 million as of December 31, 2007, 2008, and 2009, respectively. As of December 31 2010, the gross unrecognized tax benefit increased to \$20.6 million, substantially as a result of having settled our Tax Audit/Litigation case (see Note 19 – Commitments and Contingencies). Except as may occur in connection with the deficiency of \$18.7 million related to the settlement of the Tax Audit/Litigation, we do not expect a significant tax payment related to the \$20.6 million in uncertain tax positions within the next 12 months.

## Unconsolidated Joint Venture Debt

Total debt of unconsolidated joint ventures was \$653,000 and \$979,000 as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Our share of unconsolidated debt, based on our ownership percentage, was \$218,000 and \$326,000 as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. This loan is guaranteed by one of our subsidiaries to the extent of our ownership percentage.

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet transactions, arrangements or obligations (including contingent obligations) that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in the financial

condition, revenue or expense, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

#### Financial Risk Management

Our internally developed risk management procedure, seeks to minimize the potentially negative effects of changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates on the results of operations. Our primary exposure to fluctuations in the financial markets is currently due to changes in foreign exchange rates between U.S and Australia and New Zealand, and interest rates.

If our operational focus shifts more to Australia and New Zealand, unrealized foreign currency translation gains and losses could materially affect our financial position. Historically, we managed our currency exposure by creating natural hedges in Australia and New Zealand. This involves local country sourcing of goods and services

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as well as borrowing in local currencies. However, by paying off our New Zealand debt and paying down on our Australia debt with the proceeds of our TPS, we have added an increased element of currency risk to our Company. We believe that this currency risk is mitigated by the long-term nature of the fully subordinated notes and our recent ability to repurchase, at a discount, some of these securities.

In the first quarter 2009, we took advantage of current market illiquidity for securities such as our TPS to repurchase \$22.9 million of those securities for \$11.5 million. In addition, in December 2008, we secured a waiver of all financial covenants with respect to our TPS for a period of nine years, in consideration of the payment of \$1.6 million, consisting of an initial payment of \$1.1 million and a contractual obligation to pay \$270,000 in December 2011 and \$270,000 in December 2014. In the event that the remaining payments are not made, the only remedy is the termination of the waiver. Because of this transaction, which was partially funded with borrowings against our New Zealand line-of-credit, we once again have substantially matched the currency in which we have financed our developments with the jurisdictions in which these developments are located.

Our exposure to interest rate risk arises out of our long-term debt obligations. Consistent with our internally developed guidelines, we seek to reduce the negative effects of changes in interest rates by changing the character of the interest rate on our long-term debt, converting a fixed rate into a variable rate and vice versa. Our internal procedures allow us to enter into derivative contracts on certain borrowing transactions to achieve this goal. Our Australian Credit Facility provides for floating interest rates based on the Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (BBSY bid rate), but requires that not less than 70% of the loan be swapped into fixed rate obligations. Additionally, under our GE Capital Term Loan, we are required to swap no less than 50% of the December 1, 2010 balance of \$37.5 million for the first three years of the revised loan agreement (see Note 12 – Notes Payable), but have elected to swap 100% of the balance for the first three years.

In accordance with FASB ASC 815-20 – Derivatives and Hedging, we marked our interest swap instruments to market on the consolidated balance sheet resulting in a \$284,000 decrease to interest expense during 2010, \$1.4 million decrease to interest expense during 2009, and a \$2.1 million increase to interest expense during 2008.

## Inflation

We continually monitor inflation and the effects of changing prices. Inflation increases the cost of goods and services used. Competitive conditions in many of our markets restrict our ability to recover fully the higher costs of acquired goods and services through price increases. We attempt to mitigate the impact of inflation by implementing continuous process improvement solutions to enhance productivity and efficiency and, as a result, lower costs and operating expenses. In our opinion, the effects of inflation have been managed appropriately and as a result, have not had a material impact on our operations and the resulting financial position or liquidity.

## Accounting Pronouncements Adopted During 2010

### FASB ASU 2009-17 – Reporting on Variable Interest Entities

In December 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-17, “Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities.” This ASU incorporates Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R),” issued by the FASB in June 2009. The amendments in this ASU replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact such entity’s economic performance and (i) the obligation to absorb losses of such entity or (ii) the right to receive benefits from such entity.

ASU 2009-17 also requires additional disclosures about a reporting entity's involvement in variable interest entities, which enhances the information provided to users of financial statements. We adopted ASU 2009-17 effective January 1, 2010. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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### FASB ASU 2010-06 – Fair Value Measurements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06 to the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure topic of the Accounting Standards Codification. The ASU clarifies disclosure requirements relating to the level of disaggregation of disclosures relating to classes of assets and liabilities and disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value estimates for Level 2 or Level 3 assets and liabilities. These requirements of the ASU are effective for interim and annual disclosures for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The adoption of these requirements of the ASU resulted in the disclosure by the Company of the inputs and valuation techniques used in preparing the nonrecurring fair value measurement of an impaired property for purpose of presentation in the Company's financial statements.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

### FASB ASU 2010-06 – Fair Value Measurements

The ASU also requires additional disclosures about the transfers of classifications among the fair value classification levels and the reasons for those changes and separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the presentation of the roll forward of Level 3 assets and liabilities. Those disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this portion of the ASU is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### Forward-Looking Statements

Our statements in this annual report contain a variety of forward-looking statements as defined by the Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements reflect only our expectations regarding future events and operating performance and necessarily speak only as of the date the information was prepared. No guarantees can be given that our expectation will in fact be realized, in whole or in part. You can recognize these statements by our use of words such as, by way of example, “may,” “will,” “expect,” “believe,” and “anticipate” or other similar terminology.

These forward-looking statements reflect our expectation after having considered a variety of risks and uncertainties. However, they are necessarily the product of internal discussion and do not necessarily completely reflect the views of individual members of our Board of Directors or of our management team. Individual Board members and individual members of our management team may have different view as to the risks and uncertainties involved, and may have different views as to future events or our operating performance.

Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in or underlying our forward-looking statements are the following:

- with respect to our cinema operations:
  - o the number and attractiveness to movie goers of the films released in future periods;
  - o the amount of money spent by film distributors to promote their motion pictures;
- o the licensing fees and terms required by film distributors from motion picture exhibitors in order to exhibit their films;
- o the comparative attractiveness of motion pictures as a source of entertainment and willingness and/or ability of consumers (i) to spend their dollars on entertainment and (ii) to spend their entertainment dollars on movies in an



outside the home environment;

othe extent to which we encounter competition from other cinema exhibitors, from other sources of outside of the home entertainment, and from inside the home entertainment options, such as “home theaters” and competitive film product distribution technology such as, by way of example, digital and 3D technology, cable, satellite broadcast, DVD and VHS rentals and sales, and so called “movies on demand;” and

othe extent to and the efficiency with which, we are able to integrate acquisitions of cinema circuits with our existing operations.

- with respect to our real estate development and operation activities:

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othe rental rates and capitalization rates applicable to the markets in which we operate and the quality of properties that we own;

othe extent to which we can obtain on a timely basis the various land use approvals and entitlements needed to develop our properties;

- o the risks and uncertainties associated with real estate development;

- o the availability and cost of labor and materials;

- o competition for development sites and tenants;

- o environmental remediation issues; and

othe extent to which our cinemas can continue to serve as an anchor tenant who will, in turn, be influenced by the same factors as will influence generally the results of our cinema operations.

- with respect to our operations generally as an international company involved in both the development and operation of cinemas and the development and operation of real estate; and previously engaged for many years in the railroad business in the United States:

oor ongoing access to borrowed funds and capital and the interest that must be paid on that debt and the returns that must be paid on such capital;

- o the relative values of the currency used in the countries in which we operate;

ochanges in government regulation, including by way of example, the costs resulting from the implementation of the requirements of Sarbanes-Oxley;

oor labor relations and costs of labor (including future government requirements with respect to pension liabilities, disability insurance and health coverage, and vacations and leave);

oor exposure from time to time to legal claims and to uninsurable risks such as those related to our historic railroad operations, including potential environmental claims and health related claims relating to alleged exposure to asbestos or other substances now or in the future recognized as being possible causes of cancer or other health related problems;

ochanges in future effective tax rates and the results of currently ongoing and future potential audits by taxing authorities having jurisdiction over our various companies; and

- o changes in applicable accounting policies and practices.

The above list is not necessarily exhaustive, as business is by definition unpredictable and risky, and subject to influence by numerous factors outside of our control such as changes in government regulation or policy, competition, interest rates, supply, technological innovation, changes in consumer taste and fancy, weather, and the extent to which consumers in our markets have the economic wherewithal to spend money on beyond-the-home entertainment.

Given the variety and unpredictability of the factors that will ultimately influence our businesses and our results of operation, it naturally follows that no guarantees can be given that any of our forward-looking statements will

ultimately prove to be correct. Actual results will undoubtedly vary and there is no guarantee as to how our securities will perform either when considered in isolation or when compared to other securities or investment opportunities.

Finally, please understand that we undertake no obligation to update publicly or to revise any of our forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable law. Accordingly, you should always note the date to which our forward-looking statements speak.

Additionally, certain of the presentations included in this annual report may contain “non-GAAP financial measures.” In such case, a reconciliation of this information to our GAAP financial statements will be made available in connection with such statements.

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Item 7A – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

The Securities and Exchange Commission requires that registrants include information about potential effects of changes in currency exchange and interest rates in their Form 10-K filings. Several alternatives, all with some limitations, have been offered. The following discussion is based on a sensitivity analysis, which models the effects of fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates. This analysis is constrained by several factors, including the following:

- it is based on a single point in time.
- it does not include the effects of other complex market reactions that would arise from the changes modeled.

Although the results of such an analysis may be useful as a benchmark, they should not be viewed as forecasts.

At December 31, 2010, approximately 55% and 16% of our assets (determined by the book value of such assets) were invested in assets denominated in Australian dollars (Reading Australia) and New Zealand dollars (Reading New Zealand), respectively, including approximately \$18.1 million in cash and cash equivalents. At December 31, 2009, approximately 50% and 16% of our assets were invested in assets denominated in Australian and New Zealand dollars, respectively, including approximately \$15.4 million in cash and cash equivalents.

Our policy in Australia and New Zealand is to match revenue and expenses, whenever possible, in local currencies. As a result, a majority of our expenses in Australia and New Zealand have been procured in local currencies. Due to the developing nature of our operations in Australia and New Zealand, our revenue is not yet significantly greater than our operating expense. The resulting natural operating hedge has led to a negligible foreign currency effect on our earnings. As we continue to progress our acquisition and development activities in Australia and New Zealand, we cannot assure you that the foreign currency effect on our earnings will be insignificant in the future.

Historically, our policy has been to borrow in local currencies to finance the development and construction of our entertainment complexes in Australia and New Zealand whenever possible. As a result, the borrowings in local currencies have provided somewhat of a natural hedge against the foreign currency exchange exposure. Even so, approximately 49% and 53% of our Australian and New Zealand assets (based on book value), respectively, remain subject to such exposure unless we elect to hedge our foreign currency exchange between the U.S. and Australian and New Zealand dollars. If the foreign currency rates were to fluctuate by 10% the resulting change in Australian and New Zealand assets would be \$11.5 million and \$3.7 million, respectively, and the change in annual net income would be \$239,000 and \$41,000, respectively. At the present time, we have no plan to hedge such exposure. We believe that this currency risk is mitigated by the long-term nature of the fully subordinated notes and our recent ability to repurchase, at a discount, some of these securities.

We record unrealized foreign currency translation gains or losses that could materially affect our financial position. We have accumulated unrealized foreign currency translation gains of approximately \$59.1 million and \$43.2 million as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Historically, we maintained most of our cash and cash equivalent balances in short-term money market instruments with original maturities of six months or less. Some of our money market investments may decline in value if interest rates increase. Due to the short-term nature of such investments, a change of 1% in short-term interest rates would not have a material effect on our financial condition.

The majority of our loans have fixed interest rates; however, one of our international loans has a variable interest rate and a change of approximately 1% in short-term interest rates would have resulted in approximately \$204,000 increase or decrease in our 2010 interest expense.

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Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Reading International, Inc.  
Commerce, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Reading International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Reading International, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's Australian Credit Facility with an outstanding balance of \$101.7 million as of December 31, 2010 matures on June 30, 2011 and the Company is currently in negotiations to obtain a new credit facility. Management's plans concerning this matter are discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 15, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California  
March 15, 2011

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Reading International, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009  
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$34,568	\$24,612
Receivables	5,470	9,458
Inventory	989	860
Investment in marketable securities	2,985	3,120
Restricted cash	2,159	321
Prepaid and other current assets	3,536	3,078
Assets held for sale	55,210	--
Total current assets	104,917	41,449
Property held for and under development	35,702	78,676
Property & equipment, net	220,250	200,749
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	10,415	9,732
Investment in Reading International Trust I	838	838
Goodwill	21,535	37,411
Intangible assets, net	20,156	22,655
Other assets	16,536	14,907
Total assets	\$430,349	\$406,417
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$15,930	\$14,943
Film rent payable	5,757	7,256
Notes payable – current portion	108,124	7,914
Note payable to related party – current portion	--	14,000
Taxes payable	23,872	6,140
Deferred current revenue	8,727	6,968
Other current liabilities	141	457
Total current liabilities	162,551	57,678
Notes payable – long-term portion	83,784	177,166
Notes payable to related party – long-term portion	9,000	--
Subordinated debt	27,913	27,913
Noncurrent tax liabilities	2,267	6,968
Deferred non-current revenue	41	577
Other liabilities	32,154	25,852
Total liabilities	317,710	296,154
Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A non-voting common stock, par value \$0.01, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 31,500,693 issued and 21,308,823 outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 35,610,857 issued and 21,132,582 outstanding at December 31, 2009	216	215
Class B voting common stock, par value \$0.01, 20,000,000 shares authorized and 1,495,490 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2010 and at December 31, 2009	15	15



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Nonvoting preferred stock, par value \$0.01, 12,000 shares authorized and no issued or outstanding shares at December 31, 2010 and 2009

	--	--
Additional paid-in capital	134,236	134,044
Accumulated deficit	(76,035 )	(63,385 )
Treasury shares	(3,765 )	(3,514 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	57,120	41,514
Total Reading International, Inc. stockholders' equity	111,787	108,889
Noncontrolling interests	852	1,374
Total stockholders' equity	112,639	110,263
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$430,349	\$406,417

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Reading International, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010

(U.S. dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating revenue			
Cinema	\$211,073	\$201,388	\$181,188
Real estate	18,744	15,297	15,638
Total operating revenue	229,817	216,685	196,826
Operating expense			
Cinema	171,795	160,467	147,389
Real estate	8,979	7,353	7,451
Depreciation and amortization	15,891	15,135	18,577
Loss on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations	--	549	--
Impairment expense	2,239	3,217	4,319
Contractual commitment loss	--	1,092	--
General and administrative	17,784	17,559	21,438
Other operating income	--	(2,551 )	--
Total operating expense	216,688	202,821	199,174
Operating income (loss)	13,129	13,864	(2,348 )
Interest income	1,351	1,154	1,009
Interest expense	(13,637 )	(15,726 )	(16,749 )
Gain on extinguishment of debt	--	10,714	--
Net gain (loss) on sale of assets	352	(2 )	--
Other income (expense)	(347 )	(2,013 )	991
Income (loss) before discontinued operations, income tax expense, and equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	848	7,991	(17,097 )
Income from discontinued operations, net of tax	5	58	60
Income (loss) before income tax expense and equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	853	8,049	(17,037 )
Income tax expense	(14,232 )	(1,952 )	(2,099 )
Income (loss) before equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	(13,379 )	6,097	(19,136 )
Equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	1,345	117	497
Gain on sale of unconsolidated joint venture	--	268	2,450
Net income (loss)	\$(12,034 )	\$6,482	\$(16,189 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(616 )	(388 )	(620 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. common shareholders	\$(12,650 )	\$6,094	\$(16,809 )
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders – basic:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net	0.00	0.00	0.00
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )

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Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic	22,781,392	22,580,942	22,477,471
Earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders – diluted:			
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – diluted	22,781,392	22,767,735	22,477,471

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Reading International, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010

(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	Common Stock					Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	Total Reading International, Inc.			Total Stockholders' Equity
	Class A Shares	Class A Par Value	Class B Shares	Class B Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital				Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Stock	
At January 1, 2008	20,987	\$ 216	1,495	\$ 15	\$ 131,930	\$(4,306)	\$(52,670)	\$46,177	\$ 121,362	\$2,835		\$ 124,197
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	(16,809)	--	(16,809 )	620		(16,189 )
Other comprehensive income:												
Cumulative foreign exchange rate adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(39,196)	(39,196 )	(53 )		(39,249 )
Accrued pension service costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	318	318	--		318
Unrealized loss on securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(21 )	(21 )	--		(21 )
Total comprehensive loss	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(55,708 )	567		(55,141 )
Stock option and restricted stock compensation expense	--	--	--	--	1,976	--	--	--	1,976	--		1,976
Distributions to noncontrolling shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,585)		(1,585 )
At December 31, 2008	20,987	\$ 216	1,495	\$ 15	\$ 133,906	\$(4,306)	\$(69,479)	\$7,278	\$ 67,630	\$1,817		\$ 69,447
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,094	--	6,094	388		6,482
Other comprehensive income:												
Cumulative foreign exchange rate adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,130	34,130	141		34,271

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Accrued pension service costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(418 )	(418 )	--	(418 )
Unrealized gain on securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	524	524	--	524
Total comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40,330	529	40,859
Stock option and restricted stock compensation expense	--	--	--	--	916	--	--	--	916	--	916
Cancellation of treasury shares	--	(1 )	--	--	(791 )	792	--	--	--	--	--
Class A common stock issued for stock bonuses and options exercised	146	--	--	--	13	--	--	--	13	--	13
Contributions from noncontrolling shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	175	175
Distributions to noncontrolling shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,147)	(1,147 )
At December 31, 2009	21,133	\$215	1,495	\$15	\$134,044	\$(3,514)	\$(63,385)	\$41,514	\$108,889	\$1,374	\$110,263
Net income	--	--	--	--	--	--	(12,650)	--	(12,650 )	616	(12,034 )
Other comprehensive income:											
Cumulative foreign exchange rate adjustment	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,972	15,972	43	16,015
Accrued pension service costs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	112	112	--	112
Unrealized loss on securities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(478 )	(478 )	--	(478 )
Total comprehensive income	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,956	659	3,615
Stock option and restricted stock compensation	--	--	--	--	821	--	--	--	821	--	821

expense												
Purchase of treasury shares	(63 )	--	--	--	--	(251 )	--	--	(251 )	--	(251 )	)
Class A common stock issued for stock bonuses and options exercised	239	1	--	--	248	--	--	--	249	--	249	
Deemed distribution from capital lease	--	--	--	--	(877 )	--	--	--	(877 )	--	(877 )	)
Contributions from noncontrolling shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	225	225	
Distributions to noncontrolling shareholders	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1,406)	(1,406 )	
At December 31, 2010	21,309	\$216	1,495	\$15	\$134,236	\$(3,765)	\$(76,035)	\$57,120	\$111,787	\$852	\$112,639	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Reading International, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010

(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating Activities			
Net income (loss)	\$(12,034 )	\$6,482	\$(16,189 )
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Realized (gain) loss on foreign currency translation	(59 )	2,257	574
Equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	(1,345 )	(117 )	(497 )
Distributions of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	1,352	1,167	951
Loss provision on marketable securities	--	1,047	607
Loss provision on impairment of asset	2,239	3,217	4,319
Loss associated with contractual commitment	--	1,092	--
Gain on sale of assets, net	(352 )	--	--
Loss on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations	--	549	--
Gain on the sale of unconsolidated joint venture or entity	--	(268 )	(2,450 )
Gain on insurance settlement	--	--	(910 )
Gain on option termination	--	(1,530 )	--
Gain in other operating income	--	(2,551 )	--
Gain on retirement of subordinated debt (trust preferred securities)	--	(10,714 )	--
Depreciation and amortization	15,914	15,168	18,558
Amortization of prior service costs (benefit) related to pension plan	112	(418 )	318
Amortization of above and below market lease	924	772	637
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,402	775	1,235
Amortization of straight-line rent	(93 )	977	1,459
Stock based compensation expense	821	916	1,976
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in receivables	4,363	(494 )	(3,152 )
(Increase) decrease in prepaid and other assets	(162 )	(1,712 )	784
Increase in payable and accrued liabilities	115	238	2,063
Increase (decrease) in film rent payable	(1,841 )	(942 )	4,856
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue and other liabilities	(1,581 )	1,762	6,562
Increase in taxes payable	13,009	305	2,614
Net cash provided by operating activities	22,784	17,978	24,315
Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of unconsolidated joint venture	--	--	3,267
Acquisitions of real estate and leasehold interests	(5,313 )	--	(51,746 )
Acquisition deposit	--	(706 )	2,000
Purchases of and additions to property and equipment	(14,058 )	(5,686 )	(23,420 )
Distributions of investment in unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	229	3,336	311
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	--	--	(372 )
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash	(1,838 )	1,335	(1,852 )
Option proceeds	--	285	1,363
Purchases of marketable securities	(42 )	(11,463 )	--
Sale of marketable securities	30	--	--
Proceeds from insurance settlement	--	--	910
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,992 )	(12,899 )	(69,539 )

<b>Financing Activities</b>			
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(15,450 )	(14,888 )	(9,414 )
Proceeds from borrowings	23,525	1,455	74,734
Capitalized borrowing costs	(1,347 )	--	(3,581 )
Purchase of treasury shares	(251 )	--	--
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	248	11	--
Proceeds from contributions of noncontrolling interests	225	175	--
Noncontrolling interests distributions	(1,406 )	(1,147 )	(1,585 )
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,544	(14,394 )	60,154
Effect of exchange rate on cash	2,620	3,053	(4,838 )
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,956	(6,262 )	10,092
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	24,612	30,874	20,782
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$34,568	\$24,612	\$30,874
<b>Supplemental Disclosures</b>			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest on borrowings, net of amounts capitalized	\$15,133	\$14,347	\$18,018
Income taxes	\$792	\$774	\$319
<b>Non-Cash Transactions</b>			
Reduction in note payable associated with acquisition purchase price adjustment	4,381	--	--
Deemed distribution	877	--	--
Capital lease asset addition	4,697	--	--
Capital lease obligation	5,573	--	--
Exchange of marketable securities for Reading International Trust I securities	--	(11,463 )	--
Retirement of subordinated debt (trust preferred securities)	--	(23,634 )	--
Retirement of Reading International Trust I securities	--	11,463	--
Retirement of investment in Reading International Trust I securities	--	709	--
Note payable due to Seller issued for acquisition (Note 12)	--	--	14,750

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.



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Reading International, Inc. and Subsidiaries  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2010

Note 1 – Nature of Business

Reading International, Inc., a Nevada corporation (“RDI” and collectively with our consolidated subsidiaries and corporate predecessors, the “Company,” “Reading” and “we,” “us,” or “our”), was incorporated in 1999 and, following consummation of a consolidation transaction on December 31, 2001 (the “Consolidation”), is now the owner of the consolidated businesses and assets of Reading Entertainment, Inc. (“RDGE”), Craig Corporation (“CRG”), and Citadel Holding Corporation (“CDL”). Our businesses consist primarily of:

- the development, ownership and operation of multiplex cinemas in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand; and
- the development, ownership, and operation of retail and commercial real estate in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of RDI and its subsidiaries include the accounts of CDL, RDGE, and CRG. Also consolidated are Australia Country Cinemas Pty, Limited (“ACC”), a company in which we own a 75% interest, and whose only assets are our leasehold cinemas in Townsville and Dubbo, Australia; the Elsternwick Classic, an unincorporated joint venture in which we own a 66.6% interest and whose only asset is the Elsternwick Classic cinema in Melbourne, Australia; and the Angelika Film Center LLC (“AFC”), in which we own a 50% controlling membership interest and whose only asset is the Angelika Film Center in Manhattan.

Our investment interests are appropriately accounted for as unconsolidated joint ventures and entities, and accordingly, our unconsolidated joint ventures and entities in 20% to 50% owned companies are accounted for on the equity method. These investment interests include our

- our 25% undivided interest in the unincorporated joint venture that owns 205-209 East 57th Street Associates, LLC (Place 57) a limited liability company formed to redevelop our former cinema site at 205 East 57th Street in Manhattan (as this development project is nearly completed and we have received distributions in relation to our investment, the value of our interest in this investment has diminished significantly);
- 33.3% undivided interest in the unincorporated joint venture that owns the Mt. Gravatt cinema in a suburb of Brisbane, Australia;
- our 33.3% undivided interest in Rialto Distribution, an unincorporated joint venture engaged in the business of distributing art film in New Zealand and Australia; and
  - our 50% undivided interest in the unincorporated joint venture that owns Rialto Cinemas.

Management’s Plans to Refinance its Australian Credit Facility

The term of our Australian Credit Facility with BOS International matures on June 30, 2011. Accordingly, the December 31, 2010 outstanding balance of this debt of \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) is classified as current on our balance sheet. In October 2010, we were advised by BOS International that it was curtailing lending activities in Australia, and would not be renewing our \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) credit facility. At December 31, 2010, we had drawn \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) against this facility and issued lease guarantees of \$4.1 million (AUS\$4.0 million) out of our total borrowing limit of \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) on the facility.

We have met with several of the major Australian Banks to review the proposed terms and conditions of potential new credit facilities that could replace the current expiring Australian Credit Facility. On March 9, 2011, management received a provision to finance letter from National Australia Bank confirming that it has formally approved financing of \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) in committed facilities for a term of three years commencing on or before June 30, 2011 to Reading Entertainment Australia. As compared to our current Australian Credit Facility which had an interest rate of approximately 1.95% above the Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (BBSY bid rate), our new credit facility will primarily be at an interest rate of 2.90% above the BBSY bid rate. The collateral pledged as security under the new credit facility will be equivalent to that of the expiring Australian Credit Facility. The new credit facility will require annual principal payments of between \$7.1 million (AUS\$7.0 million) and \$9.1 million (AUS\$9.0 million) which will be paid from Reading Entertainment Australia operating cash flows. The covenants of the new credit facility include an EBITDA leverage multiple maintenance requirement, a fixed charge coverage ratio, a debt service cover ratio and other financial covenants designed to protect the bank's security interest in Reading Entertainment Australia. Management has evaluated the terms and conditions described above, and determined that maintaining the covenants and payment commitments over the term of the new credit facility is expected to be achievable without any material alteration to the current operating activities of Reading Entertainment Australia. Provision of financing is subject to satisfactory final loan documentation and the fulfillment of all applicable conditions precedent set out within that documentation.

We believe that we will be able to use \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of the funds from the new credit facility to satisfy the principal payments due on the current Australian Credit Facility expiring on June 30, 2011. We currently have \$16.6 million (AUS\$16.4 million) in cash in Australia and also have borrowing capacity under our New Zealand Credit facility of \$15.2 million (NZ\$18.5 million) and our Bank of America line of credit of \$3.0 million available to provide any necessary liquidity to our global operations.

#### Accounting Principles

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP").

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents for which cost approximates fair value.

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### Receivables

Our receivables balance is composed primarily of credit card receivables, representing the purchase price of tickets, concessions, or coupon books sold at our various businesses. Sales charged on customer credit cards are collected when the credit card transactions are processed. The remaining receivables balance is primarily made up of the goods and services tax (“GST”) refund receivable from our Australian taxing authorities and the management fee receivable from the managed cinemas. We have no history of significant bad debt losses and we establish an allowance for accounts that we deem uncollectible.

### Inventory

Inventory is composed of concession goods used in theater operations and is stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or net realizable value.

### Investment in Marketable Securities

We account for investments in marketable debt and equity securities in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 320-10 - Investments—Debt and Equity Securities (“ASC 320-10”). Our investment in Marketable Securities includes equity instruments that are classified as available for sale and are recorded at market using the specific identification method. In accordance with ASC 320-10, available for sale securities are carried at their fair market value and any difference between cost and market value is recorded as unrealized gain or loss, net of income taxes, and is reported as accumulated other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of stockholders’ equity. Premiums and discounts of debt instruments are recognized in interest income using the effective interest method. Realized gains and losses and declines in value expected to be other-than-temporary on available for sale securities are included in other expense. We evaluate our available for sale securities for other than temporary impairments at the end of each reporting period. During 2009, we realized a loss of \$2.1 million on certain marketable securities due to an other than temporary decline in market price. This loss was later offset by a \$1.1 million realized gain on exchange of marketable securities. During 2008, we realized losses of \$607,000 on marketable securities due to other than temporary declines in market price. Additionally, these investments have a cumulative unrealized loss of \$43,000 included in other comprehensive income at December 31, 2010. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, our net unrealized gain (loss) was (\$478,000), \$524,000, and (\$21,000), respectively. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest and dividends on securities classified as available for sale are included in interest income.

### Variable Interest Entity

Our determination of the appropriate accounting method with respect to our investment in Reading International Trust I, which is considered a Variable Interest Entity (“VIE”), is based on FASB ASC 810-10. We account for this VIE, of which we are not the primary beneficiary, under the equity method of accounting.

We determine if an entity is a VIE under FASB ASC 810-10 based on several factors, including whether the entity’s total equity investment at risk upon inception is sufficient to finance the entity’s activities without additional subordinated financial support. We make judgments regarding the sufficiency of the equity at risk based first on a qualitative analysis, then a quantitative analysis, if necessary. In a quantitative analysis, we incorporate various estimates, including estimated future cash flows, asset hold periods and discount rates, as well as estimates of the probabilities of various scenarios occurring. If the entity is a VIE, we then determine whether we consolidate the entity as the primary beneficiary. We determine whether an entity is a VIE and, if so, whether it should be consolidated by utilizing judgments and estimates that are inherently subjective. If we made different judgments or utilized different



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estimates in these evaluations, it could result in differing conclusions as to whether or not an entity is a VIE and whether or not to consolidate such entity. Our investments in unconsolidated entities in which we have the ability to exercise significant influence over operating and financial policies, but do not control or entities which are variable interest entities in which we are not the primary beneficiary are accounted for under the equity method.

We carry our investment in the Reading International Trust I using the equity method of accounting because we have the ability to exercise significant influence (but not control) over operating and financial policies of the entity. We eliminate transactions with an equity method entity to the extent of our ownership in such an entity. Accordingly, our share of net income (loss) of this equity method entity is included in consolidated net income (loss). We have no implicit or explicit obligation to further fund our investment in Reading International Trust I.

## Restricted Cash

We classify restricted cash as those cash accounts for which the use of funds is restricted by contract or bank covenant. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our restricted cash balance was \$2.2 million and \$321,000, respectively, which was primarily funds held in escrow for our Mackie litigation settlement.

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, restricted cash, and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities. See Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments.

## Derivative Financial Instruments

In accordance with FASB ASC 815-20 – Derivatives and Hedging (“ASC 815-20”), we carry all derivative financial instruments on our Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. Derivatives are generally executed for interest rate management purposes but are not designated as hedges in accordance with ASC 815-20. Therefore, changes in market values are recognized in current earnings.

## Property Held for and Under Development

Property held for development is carried at the lower of cost or fair market value. Property under development consists of land, new buildings and improvements under development, and their associated capitalized interest and other development costs. These building and improvement costs are directly associated with the development of potential cinemas (whether for sale or lease), the development of ETRC locations, or other improvements to real property. As incurred, we expense start-up costs (such as pre-opening cinema advertising and training expense) and other costs not directly related to the acquisition and development of long-term assets. We cease capitalization on a development property when the property is complete and ready for its intended use, or if activities necessary to get the property ready for its intended use have been substantially curtailed. During the year-ended December 31, 2009, we decided to curtail our current development progress on certain Australian and New Zealand land development projects. As a result, these properties are considered held for development and we have not capitalized interest for these projects and will not do so, until the development work recommences.

Incident to the development of our Burwood property, in late 2006, we began various fill and earth moving operations. In late February 2007, it became apparent that our cost estimates with respect to site preparation were low, as the extent of the contaminated soil present at the site, a former brickworks site, was greater than we had originally believed. As we were not the source of this contamination, we are not currently under any legal obligation to remove this contaminated soil from the site. However, as a practical matter, we intend to address these issues in connection with our planned redevelopment of the site as a mixed-use retail, entertainment, commercial and

residential complex. As of December 31, 2010, we estimate that the total site preparation costs associated with the removal of this contaminated soil will be \$12.3 million (AUS\$12.2 million) and as of that date we had incurred a total of \$8.4 million (AUS\$8.3 million) of these costs. In accordance with FASB ASC 410-30-25 – Environmental Obligations, contamination clean up costs that improve the property from its original acquisition state are capitalized as part of the property's overall development costs.

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### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consists of land, buildings and improvements, leasehold improvements, fixtures and equipment. With the exception of land, property and equipment is carried at the lower of cost or fair market value and depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. In accordance with US GAAP, land is not depreciated.

### Construction-in-Progress Costs

Construction-in-progress includes costs associated with already existing buildings, property, furniture, and fixtures for which we are in the process of improving the site or its associated business assets.

### Accounting for the Impairment of Long Lived Assets

We assess whether there has been impairment in the value of our long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is then measured by a comparison of the carrying amount to the future net cash flows, undiscounted and without interest, expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value, less costs to sell. We recorded impairment losses of approximately \$2.2 million, \$3.2 million, and \$4.3 million relating to certain of our property under development, property held for development, and cinema locations for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The impairments reflect our estimates of fair value which were based on appraisals or a discounted income approach with market based assumptions. Our impairment calculations contain uncertainties and use significant estimates and judgments, and are based on the information available at the balance sheet date. Future economic and other events could negatively impact the evaluation and future material impairment charges may become necessary. We evaluate our joint venture investments for other than temporary impairments in accordance with FASB ASC 318-10 – Investments—Equity Method and Joint Ventures.

### Goodwill and Intangible Assets

We use the purchase method of accounting for all business combinations. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but instead, tested for impairment at least annually. Prior to conducting our goodwill impairment analysis, we assess long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with FASB ASC 360-15 - Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (“ASC 360-15”). We then perform the impairment analysis at the reporting unit level (one level below the operating segment level) (see Note 10 – Goodwill and Intangibles) as defined by FASB ASC 350-35 – Goodwill Subsequent Measurement (“ASC 350-35”). This analysis requires management to make a series of critical assumptions to: (1) evaluate whether any impairment exists; and (2) measure the amount of impairment. We estimate the fair value of our reporting units as compared with their current book value. If the estimated fair value of a reporting unit is less than the book value, then impairment is deemed to have occurred. In estimating the fair value of our reporting units, we primarily use the income approach (which uses forecasted, discounted cash flows to estimate the fair value of the reporting unit). For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, in accordance with the sale agreement of Consolidated Entertainment, the initial aggregate purchase price of the cinemas was adjusted down by \$16.9 million and \$226,000, respectively, resulting in a corresponding decrease in goodwill associated with the purchased cinemas. The resulting net goodwill balance associated with this transaction is \$1.7 million at December 31, 2010 (see Note 8 – Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale).

### Discontinued Operations and Properties Held for Sale

In accordance with ASC 360-15, the revenue, expenses and net gain on dispositions of operating properties and the revenue and expenses on properties classified as held for sale are reported in the consolidated statements of operations as discontinued operations for all periods presented through the date of the respective disposition. The net gain (loss) on disposition is included in the period the property is sold. In determining whether the income and loss and net gain on dispositions of operating properties is reported as discontinued operations, we evaluate whether we have any significant continuing involvement in the operations, leasing or management of the sold property in accordance with FASB ASC 205-20 – Presentation of Financial Statements – Discontinued Operations (“ASC 205-20”). If we were to determine that there was any significant continuing involvement, the income and loss and net gain on dispositions of the operating property would not be recorded in discontinued operations.



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A property is classified as held for sale when certain criteria, as set forth under ASC 360-15, are met. At such time, we present the respective assets and liabilities related to the property held for sale separately on the balance sheet and cease to record depreciation and amortization expense. Properties held for sale are reported at the lower of their carrying value or their estimated fair value less the estimated costs to sell. We had one property in Australia previously classified as held for sale as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008. However, that property was ultimately not sold, and as we have determined to continue to operate the property for the foreseeable future, it is no longer classified as held for sale (see Note 9 – Transfer of Held for Sale Real Estate to Continuing Operations and Related Items). The reclassified results for this transfer of held for sale to operating are reflected in our December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 Statement of Operations.

## Revenue Recognition

Revenue from cinema ticket sales and concession sales are recognized when sold. Revenue from gift certificate sales is deferred and recognized when the certificates are redeemed. Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis in accordance with FASB ASC 840-20-25 – Leases Having Both Scheduled Rent Increases and Contingent Rents (“ASC 840-20-25”).

## Deferred Leasing/Financing Costs

Direct costs incurred in connection with obtaining tenants and/or financing are amortized over the respective term of the lease or loan on a straight-line basis. Direct costs incurred in connection with financing are amortized over the respective term of the loan utilizing the effective interest method, or straight-line method if the result is not materially different. In addition, interest on loans with increasing interest rates and scheduled principal pre-payments are also recognized on the effective interest method.

## Other Income/Expense

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, we booked gains/(losses) on the settlement of litigation of (\$808,000), \$3.3 million, and \$2.5 million, respectively, included in other income, as a recovery of legal expenses previously included in general and administrative expenses.

## Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization are provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are generally as follows:

Building and improvements	15-40 years
Leasehold improvement	Shorter of the life of the lease or useful life of the improvement
Theater equipment	7 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 – 10 years

## Translation of Non-U.S. Currency Amounts

The financial statements and transactions of our Australian and New Zealand cinema and real estate operations are reported in their functional currencies, namely Australian and New Zealand dollars, respectively, and are then translated into U.S. dollars. Assets and liabilities of these operations are denominated in their functional currencies and are then translated at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the reporting period. Translation adjustments are reported in “Accumulated Other

Comprehensive Income,” a component of Stockholders’ Equity.

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The carrying value of our Australian and New Zealand assets fluctuates due to changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Australian and New Zealand dollars. The exchange rates of the U.S. dollar to the Australian dollar were \$1.0122 and \$0.8979 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The exchange rates of the U.S. dollar to the New Zealand dollar were \$0.7687 and \$0.7255 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

### Income Taxes

We account for income taxes under FASB ASC 740-10 – Income Taxes (“ASC 740-10”), which prescribes an asset and liability approach. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and the respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Income tax expense (benefit) is the tax payable (refundable) for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets within the jurisdiction from which they arise we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial operations. In projecting future taxable income, we begin with historical results adjusted for the results of discontinued operations and changes in accounting policies. We then include assumptions about the amount of projected future state, federal and foreign pretax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates we use to manage the underlying businesses. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, we consider three years of cumulative operating income (loss). In the event we were to determine that we would be able to realize our deferred income tax assets in the future in excess of their net recorded amount, we would make an adjustment to the valuation allowance, which would reduce the provision for income taxes.

ASC 740-10 provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits.

We recognize tax liabilities in accordance with ASC 740-10 and we adjust these liabilities when our judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Due to the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in a payment that is materially different from our current estimate of the tax liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which they are determined.

### Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B Stock outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of stock options and unvested restricted stock. We had issued stock options to purchase 622,350, 589,750, and 577,850, shares of Class A Common Stock at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, at a weighted average exercise price of \$5.65, \$5.51, and \$5.60 per share, respectively. Stock options to purchase 185,100, 150,000, and 185,100 shares of Class B Common Stock were outstanding at the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively, at a weighted average exercise price of \$9.90, \$10.24, and \$9.90 per share, respectively. In accordance with FASB ASC 260-10 – Earnings Per Share (“ASC 260-10”), as we had

recorded a loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2008, the effect of the stock options and restricted stock was anti-dilutive and accordingly excluded from the diluted earnings per share computation.

#### Real Estate Purchase Price Allocation

We allocate the purchase price to tangible assets of an acquired property (which includes land, building and tenant improvements) based on the estimated fair values of those tangible assets assuming the building was vacant. Estimates of fair value for land are based on factors such as comparisons to other properties sold in the same

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geographic area adjusted for unique characteristics. Estimates of fair values of buildings and tenant improvements are based on present values determined based upon the application of hypothetical leases with market rates and terms.

We record above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. We amortize any capitalized above-market lease values as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. We amortize any capitalized below-market lease values as an increase to rental income over the initial term and any fixed-rate renewal periods in the respective leases.

We measure the aggregate value of other intangible assets acquired based on the difference between (i) the property valued with existing in-place leases adjusted to market rental rates and (ii) the property valued as if vacant. Management's estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers (e.g., discounted cash flow analysis). Factors considered by management in its analysis include an estimate of carrying costs during hypothetical expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions, and costs to execute similar leases. We also consider information obtained about each property as a result of our pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing, and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired. In estimating carrying costs, management includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods. Management also estimates costs to execute similar leases including leasing commissions, legal, and other related expenses to the extent that such costs are not already incurred in connection with a new lease origination as part of the transaction.

The total amount of other intangible assets acquired is further allocated to in-place lease values and customer relationship intangible values based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. Characteristics considered by management in allocating these values include the nature and extent of our existing business relationships with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality and expectations of lease renewals (including those existing under the terms of the lease agreement), among other factors.

We amortize the value of in-place leases to expense over the initial term of the respective leases. The value of customer relationship intangibles is amortized to expense over the initial term and any renewal periods in the respective leases, but in no event may the amortization period for intangible assets exceed the remaining depreciable life of the building. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the in-place lease value and customer relationship intangibles would be charged to expense.

These assessments have a direct impact on net income and revenue. If we assign more fair value to the in-place leases versus buildings and tenant improvements, assigned costs would generally be depreciated over a shorter period, resulting in more depreciation expense and a lower net income on an annual basis. Likewise, if we estimate that more of our leases in-place at acquisition are on terms believed to be above the current market rates for similar properties, the calculated present value of the amount above market would be amortized monthly as a direct reduction to rental revenue and ultimately reduce the amount of net income.

## Business Acquisition Valuations

The assets and liabilities of businesses acquired are recorded at their respective preliminary fair values as of the acquisition date in accordance with FASB ASC 805-10 – Business Combinations ("ASC 805-10"). Upon the acquisition of real properties, we allocate the purchase price of such properties to acquired tangible assets, consisting of land and building, and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above market and below market

leases and the value of in-place leases, based in each case on their fair values. We use independent appraisals to assist in the determination of the fair values of the tangible assets of an acquired property (which includes land and building). We also perform valuations and physical counts of property, plant and equipment, valuations of investments and the involuntary termination of employees, as necessary. Costs in excess of the net fair values of assets and liabilities acquired are recorded as goodwill.

We record and amortize above-market and below-market operating leases assumed in the acquisition of a business in the same way as those under real estate acquisitions.

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The fair values of any other intangible assets acquired are based on the expected discounted cash flows of the identified intangible assets. Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method of amortization over the expected period in which those assets are expected to contribute to our future cash flows. We do not amortize indefinite lived intangibles and goodwill.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Effective January 1, 2008, we adopted FASB ASC 820-10 – Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820-10”). ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and provides for expanded disclosure about fair value measurements. ASC 820-10 applies prospectively to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The adoption of ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements since it only applies to our fair value measurement of our interest rate swaps and cap and we generally do not record our other financial assets and liabilities in our consolidated financial statements at fair value.

The fair value of our financial assets and liabilities are disclosed in Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments to our consolidated financial statements. We generally determine or calculate the fair value of financial instruments using quoted market prices in active markets when such information is available or using appropriate present value or other valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analyses, incorporating available market discount rate information for similar types of instruments while estimating for non-performance and liquidity risk. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including the discount rate, credit spreads, and estimates of future cash flow.

The financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in our consolidated financial statements are marketable securities and interest rate swaps/cap. The carrying amounts of our cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and accounts payable approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities. The remaining financial assets and liabilities that are only disclosed at fair value are comprised of notes payable, TPS, and other debt instruments. We estimated the fair value of our secured mortgage notes payable, our unsecured notes payable, TPS and other debt instruments by performing discounted cash flow analyses using an appropriate market discount rate. We calculated the market discount rate by obtaining period-end treasury rates for fixed-rate debt, or LIBOR rates for variable-rate debt, for maturities that correspond to the maturities of our debt adding an appropriate credit spreads derived from information obtained from third-party financial institutions. These credit spreads take into account factors such as our credit standing, the maturity of the debt, whether the debt is secured or unsecured, and the loan-to-value ratios of the debt.

We adopted ASC 820-10 for our non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities on January 1, 2009. The adoption of ASC 820-10 did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. Assets and liabilities typically recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis to which ASC 820-10 applies include:

- Non-financial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in an acquisition or business combination;
  - Long-lived assets measured at fair value due to an impairment assessment under ASC 360-15; and
- Asset retirement obligations initially measured under FASB ASC 410-20 – Asset Retirement Obligations (“ASC 410-20”).

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires us 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 revenue and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.



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### Accounting Pronouncements Adopted During 2010

#### FASB ASU 2009-17 – Reporting on Variable Interest Entities

In December 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2009-17, “Consolidations (Topic 810): Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities.” This ASU incorporates Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R),” issued by the FASB in June 2009. The amendments in this ASU replace the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which reporting entity, if any, has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity with an approach focused on identifying which reporting entity has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact such entity’s economic performance and (i) the obligation to absorb losses of such entity or (ii) the right to receive benefits from such entity. ASU 2009-17 also requires additional disclosures about a reporting entity’s involvement in variable interest entities, which enhances the information provided to users of financial statements. We adopted ASU 2009-17 effective January 1, 2010. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

#### FASB ASU 2010-06 – Fair Value Measurements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06 to the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure topic of the Accounting Standards Codification. The ASU clarifies disclosure requirements relating to the level of disaggregation of disclosures relating to classes of assets and liabilities and disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value estimates for Level 2 or Level 3 assets and liabilities. These requirements of the ASU are effective for interim and annual disclosures for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009. The adoption of these requirements of the ASU resulted in the disclosure by the Company of the inputs and valuation techniques used in preparing the nonrecurring fair value measurement of an impaired property for purpose of presentation in the Company's financial statements.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

#### FASB ASU 2010-06 – Fair Value Measurements

The ASU also requires additional disclosures about the transfers of classifications among the fair value classification levels and the reasons for those changes and separate presentation of purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the presentation of the roll forward of Level 3 assets and liabilities. Those disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this portion of the ASU is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

### Note 3 – Stock Based Compensation and Employee Stock Option Plan

#### Stock Based Compensation

As part of his compensation package, Mr. James J. Cotter, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, was granted \$750,000, \$500,000, and \$500,000, of restricted class A non-voting common stock (“Class A Stock”) for each of the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The 2010, 2009, and 2008 stock grants of 174,825, 125,945 and 66,050 shares, respectively, were granted fully vested with a stock grant prices of \$4.29, \$3.97 and \$7.57, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2009, one-half of Mr. Cotter’s 2007 stock grant vested, representing 17,518 of Class A Stock with a stock grant price of \$9.99 and fair market value of \$71,000. As of December 31, 2010, the 2010 stock grant had not yet been issued to Mr. Cotter. During 2010, we issued to Mr. Cotter 125,945 and

17,518 of Class A Stock for his 2009 and 2007, respectively, vested stock grants which had a stock grant price of \$3.97 and \$9.99 per share, respectively, and a fair value of \$571,000.

On August 21, 2008, as part of their executive compensation, 37,388 shares of fully vested restricted Class A Stock were granted to three of our executives as stock bonuses having a grant date fair value of \$340,000. During 2009, these shares were issued to these executives.

On February 11, 2010, \$100,000 of restricted Class A Stock vested, related to Mr. Hunter's 2009 and 2008 stock grants. During 2010, we issued to Mr. Hunter 5,154 shares related to his 2009 vested stock compensation. In July 2008, Mr. Jay Laifman started with the Company as our Corporate General Counsel. As part of his compensation package, Mr. Laifman was granted \$100,000 of Class A Stock or 10,638 shares with stock grant price of \$9.40 upon acceptance of his

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employment agreement. This stock grant had an employment-vesting period of two years. Upon his departure from our company during 2009, Mr. Laifman forfeited the unvested portion of this grant in the amount of 5,319 shares.

During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we recorded compensation expense of \$754,000, \$725,000, and \$896,000, respectively, for the vesting of all our restricted stock grants. The following table details the grants and vesting of restricted stock to our employees (dollars in thousands):

	Non-Vested Restricted Stock	Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date
Outstanding – January 1, 2008	61,756	\$524
Granted	124,385	1,040
Vested	(147,201 )	(940 )
Forfeited	(5,319 )	(50 )
Outstanding – December 31, 2008	33,621	574
Granted	125,945	500
Vested	(159,566 )	(1,074 )
Outstanding – December 31, 2009	--	--
Granted	174,825	750
Vested	(174,825 )	(750 )
Outstanding – December 31, 2010	--	\$--

On April 1, 2010, we terminated our then existing contractual relationship with Doug Osborne, at that time the chief executive officer of our Landplan real estate operations. Mr. Osborne's incentive interest in our various Landplan projects, which was valued at \$0, was revoked at that time. Mr. Osborne continues to provide services to us on a non-exclusive independent contractor basis. During the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, we expensed \$157,000 and \$59,000, respectively, associated with Mr. Osborne's previous contractual interest in the properties associated with Landplan Property Partners, Pty Ltd.

#### Employee Stock Option Plan

We have a long-term incentive stock option plan that provides for the grant to eligible employees, directors, and consultants of incentive or nonstatutory options to purchase shares of our Class A Nonvoting Common Stock. Our 1999 Stock Option Plan expired in November 2009, and has been replaced by our new 2010 Stock Incentive Plan, which was approved by the holders of our Class B Voting Common Stock in May 2010. For the stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we issued for cash to employees of the corporation under this stock based compensation plan, 90,000 and 3,000 shares of Class A Stock at exercise prices of \$2.76 and \$3.80, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we did not issue any shares under this stock based compensation plan.

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted ASC 718-10. ASC 718-10 requires that all stock-based compensation be recognized as an expense in the financial statements and that such costs be measured at the fair value of the award. This statement was adopted using the modified prospective method, which requires that we recognize compensation expense on a prospective basis for all newly granted options and any modifications or cancellations of previously granted awards. Therefore, prior period consolidated financial statements have not been restated. Under this method, in addition to reflecting compensation expense for new share-based payment awards, modifications to awards, and cancellations of awards, expense is also recognized to reflect the remaining vesting period of awards that

had been included in pro-forma disclosures in prior periods. We estimate the valuation of stock based compensation using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

When our tax deduction from an option exercise exceeds the compensation cost resulting from the option, a tax benefit is created. ASC 718-10 requires that excess tax benefits related to stock option exercises be reflected as financing cash inflows instead of operating cash inflows. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, there was also no impact to the consolidated statements of cash flows because there were no recognized tax benefits during these periods.

ASC 718-10 requires companies to estimate forfeitures. Based on our historical experience, we did not estimate any forfeitures for the granted options during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

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In accordance with ASC 718-10, we estimate the fair value of our options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, which takes into account assumptions such as the dividend yield, the risk-free interest rate, the expected stock price volatility, and the expected life of the options. The dividend yield is excluded from the calculation, as it is our present intention to retain all earnings. We estimated the expected stock price volatility based on our historical price volatility measured using daily share prices back to the inception of the Company in its current form beginning on December 31, 2001. We estimate the expected option life based on our historical share option exercise experience during this same period. We expense the estimated grant date fair values of options issued on a straight-line basis over their vesting periods.

No options were granted during 2008. For the 157,700 and 50,000 options granted during 2010 and 2009, respectively, we estimated the fair value of these options at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2010	2009
Stock option exercise price	\$5.07	\$4.01
Risk-free interest rate	2.736%	3.309%
Expected dividend yield	--	--
Expected option life	7.23 yrs	9.60 yrs
Expected volatility	33.01%	33.74%
Weighted average fair value	\$1.88	\$1.98

Using the above assumptions and based on our use of the modified prospective method, we recorded \$67,000, \$241,000, and \$640,000 in compensation expense for the total estimated grant date fair value of stock options that vested during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The effect on earnings per share of the compensation charge was \$0.00, \$0.01, and \$0.03 per share for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total unrecognized estimated compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted was \$247,000 and \$93,000, respectively, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average vesting period of 1.37 and 1.83 years, respectively. No options were exercised in 2008. The total realized value of stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$138,000 and \$1,000, respectively. The grant date fair value of options that vested during the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$67,000, \$241,000, and \$640,000, respectively. We recorded cash received from stock options exercised of \$248,000 and \$11,000 during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The intrinsic, unrealized value of all options outstanding, vested and expected to vest, at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$280,000 and \$205,000, respectively, of which 70.1% and 99.0%, respectively, were currently exercisable.

Pursuant to both our 1999 Stock Option Plan and our 2010 Stock Incentive Plan, all stock options expire within ten years of their grant date. The aggregate total number of shares of Class A Stock and class B voting common stock authorized for issuance under our 2010 Stock Option Plan is 1,250,000. At the time that options are exercised, at the discretion of management, we will either issue treasury shares or make a new issuance of shares to the employee or board member. Dependent on the grant letter to the employee or board member, the required service period for option vesting is between zero and four years.

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We had the following stock options outstanding and exercisable:

	Common Stock		Weighted Average		Common Stock		Weighted Average	
	Options Outstanding	Class B	Price of Options	Outstanding	Exercisable	Options	Price of Exercisable	Options
	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B	Class A	Class B
Outstanding-January 1, 2008	577,850	185,100	\$5.60	\$9.90	477,850	35,100	\$4.72	\$8.47
No activity during the period	--	--	\$--	\$--				
Outstanding-December 31, 2008	577,850	185,100	\$5.60	\$9.90	525,350	110,100	\$5.19	\$9.67
Granted	50,000	--	\$4.01	\$--				
Exercised	(3,000 )	--	\$3.80	\$--				
Expired	(35,100 )	(35,100 )	\$5.13	\$8.47				
Outstanding-December 31, 2009	589,750	150,000	\$5.51	\$10.24	534,750	150,000	\$5.62	\$10.24
Granted	122,600	35,100	\$4.23	\$8.47				
Exercised	(90,000 )	--	\$2.76	\$--				
Outstanding-December 31, 2010	622,350	185,100	\$5.65	\$9.90	449,750	150,000	\$6.22	\$10.24

The weighted average remaining contractual life of all options outstanding, vested and expected to vest, at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were approximately 5.13 and 5.05 years, respectively. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the exercisable options outstanding at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was approximately 4.38 and 4.70, respectively.

#### Note 4 – Earnings (Loss) Per Share

For the three years ended December 31, 2010, we calculated the following earnings (loss) per share (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2010	2009	2008
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(12,655 )	\$6,036	\$(16,869 )
Income from discontinued operations	5	58	60
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. common shareholders	\$(12,650 )	\$6,094	\$(16,809 )
Weighted average shares of common stock – basic	22,781,392	22,580,942	22,477,471
Weighted average shares of common stock – diluted	22,781,392	22,767,735	22,477,471

#### Earnings (loss) per share:

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations – basic and diluted	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )
Earnings from discontinued operations – basic and diluted	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted	\$(0.56 )	\$0.27	\$(0.75 )

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the weighted average common stock – dilutive only included 186,793 incremental shares of exercisable in-the-money stock options and unissued restricted Class A Stock. For the years

ended December 31, 2010 and 2008, we recorded losses from continuing operations. As such, the incremental shares of 174,825 shares of restricted Class A Stock and the 60,692 of exercisable in-the-money stock options in 2010 and the incremental shares of 152,520 shares of restricted Class A Stock and 233,760 of exercisable in-the-money stock options in 2008 were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share because they were anti-dilutive in those periods. In addition, 746,758, 696,419, and 529,190 of out-of-the-money stock options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The total number of in-the-money stock options, out-of-the-money stock options, and unissued restricted Class A Stock that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share was 982,275, 883,212, and 915,470, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

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## Note 5 – Prepaid and Other Assets

Prepaid and other assets are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Prepaid and other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	\$1,145	\$1,333
Prepaid taxes	1,044	686
Deposits	151	146
Other	1,196	913
Total prepaid and other current assets	\$3,536	\$3,078
Other non-current assets		
Other non-cinema and non-rental real estate assets	\$1,134	\$1,134
Long-term deposits	294	269
Deferred financing costs, net	3,830	3,661
Interest rate swaps at fair value	446	766
Other receivables	6,750	6,750
Tenant inducement asset	1,327	1,135
Straight-line rent asset	2,627	1,074
Other	128	118
Total non-current assets	\$16,536	\$14,907

## Note 6 – Property Held For and Under Development

Property held for and under development is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Land	\$31,689	\$45,629
Construction-in-progress (including capitalized interest)	4,013	33,047
Property Held For and Under Development	\$35,702	\$78,676

The amount of capitalized interest for our properties under development was \$136,000 and \$5.7 million for the years ending December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Subsequent to the year-ended December 31, 2008, we decided to curtail our current development progress on certain Australian and New Zealand land development projects. As a result, we did not capitalize interest on these projects during 2010 or 2009 and we will not capitalize interest for these projects until development work recommences. During 2010, we determined that we would no longer pursue the development of our Taringa properties. As such, we recorded an impairment to our investment in these properties based on the sales comparison valuation approach of \$2.2 million, primarily associated with the development costs of the project. In addition, during 2008, we recorded an impairment expense relating to other development projects totaling \$4.0 million as reported in our real estate segment operating income. During 2009, we recorded a contractual commitment loss of \$1.1 million associated with a property for which we purchased in April 2010. The impairments and contractual commitment loss are primarily related to the impact of the economic downturn in the Australian and New Zealand economies and the timing of our purchases of those assets.





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## Note 7 – Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Property and Equipment		
Land	\$64,845	\$61,110
Building and improvements	142,077	122,784
Leasehold interests	37,262	33,716
Construction-in-progress	408	1,807
Fixtures and equipment	99,399	85,235
Total cost	343,991	304,652
Less accumulated depreciation	(123,741 )	(103,903 )
Property and equipment, net	\$220,250	\$200,749

Depreciation expense for property and equipment was \$13.3 million, \$12.4 million, and \$16.3 million for the three years ending December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

During 2008, the downturn in the Australia and New Zealand economies resulted in an impairment charge of \$351,000. In 2009, the slower recovery in New Zealand led to a further impairment charge to one of our operating properties of \$3.2 million as reported in our segment operating income. We did not record an impairment charge for our operating assets during 2010.

## Note 8 – Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale

## 2010 Acquisition and Assets Held for Sale

## Manukau Land Purchase

On April 30, 2009, we entered into an agreement to purchase for \$3.6 million (NZ\$5.2 million) a property adjacent to our Manukau property. An initial deposit of \$26,000 (NZ\$50,000) was paid upon signing of the agreement, a second deposit of \$175,000 (NZ\$258,000) was paid in the second quarter of 2009 and a third deposit of \$531,000 (NZ\$773,000) was paid in August 2009. The fourth and final purchase payment of \$2.9 million (NZ\$4.1 million) was made on March 31, 2010 completing our acquisition of this land parcel.

## Elsternwick Classic Cinema – Held for Sale

At December 31, 2010, we were in the process of selling our 66.7% share of the 5-screen Elsternwick Classic cinema located in Melbourne, Australia to our joint venture partner.

## Lake Taupo Motel – Held for Sale

We have listed for sale the residential units of our Lake Taupo property and the adjoining 1.0-acre parcel located in Lake Taupo, New Zealand. A portion of this property was previously improved with a motel in which we recently renovated the property's units to be condominiums and have enhanced the property value with residential apartment entitlements for the adjoining vacant land.

## Burwood – Held for Sale

In May 2010, we announced our intent to sell and began actively marketing our 50.6-acre Burwood development site in suburban Melbourne. The current carrying value of this property on our books is \$52.8 million (AUS\$52.1 million) which was reclassified during the second quarter of 2010 from property held for development to land held for sale on our consolidated balance sheet. In accordance with ASC 820-10-50, we carry this property at the lower of cost or estimated fair value less costs to sell.

#### 2009 Acquisitions

We did not have any completed acquisitions in 2009.

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## 2008 Acquisitions

## Consolidated Entertainment Cinemas Acquisitions

In keeping with our business plan of being opportunistic in adding to our existing cinema portfolio, on February 22, 2008, we acquired 15 cinemas with 181 screens in Hawaii and California (the “Consolidated Entertainment” acquisition) from Pacific Theatres Exhibition Corp. and its affiliates (collectively, the “Sellers”) for \$70.2 million. The purchase price was subsequently adjusted to \$46.8 million as described below under post closing adjustments, which were applied to reduce the principal amount owed under financing provided by an affiliate of the Sellers (the “Nationwide Note 1”). The financing of the transaction included \$48.4 million of debt from GE Capital, net of deferred financing costs of \$1.6 million, a loan of \$21.0 million as evidenced by the Nationwide Note 1, and \$800,000 of cash from Reading (see Note 12 – Notes Payable for a more complete explanation of the GE debt and the Nationwide Note 1).

The theaters and assets are located in California and Hawaii. We acquired the theaters and other assets through certain special purpose entities formed by us for this purpose. The acquired assets consist primarily of the buildings and leasehold interests in fourteen of the theaters; a management agreement with the Sellers under which we will manage one other theater (but pursuant to which we effectively bear the risk and are entitled to the benefits associated with the ownership of that theater), and furniture, fixtures, equipment and miscellaneous inventory at the theaters. The theaters contain a total of 181 screens, which compares to 286 total screens owned or operated by us immediately prior to the acquisition. The leasehold interests have current terms ranging from approximately 2 to 12 years, subject in some cases to favorable renewal options. The management agreement relating to the managed theater is for a term of approximately 4 years and entitles us to a management fee equal to the cash flow of the theater.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, we finalized our estimates of the value of the assets and liabilities acquired from this acquisition in accordance with FASB ASC 805-10 – Business Combinations (“ASC 805-10”). These fair value estimates of the cinema assets acquired have been allocated to the acquired tangible assets, identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above and below-market leases, if any, based in each case on their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. Goodwill was recorded to the extent the purchase price including certain acquisition and close costs exceeded the fair value estimates of the net acquired assets.

In accordance with the sale agreement of Consolidated Entertainment, during 2008, 2009, and 2010, the initial aggregate purchase price was adjusted down by \$6.3 million, \$226,000, and \$16.9 million, respectively, based on contingencies established in the acquisition agreement aggregating to a net purchase price of \$46.8 million resulting in corresponding decreases to the Nationwide notes which has resulted in a net December 31, 2010 note balance of \$730,000 (see Note 12 – Notes Payable).

Our finalized purchase price allocation and 2009 and 2010 purchase price reductions are presented as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Final Allocation	2009 Purchase Price Adjustment	2010 Purchase Price Adjustment	Adjusted Purchase Price
Inventory	\$271	\$--	\$--	\$271
Prepaid assets	543	--	--	543
Property & Equipment:				
Leasehold improvements	19,940	--	--	19,940
Furniture and equipment	9,167	--	--	9,167
Intangibles:				

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Trade name	7,220	--	--	7,220
Non-compete agreement	400	--	--	400
Below market leases	11,831	--	--	11,831
Goodwill	18,864	(226 )	(16,932 )	1,706
Trade payables	(123 )	--	--	(123 )
Above market leases	(4,164 )	--	--	(4,164 )
Total Purchase Price	\$63,949	\$ (226 )	\$ (16,932 )	\$46,791

The unaudited pro forma results of Reading International, Inc., assuming the above noted acquisition had occurred as of January 1 for purposes of the 2008 pro forma disclosures, are presented below. These unaudited pro

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forma results have been prepared for comparative purposes only and include certain adjustments, such as increased depreciation and amortization expenses as a result of tangible and intangible assets acquired in the acquisition, as well as higher interest expense as a result of the debt incurred to finance the acquisition. These unaudited pro forma results do not purport to be indicative of what operating results would have been had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2008 and may not be indicative of future operating results (dollars in thousands, except share data):

	2008
Revenue	\$201,399
Operating income	1,750
Net loss from continuing operations	(13,610 )
Basic and diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(0.61 )
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic	22,477,471
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – dilutive	22,477,471

## Note 9 – Transfer of Held for Sale Real Estate to Continuing Operations and Related Items

## 2010 Transactions

There were no transfers of held for sale real estate continuing operations or related items in 2010.

## 2009 Transactions

On September 16, 2008, we entered into a sale option agreement to sell our Auburn property for \$28.5 million (AUS\$36.0 million). During 2009, we received notice from the buyer that they intended to withdraw from the option agreement. Because of the termination of the option agreement, we recorded a gain on option termination of \$1.5 million (AUS\$2.0 million). As of December 31, 2008, we classified our Auburn property as held for sale, and, because of the buyer's withdrawal from the option agreement, we transferred this property to continuing operations during June 2009. As a result of the transfer of the asset from held for sale to continuing operations, we recorded a loss for 2009 of \$549,000 (AUS\$685,000) to measure the property at the lower of its carrying amount, adjusted for depreciation and amortization expense that would have been recognized had the asset been continuously classified as a continuing operational asset, or its fair value at the date of the decision not to sell.

The real estate held for sale assets were reclassified from assets held for sale to real estate assets and then adjusted for the loss on transfer during 2009 as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2008	Loss Adjustment	December 31, 2009
Assets			
Land	\$7,395	\$ --	\$7,395
Building	13,131	(286 )	12,845
Equipment and fixtures	7,364	(263 )	7,101
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(7,771 )	--	(7,771 )
Total assets held for sale transferred to continuing operations	\$20,119	\$ (549 )	\$19,570

## 2008 Transactions

On June 6, 2008, we sold the Botany Downs Cinema to our joint venture partner for \$3.3 million (NZ\$4.3 million) resulting in a net gain on sale of an unconsolidated entity of \$2.5 million (NZ\$3.2 million). With the sale of the

cinema, our unconsolidated joint venture debt decreased by \$3.2 million (NZ\$4.2 million). During 2010, we finalized our claims regarding the sale of this cinema resulting in an additional gain on sale of \$384,000 (NZ\$554,000) for the year ended 2010 included in other income on our Consolidated Statement of Operation.

Note 10 – Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill associated with our asset acquisitions is tested for impairment at the beginning of the fourth quarter with continued evaluation through the end of the fourth quarter of every year. The fair value estimates of each of our reporting units is based on the projected profits and cash flows of the related assets using each reporting unit's

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weighted average cost of capital as a discount rate. As a result of this year's test, whereby the Step 1 Test was passed for all reporting units, it was determined that there is no impairment to our goodwill as of December 31, 2010 or 2009. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our goodwill consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

2010	Cinema	Real Estate	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2010	\$32,187	\$5,224	\$37,411
Change in goodwill due to purchase price adjustments	(16,936 )	--	(16,936 )
Foreign currency translation adjustment	1,060	--	1,060
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$16,311	\$5,224	\$21,535
2009	Cinema	Real Estate	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2009	\$29,740	\$5,224	\$34,964
Change in goodwill due to a purchase price adjustment	(226 )	--	(226 )
Foreign currency translation adjustment	2,673	--	2,673
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$32,187	\$5,224	\$37,411

For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, in accordance with the sale agreement of Consolidated Entertainment, the initial aggregate purchase price of the cinemas was adjusted down by \$16.9 million and \$226,000, respectively, resulting in a corresponding decrease in goodwill associated with the purchased cinemas (see Note 8 – Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale).

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently whenever events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. Historically, we have performed our annual goodwill impairment test at the beginning of the fourth quarter for all of our reporting units except for the US Cinemas reporting unit. The goodwill included in the US Cinemas reporting unit, which was created in the first quarter of 2008 as part of the Pacific Theater cinemas acquisition, was tested as of the anniversary date of such acquisition, February 22, 2009, and no impairment was indicated. During the fourth quarter of 2009, we changed the date on which we perform our annual goodwill impairment test for the US Cinemas reporting unit from February 22 to the first day of the fourth quarter to better align the annual goodwill impairment tests for our US Cinemas reporting unit with our other reporting units and our budgeting and forecasting process. We believe this change in accounting principle is to an alternative accounting principle that is preferable under the circumstances. The change in our annual goodwill impairment test date for the US Cinemas reporting unit is not intended to nor does it delay, accelerate or avoid an impairment charge nor does the change have any impact on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows for any prior periods when applied retrospectively.

We have intangible assets subject to amortization consisting of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Beneficial	Trade name	Other Intangible Assets	Total
As of December 31, 2010	Leases			
Gross carrying amount	\$13,722	\$17,678	\$456	\$31,856
Less: Accumulated amortization	8,074	3,354	272	11,700
Total, net	\$5,648	\$14,324	\$184	\$20,156

	Beneficial	Trade name	Option Fee	Other Intangible Assets	Total
As of December 31, 2009	Leases				
Gross carrying amount	\$24,079	\$7,220	\$2,773	\$451	\$34,523
Less: Accumulated amortization	6,924	2,051	2,710	183	11,868



Total, net	\$17,155	\$5,169	\$63	\$268	\$22,655
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We have intangible assets other than goodwill that are subject to amortization which are being amortized over various periods. We amortize our beneficial leases over the lease period, the longest of which is approximately 30 years; our trade name using an accelerated amortization method over its estimated useful life of 45 years; and our option fee and other intangible assets over 10 years. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, our

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amortization expense was \$2.6 million, \$2.7 million, and \$2.3 million, respectively. The estimated amortization expense in the five succeeding years and thereafter is as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2011	\$2,491
2012	2,414
2013	2,238
2014	1,983
2015	1,865
Thereafter	9,165
Total future amortization expense	\$20,156

## Note 11 – Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Joint Ventures and Entities

Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures and entities are accounted for under the equity method of accounting except for Malulani Investments, Limited and Rialto Distribution as described below. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, these investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures and entities include the following (dollars in thousands):

	Interest	December 31,	
		2010	2009
Rialto Distribution	33.3%	--	--
Rialto Cinemas	50.0%	4,580	4,475
205-209 East 57th Street Associates, LLC	25.0%	--	207
Mt. Gravatt	33.3%	5,835	5,050
Total		\$10,415	\$9,732

For the years ending December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we recorded our share of equity earnings (loss) from our unconsolidated joint ventures and entities as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Rialto Distribution	\$286	\$(1,065)	\$66
Rialto Cinemas	64	138	(301)
205-209 East 57th Street Associates, LLC	89	153	157
Mt. Gravatt	906	891	834
Berkeley Cinemas – Palms & Botany	--	--	44
Other	--	--	(303)
Total	\$1,345	\$117	\$497

## Malulani Investments, Limited

On June 26, 2006, we acquired for \$1.8 million, an 18.4% interest in a private real estate company. On July 2, 2009, Magoon Acquisition and Development, LLC (“Magoon LLC”) and we entered into a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Terms”) with respect to a lawsuit against certain officers and directors of Malulani Investments, Limited (“MIL”). Under the Settlement Terms, Magoon LLC and we received \$2.5 million in cash, a \$6.75 million three-year 6.25% secured promissory note issued by The Malulani Group (“TMG”), and a ten-year “tail interest” in MIL and TMG in exchange for the transfer of all ownership interests in MIL and TMG held by both Magoon, LLC and RDI and for the release of all claims against the defendants in this matter. A gain on the transfer of our ownership interest in MIL of

\$268,000 was recognized during 2009 as a result of this transaction. The tail interest allows us to participate in certain distributions made or received by MIL, TMG, and in certain cases, the shareholders of TMG. The tail interest, however, continues only for a period of ten years and we cannot assure that we will receive any distributions from this tail interest. During 2010, we received \$635,000 in interest on the promissory note.

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## Rialto Distribution

Effective October 1, 2005, we purchased for \$694,000 (NZ\$1.0 million) a 1/3 interest in Rialto Distribution. Rialto Distribution, an unconsolidated joint venture, is engaged in the business of distributing art film in New Zealand and Australia. We own an undivided 1/3 interest in the assets and liabilities of the joint venture. Prior to January 1, 2010, we treated our interest as an equity method interest in an unconsolidated joint venture. However, during 2009, the reporting company of Rialto Distribution reported a net loss of \$2.2 million (NZ\$3.2 million). Our share of this loss was \$734,000 (NZ\$1.1 million). Due to this significant loss, we determined that the goodwill associated with Rialto Distribution's investment in the film distribution business was fully impaired. Therefore, we recorded our share of the impairment loss of \$331,000 (NZ\$434,000) as a part of our equity losses resulting in a net zero balance at December 31, 2009. As of January 1, 2010, we treat our interest as a cost method interest in an unconsolidated joint venture. For the year ended December 31, 2010, we received \$286,000 (NZ\$400,000) in distributions from our interest in Rialto Distribution which we recorded as earnings at the time of receipt.

## Rialto Cinemas

Effective October 1, 2005, we purchased, indirectly, beneficial ownership of 100% of the stock of Rialto Entertainment for \$4.8 million (NZ\$6.9 million). Rialto Entertainment was at the time of purchase a 50% joint venture partner with Village and Sky in Rialto Cinemas, the largest art cinema circuit in New Zealand. The Village and Sky ownership interest have subsequently been sold to Greater Union, an Australian based cinema chain operator. We own an undivided 50% interest in the assets and liabilities of the joint venture and treat our interest as an equity method interest in an unconsolidated joint venture. As of December 31, 2009, following the closure of two cinemas with 6 screens, the joint venture owned three cinemas with 22 screens in the New Zealand cities of Auckland, Christchurch, and Dunedin.

## 205-209 East 57th Street Associates, LLC

We own a non-managing 25% membership interest in 205-209 East 57th Street Associates, LLC a limited liability company formed to redevelop our former cinema site at 205 East 57th Street in Manhattan.

The retail condominium was sold in February 2009 for approximately \$3.8 million. Based on the closing statements of the sale, our share of the sales proceeds was approximately \$900,000 and earnings of \$304,000. On April 11, 2009, we received \$1.2 million relating to our investment in the Place 57 joint venture representing a return of substantially all of our initial investment. During the fourth quarter of 2010, the last condominium was sold for \$900,000 from which we recorded earnings of \$64,000 and received distributions totaling \$293,000. No further significant income activity is expected from this investment.

## Mt. Gravatt

We own an undivided 1/3 interest in Mt. Gravatt, an unincorporated joint venture that owns and operates a 16-screen multiplex cinema in Australia. The condensed balance sheet and statement of operations of Mt. Gravatt are as follows (dollars in thousands):

## Mt. Gravatt Condensed Balance Sheet Information:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Current assets	\$1,850	\$1,010
Noncurrent assets	3,021	2,966
Current liabilities	855	780

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Noncurrent liabilities	74	54
Members' equity	3,942	3,142

Mt. Gravatt Condensed Statements of Operations Information:

	2010	December 31, 2009	2008
Total revenue	\$12,909	\$11,244	\$10,989
Net income	2,711	2,629	2,273

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## Berkeley Cinemas – Botany

We previously had investments in three joint ventures with Everard Entertainment Ltd in New Zealand. On June 6, 2008, we sold our last investment in these joint ventures of the Botany Downs Cinema to our joint venture partner for \$3.3 million (NZ\$4.3 million) resulting in a net gain on sale of an unconsolidated entity of \$2.5 million (NZ\$3.2 million). With the sale of the cinema, our unconsolidated joint venture debt decreased by \$3.2 million (NZ\$4.2 million). During 2010, we finalized our claims regarding the sale of this cinema resulting in an additional gain on sale of \$384,000 (NZ\$554,000) for the year ended 2010 included in other income on our Consolidated Statement of Operations. The cinema had revenue of \$1.6 million (NZ\$2.0 million) and net income of \$178,000 (NZ\$226,000) for the year ended December 31, 2008.

## Combined Condensed Financial Information

The combined condensed financial information for all of the above unconsolidated joint ventures and entities accounted for under the equity method is as follows; therefore, this only excludes Malulani Investments and Rialto Distribution (dollars in thousands):

## Condensed Balance Sheet Information:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Current assets	\$5,081	\$3,151
Noncurrent assets	6,067	6,826
Current liabilities	2,826	1,529
Noncurrent liabilities	727	1,186
Member's equity	7,595	7,262

## Condensed Statements of Operations Information:

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Total revenue	\$24,944	\$23,512	\$24,370
Net income	4,779	3,726	3,973

## Note 12 - Notes Payable

Notes payable are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

Name of Note Payable or Security	December 31, 2010 Interest Rate	December 31, 2009 Interest Rate	Maturity Date	December 31, 2010 Balance	December 31, 2009 Balance
Australian Corporate Credit Facility	6.31%	5.58%	June 30, 2011	\$ 101,726	\$ 90,239
Australian Shopping Center Loans	--	--	2010-2013	633	786
New Zealand Corporate Credit Facility	4.75%	4.35%	March 31, 2012	20,370	10,882
Trust Preferred Securities	9.22%	9.22%	April 30, 2027	27,913	27,913
US Cinemas 1, 2, 3 Term Loan	6.73%	6.73%	July 1, 2012	15,000	15,000
US GE Capital Term Loan	5.50%	6.35%	December 1, 2015	37,500	32,700

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US Liberty Theaters Term Loans	6.20%	6.20%	April 1, 2013	6,727	6,862
US Nationwide Loan 1	8.50%	7.50 - 8.50%	February 21, 2013	730	20,021
US Nationwide Loan 2	8.50%	8.50%	February 21, 2011	1,839	1,693
US Sutton Hill Capital Note 1 – Related Party	N/A	10.25%	N/A	--	5,000
US Sutton Hill Capital Note 2 – Related Party	8.25%	8.25%	December 31, 2013	9,000	9,000
US Union Square Term Loan	--	6.26%	N/A	--	6,897
US Union Square Term Loan – Sun Life	5.92%	--	May 1, 2015	7,383	--
Total				\$ 228,821	\$ 226,993

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### Australia

#### Australian Corporate Credit Facility

During June 2008, we extended the term of our \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) Australian facility to June 30, 2011. Besides the extended term, the only other changes to the original agreement was that the loan requires interest only payments and our interest margin increased from 1.00% to 1.25%. At December 31, 2010, we had drawn \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) against this facility and issued lease guarantees of \$4.1 million (AUS\$4.0 million) leaving an available undrawn balance of \$5.6 million (AUS\$5.5 million) from our total borrowing limit of \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million).

This credit facility is secured by substantially all of our cinema assets in Australia and is guaranteed by several of our wholly owned Australian subsidiaries. The credit facility includes a number of affirmative and negative covenants designed to protect the Bank's security interests. The most restrictive covenant of the facility is a limitation on the total amount that we are able to drawdown based on the total assets that are securing the loan. Our Australian Credit Facility provides for floating interest rates based on the Bank Bill Swap Bid Rate (BBSY bid rate), but requires that not less than 70% of the loan be swapped into fixed rate obligations. For further information regarding our swap agreements, see Note 13 – Derivative Instruments. All interest rates above include a 1.25% interest rate margin.

As indicated above, the term of this facility with BOS International matures on June 30, 2011. Accordingly, the December 31, 2010 outstanding balance of this debt of \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) is classified as current on our balance sheet. In 2010, we were advised by our principal lender in Australia that it was curtailing lending activities in that country, and would not be renewing our \$111.3 million (AUS\$110.0 million) credit facility. On March 9, 2011, we received credit approval from National Australia Bank for a \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) facility that will replace our expiring Australia Corporate Credit Facility which will allow us to fully repay our \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of outstanding debt.

#### Australian Shopping Center Loans

As part of the acquisition of the Anderson Circuit, in July 2004, we assumed the three loans on the properties of Epping, Rhodes, and West Lakes. The total amount assumed on the transaction date was \$1.5 million (AUS\$2.1 million) and the loans carry no interest as long as we make timely principal payments of approximately \$253,000 (AUS\$250,000) per year. The balance of these loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$633,000 (AUS\$625,000) and \$786,000 (AUS\$875,000), respectively. Early repayment is possible without penalty. The only recourse on default of these loans is the security on the properties. In 2009 and 2008, we did not pay \$22,000 (AUS\$25,000) and \$140,000 (AUS\$200,000), respectively, of principal payments on the West Lakes loan due to a dispute that we had with the landlord. During 2010, we resolved the dispute and paid \$51,000 (AUS\$51,000) in principal payments on this loan.

### New Zealand

#### New Zealand Corporate Credit Facility

During May 2009, we extended the term of our New Zealand facility to March 31, 2012 and reduced the available borrowing amount to \$35.6 million (NZ\$45.0 million). The drawn balance of this loan was \$20.4 million (NZ\$26.5 million) at December 31, 2010. We recorded \$33,000 (NZ\$45,000) in deferred financing costs associated with this term extension which we amortize over the remaining life of the loan. The margin on the facility was increased to 1.45% from 1.00% and the line of credit charge increased to 0.30% from 0.20%. The loan comes due on March 31, 2012. The facility is secured by substantially all of our New Zealand assets, but has not been guaranteed by any entity



other than several of our New Zealand subsidiaries. The facility includes various affirmative and negative financial covenants designed to protect the bank's security regarding capital expenditures and the repatriation of funds out of New Zealand. Also included in the restrictive covenants of the facility is the restriction of transferring funds from subsidiary to parent. Interest payments for this loan are required on a monthly basis. On December 23, 2008, we drew down \$6.8 million (NZ\$11.8 million) and used it to partially repay Reading International, Inc. Trust Preferred Notes during the first quarter 2009.

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### Domestic

#### Trust Preferred Securities

On February 5, 2007, we issued \$51.5 million in 20-year fully subordinated notes to a trust that we control, which in turn issued \$51.5 million in securities. Of the \$51.5 million, \$50.0 million in TPS were issued to unrelated investors in a private placement and \$1.5 million of common trust securities were issued by the trust to Reading called "Investment in Reading International Trust I" on our balance sheet. The interest on the notes and preferred dividends on the trust securities carry a fixed rate for five years of 9.22% after which the interest will be based on an adjustable rate of LIBOR plus 4.00% unless we exercise our right to refix the rate at the current market rate at that time. There are no principal payments due until maturity in 2027 when the notes and the trust securities are scheduled to be paid in full. We may pay off the debt after the first five years at 100.0% of the principal amount without any penalty. The trust is essentially a pass through, and the transaction is accounted for on our books as the issuance of fully subordinated notes. The credit facility includes a number of affirmative and negative covenants designed to monitor our ability to service the debt. The most restrictive covenant of the facility requires that we must maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio at a certain level. However, on December 31, 2008, we secured a waiver of all financial covenants with respect to our TPS for a period of nine years in consideration of payments totaling \$1.6 million, consisting of an initial payment of \$1.1 million paid on January 2, 2009 and a contractual obligation to pay \$270,000 in December 2011 and \$270,000 in December 2014.

The private placement generated \$49.9 million in net proceeds, which were used principally to make our investment in the common trust securities of \$1.5 million, to retire all of our bank indebtedness in New Zealand of \$34.4 million (NZ\$50.0 million) and to retire a portion of our bank indebtedness in Australia of \$5.8 million (AUS\$7.4 million). During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, we paid \$2.5 million, \$3.6 million, and \$4.6 million, respectively, in preferred dividends to the unrelated investors that are included in interest expense. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had preferred dividends payable of \$416,000 in each of the two years. Interest payments for this loan are required every three months.

During the first quarter of 2009, we took advantage of the then current market illiquidity for securities such as our TPS to repurchase \$22.9 million in face value of those securities through an exchange of \$11.5 million worth of marketable securities purchased during the period for the express purpose of executing this exchange transaction with the third party holder of these TPS. During the twelve months ended 2009, we amortized \$106,000 of discount to interest income associated with the holding of these securities prior to their extinguishment. On April 30, 2009, we extinguished \$22.9 million of these TPS, which resulted in a gain on retirement of subordinated debt (TPS) of \$10.7 million net of loss on the associated write-off of deferred loan costs of \$749,000 and a reduction in our Investment in Reading International Trust I from \$1.5 million to \$838,000.

#### Cinemas 1, 2, 3 Term Loan

On June 28, 2007, Sutton Hill Properties LLC ("SHP"), one of our consolidated subsidiaries, entered into a \$15.0 million loan that is secured by SHP's interest in the Cinemas 1, 2 & 3 land and building. SHP is owned 75% by Reading and 25% by Sutton Hill Capital, LLC ("SHC"), a joint venture indirectly wholly owned by Mr. James J. Cotter, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Michael Forman. Under the terms of the credit agreement, this loan bears a fixed interest rate of 6.73% per annum payable monthly. The loan matures on July 11, 2012. No principal payments are due until maturity. SHP distributed the proceeds of the loan to Reading and to SHC in the amount of \$10.6 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Because the cash flows from SHP are currently insufficient to cover its obligations, Reading and Sutton Hill Capital, LLC, have agreed to contribute the capital required to service the debt. Reading will be responsible for 75% and SHC will be responsible for 25% of such capital payments. Interest payments for this loan are required on a monthly basis.

#### GE Capital Term Loan

In connection with the Consolidated Entertainment acquisition described in Note 8 - Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale, on February 21, 2008, our wholly-owned subsidiary, Consolidated Amusement Theatres, Inc., (now renamed Consolidated Entertainment, Inc.) as borrower (“Borrower”), and Consolidated Amusement Holdings, Inc. (“Holdings”) entered into a Credit Agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation (“GE”) as lender and administrative agent, and GE Capital Markets, Inc. as lead arranger, which provides Borrower with a senior secured credit facility of up to \$55.0 million in the aggregate, including a revolving credit facility of up to \$5.0 million and a \$1.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit (the “Credit Facility”). The initial borrowings under the Credit Facility were used to finance, in part, our acquisition of the theaters and other assets described in Note 8 - Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale. We

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were able to borrow additional amounts under the Credit Facility for other acquisitions as permitted under the Credit Facility (and to pay any related transaction expenses), and for ordinary working capital and general corporate needs of Borrower, subject to the terms of the Credit Facility. At that time, we incurred deferred financing costs of \$2.6 million related to our borrowings under this Credit Facility. The Credit Facility was due to expire on February 21, 2013 and was secured by substantially all the assets of Borrower and Holdings. During 2010 and 2009, Borrower voluntarily paid down on the loan balance by \$3.2 million and \$8.3 million, respectively. On December 1, 2010, GE Capital amended and restated our GE Capital Term Loan agreement (the “revised Credit Facility”), lending to Borrower an additional \$8.0 million and extending the loan expiration date to December 1, 2015. We incurred deferred financing costs of \$1.1 million related to our additional borrowings under the revised Credit Facility.

Borrowings under the revised Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to either (i) the Index Rate (defined as the higher of the Wall Street Journal prime rate and the federal funds rate plus 50 basis points), or (ii) LIBOR (as defined in the Credit Facility) with a 1.00% floor, at the election of Borrower, plus, in each case, a margin determined by reference to Borrower's Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Facility) that ranges between prime rate plus 3.00% and prime rate plus 3.50%, and between LIBOR plus 4.00% and LIBOR plus 4.50%, respectively. At present, Borrower has elected to use the LIBOR plus 4.50% as our interest-borrowing rate. Borrower is required to swap no less than 50% of the original loan balance of \$37.5 million for the first three years of the revised Credit Facility. Borrower elected to swap 100% of the original loan balance and contracted for swap balance step-downs that correspond with the loan's principal payments through December 31, 2013. For further information regarding our swap agreements, see Note 13 – Derivative Instruments.

Borrowings under the revised Credit Facility are to be repaid in twenty consecutive installments at the end of each calendar quarter in total annual amounts ranging from 10.0% to 17.5% of the original loan balance of \$37.5 million at December 1, 2010. Additionally, borrowings under the revised Credit Facility may be prepaid at any time without penalty, subject to certain minimums and payment of any LIBOR funding breakage costs. Borrower is required to pay an unused commitment fee equal to 0.75% per annum on the actual daily-unused portion of the \$5.0 million revolving loan facility, payable quarterly in arrears. Outstanding letters of credit under the revised Credit Facility are subject to a fee of the applicable LIBOR rate in effect per annum on the face amount of such letters of credit, payable quarterly in arrears. Borrower is required to pay standard fees with respect to the issuance, negotiation, and amendment of letters of credit issued under the letter of credit facility.

The revised Credit Facility contains other customary terms and conditions, including representations and warranties, affirmative and negative covenants, events of default and indemnity provisions. Such covenants, among other things, limit Borrower's ability to incur indebtedness, incur liens or other encumbrances, make capital expenditures, enter into mergers, consolidations and asset sales, engage in transactions with affiliates, pay dividends or other distributions and change the nature of the business conducted by Borrower.

The revised Credit Agreement contains financial covenants requiring the Borrower to maintain minimum fixed charge and interest coverage ratios and not to exceed specified maximum leverage ratios. The revised levels for the maximum leverage and minimum interest coverage covenants become stricter over the term of the Credit Facility.

The revised Credit Facility provides for customary events of default, including payment defaults, covenant defaults, cross-defaults to certain other indebtedness, certain bankruptcy events, judgment defaults, invalidity of any loan documents or liens created under the Credit Agreement, change of control of Borrower, termination of certain theater leases and material inaccuracies in representations and warranties.

## Liberty Theaters Term Loan

On March 17, 2008, we entered into a \$7.1 million loan agreement with a financial institution, secured by our Royal George Theatre in Chicago, Illinois and our Minetta Lane Theatre and Orpheum Theatre in New York. The loan has a 5-year term loan that accrues a 6.20% interest rate payable monthly in arrears. We incurred deferred financing costs of \$527,000 related to our borrowings of this loan. The loan agreement requires only monthly principal and interest payments along with self-reported annual financial statements.

#### US Nationwide Loan 1

As described in greater detail in Note 8 - Acquisitions and Assets Held for Sale, on February 22, 2008, we acquired 15 motion picture theaters and theater-related assets from Pacific Theatres Exhibition Corp. and its affiliates (collectively, the “Sellers”) for \$70.2 million. The Seller’s affiliate, Nationwide Theatres Corp (“Nationwide”), provided

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\$21.0 million of acquisition financing evidenced by a five-year promissory note (the “Nationwide Note 1”) of Reading Consolidated Holdings, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary (“RCHI”), maturing on February 21, 2013.

The Nationwide Note 1 bears interest (i) as to \$4.5 million of principal at the annual rates of 7.50% for the first three years and 8.50% thereafter and (ii) as to \$13.0 million of principal at the annual rates of 6.50% through July 31, 2009 and 8.50% thereafter. Accrued interest is due and payable on February 21, 2011 and thereafter on the last day of each calendar quarter, commencing on June 30, 2011. The entire principal amount is due and payable upon maturity, subject to our right to prepay at any time without premium or penalty and to the requirement that, under certain circumstances, we make mandatory prepayments equal to a portion of free cash flow generated by the acquired theaters. The loan is recourse only to RCHI and its assets, which include all of the Hawaii theaters and certain of the California theaters acquired from the Sellers and our Manville and Dallas Angelika Theaters. The inception to date accrued interest payable for this loan and the US Nationwide Loan 2 was \$138,000 and included in the loan balances at December 31, 2010.

The Nationwide Note 1 was subject to certain purchase price related adjustments. At December 31, 2010, these adjustments have resulted in a net reduction in principal of \$20.4 million comprised of a reduction in the amount of \$6.3 million in 2008, a further reduction of \$226,000 during the first quarter of 2009, an additional advance of \$3.0 million in 2009 (such advance was used to pay down a portion of the GE Capital Term Loan discussed above), a \$4.4 million reduction during the first quarter of 2010 in which Nationwide Theaters Corp. and Reading agreed to reduce the seller’s note, and finally a \$12.5 million reduction in September 2010. As a result of these reductions, the principal balance of the notes at December 31, 2010 was \$730,000.

### US Nationwide Loan 2

In connection with the acquisition, the Sellers also committed to loan to RDI up to \$3.0 million in two draws of \$1.5 million each, one of which was drawn on July 21, 2008 and the other of which may have been drawn on or before July 31, 2009. During 2010, as part of the \$4.4 million note reduction of the US Nationwide Loan 1, we waived our right to draw on the second \$1.5 million. The existing \$1.5 million loan bears an interest rate of 8.50%, compounded annually. The loan and accrued interest are due and payable, in full, on February 21, 2011, subject to our right to prepay the loan without premium or penalty.

### Sutton Hill Capital Notes 1 & 2

As part of the negotiation of the Village East Lease (see Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions), we paid off the Sutton Hill Capital (“SHC”) Note 1 of \$5.0 million on June 30, 2010 and renegotiated the SHC Note 2 for \$9.0 million. Under the new terms of the SHC Note 2, the loan has a variable annual rate equal to a Five-Year Constant Maturity United States Treasury Note rate plus 575 basis points, subject to a minimum rate of 8.25% and a maximum rate of 10% and an expiration date of December 31, 2013. No other covenants are required for this loan. This loan is unsecured.

### Union Square Theatre Term Loan

On April 30, 2010, we refinanced the loan secured by our Union Square property with another lender. The new loan for \$7.5 million has a five-year term with a fixed interest rate of 5.92% per annum and an amortization payment schedule of 20 years with a balloon payment of approximately \$6.4 million at the end of the loan term.

### Bank of America Line of Credit

On July 31, 2010, Bank of America extended a \$3.0 million line of credit (“LOC”) to RDI. The agreement is for one year and is potentially renewable at that date. The LOC carries an interest rate equal to BBA LIBOR floating plus 350 basis points margin. At December 31, 2010, we had not drawn down any of this facility.

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## Summary of Notes Payable

Our aggregate future principal loan payments are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2011	\$108,124
2012	40,534
2013	21,994
2014	6,914
2015	23,342
Thereafter	27,913
Total future principal loan payments	\$228,821

Since approximately \$121.5 million of our total debt of \$228.8 million at December 31, 2010 consisted of debt denominated in Australian and New Zealand dollars, the U.S dollar amounts of these repayments will fluctuate in accordance with the relative values of these currencies.

## Note 13 – Derivative Instruments

We are exposed to interest rate changes from our outstanding floating rate borrowings. We manage our fixed to floating rate debt mix to mitigate the impact of adverse changes in interest rates on earnings and cash flows and on the market value of our borrowings. From time to time, we may enter into interest rate hedging contracts, which effectively convert a portion of our variable rate debt to a fixed rate over the term of the interest rate swap. In the case of our Australian borrowings, we are presently required to swap no less than 70% of our drawdowns under our Australian Corporate Credit Facility into fixed interest rate obligations. As of December 1, 2010, under the amended GE Capital Term Loan, we are required to swap no less than 50% of the original loan balance on that date of \$37.5 million for the first three years of the loan. We elected to swap 100% of the original loan balance and have contracted for balance step-downs that correspond with the loan's principal payments through December 31, 2013. On December 3, 2010, as part of amending our GE Capital loan, we were required to cancel the existing \$29.5 million hedge and replace it for a cost of \$368,000.

The following table sets forth the terms of our interest rate swap derivative instruments at December 31, 2010:

Type of Instrument	Notional Amount	Pay Fixed Rate		Receive Variable Rate		Maturity Date
Interest rate swap	\$37,500,000	1.340	%	0.303	%	December 31, 2013
Interest rate swap	\$48,818,000	4.550	%	5.090	%	December 31, 2011
Interest rate cap	\$26,287,000	4.550	%	5.090	%	December 31, 2011

In accordance with FASB ASC 815-20 – Derivatives and Hedging, we marked our interest swap instruments to market on the consolidated balance sheet resulting in a \$284,000 decrease to interest expense during 2010, a \$1.4 million decrease to interest expense during 2009, and a \$2.1 million increase to interest expense during 2008. At December 31, 2010, we recorded the fair market value of an interest rate swap and a cap of \$446,000 as other long-term assets and an interest rate swap of \$181,000 as an other long-term liability. At December 31, 2009, we recorded the fair market value of an interest rate swap and a cap of \$766,000 as other long-term assets and an interest rate swap of \$785,000 as an other long-term liability. In accordance with FASB ASC 815-20, we have not designated any of our current interest rate swap positions as financial reporting hedges.





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## Note 14 - Income Taxes

Income (loss) before income tax expense includes the following (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
United States	\$(1,566 )	\$10,870	\$(12,521 )
Foreign	2,419	(2,821 )	(4,516 )
Income (loss) before income tax expense and equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	\$853	\$8,049	\$(17,037 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
United States	(309 )	(359 )	(501 )
Foreign	(307 )	(29 )	(119 )
Equity earnings and gain on sale of unconsolidated subsidiary:			
United States	86	421	(146 )
Foreign	1,259	(36 )	3,093
Income (loss) before income tax expense	\$1,582	\$8,046	\$(14,710 )

Significant components of the provision for income taxes are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Current income tax expense			
Federal	\$7,730	\$690	\$900
State	5,239	320	187
Foreign	1,263	942	1,012
Total	14,232	1,952	2,099
Deferred income tax expense			
Federal	--	--	--
State	--	--	--
Foreign	--	--	--
Total	--	--	--
Total income tax expense	\$14,232	\$1,952	\$2,099

Deferred income taxes reflect the “temporary differences” between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes, adjusted by the relevant tax rate. The components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	\$37,824	\$45,980
Impairment reserves	961	3,415
Alternative minimum tax carry forwards	2,993	3,752
Installment sale of cinema property	5,070	5,070
Deferred revenue and expense	3,806	2,245
Acquired and option properties	1,555	--
Other	2,304	21
Total Deferred Tax Assets	54,513	60,483

Deferred Tax Liabilities:

Acquired and option properties	--	880
Net deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	54,513	59,603
Valuation allowance	(54,513 )	(59,603 )
Net deferred tax asset	\$--	\$--

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In accordance with FASB ASC 740-10 – Income Taxes (“ASC 740-10”), we record net deferred tax assets to the extent we believe these assets will more likely than not be realized. In making such determination, we consider all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies and recent financial performance. ASC 740-10 presumes that a valuation allowance is required when there is substantial negative evidence about realization of deferred tax assets, such as a pattern of losses in recent years, coupled with facts that suggest such losses may continue. Because of such negative evidence available for the U.S. and other countries, as of December 31, 2010, we recorded a full valuation allowance of \$54.5 million.

As of December 31, 2010, we had the following U.S. net operating loss carry forwards (dollars in thousands):

Expiration Date	Amount
2025	\$9,951
2028	1,196
2029	15,342
Total net operating loss carry forwards	\$26,489

In addition to the above net operating loss carry forwards having expiration dates, we have the following carry forwards that have no expiration date at December 31, 2010:

- approximately \$2.9 million in alternative minimum tax credit carry forwards;
- approximately \$58.5 million in Australian loss carry forwards; and
- approximately \$17.5 million in New Zealand loss carry forwards.

We disposed of our Puerto Rico operations during 2005 and plan no further investment in Puerto Rico for the foreseeable future. We have approximately \$17.8 million in Puerto Rico loss carry forwards expiring no later than 2018. No material future tax benefits from Puerto Rico loss carry forwards can be recognized by the Company unless it re-enters the Puerto Rico market.

We expect no other substantial limitations on the future use of U.S. or foreign loss carry forwards except as may occur for certain losses occurring in Australia and New Zealand related to the Landplan operations, which may only be used to offset income and gains from those particular activities, and cannot be shared with their respective consolidated group.

U.S. income taxes have not been recognized on the temporary differences between book value and tax basis of investment in foreign subsidiaries. These differences become taxable upon a sale of the subsidiary or upon distribution of assets from the subsidiary to U.S. shareholders. We expect neither of these events will occur in the foreseeable future for any of our foreign subsidiaries.

The provision for income taxes is different from amounts computed by applying U.S. statutory rates to consolidated losses before taxes. The significant reason for these differences follows (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Expected tax provision (benefit)	\$554	\$2,817	\$(5,149)
Reduction (increase) in taxes resulting from:			
Change in valuation allowance	(5,595)	(4,509)	4,179

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Expired foreign loss carry forward	1,816	1,847	2,283
Foreign tax provision	1,262	942	1,012
Tax effect of foreign tax rates on current income	(240 )	528	(464 )
State and local tax provision	441	320	187
Reserve for Tax/Audit Litigation case	12,528	--	--
Effect of tax rate change	3,422	--	--
Other items	44	7	51
Actual tax provision	\$ 14,232	\$ 1,952	\$ 2,099

Pursuant to ASC 740-10, a provision should be made for the tax effect of earnings of foreign subsidiaries that are not permanently invested outside the United States. Our intent is that earnings of our foreign subsidiaries are not permanently invested outside the United States. Current earnings were available for distribution in the Reading

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Australia and Reading New Zealand consolidated groups of subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010. We have provided \$373,000 in foreign withholding taxes connected with these current retained earnings.

We have accrued \$26.2 million in income tax liabilities as of December 31, 2010, of which \$23.9 million has been classified as income taxes payable and \$2.3 million have been classified as non-current tax liabilities. As part of current tax liabilities, we have accrued \$18.7 million in accordance with the cumulative probability approach prescribed by FASB ASC 740-10-25 – Income Taxes - Uncertain Tax Positions in connection with the “Tax/Audit Litigation” which has now been settled (see Note 19 – Commitments and Contingencies). We believe these amounts represent an adequate provision for our income tax exposures, including income tax contingencies related to foreign withholding taxes described in Note 15 – Other Liabilities.

The following table is a summary of the activity related to unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties, for the years ending December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008 (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2010	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Unrecognized tax benefits – gross beginning balance	\$ 11,412	\$ 11,271	\$ 11,417
Gross increases – prior period tax provisions	--	92	--
Gross decreases – prior period tax positions	--	--	(146 )
Gross increases – current period tax positions	405	219	--
Settlements	(3,189 )	--	--
Statute of limitations lapse	(570 )	(170 )	--
Unrecognized tax benefits – gross ending balance	8,058	11,412	11,271

We adopted FASB ASC 740-10-25 – Income Taxes - Uncertain Tax Positions (“ASC 740-10-25”) on January 1, 2007. In connection, we record interest and penalties related to income tax matters as part of income tax expense.

We had approximately \$10.8 million and \$11.4 million of gross tax benefits as of the adoption date and December 31, 2007, respectively, plus \$1.7 million and \$2.3 million of tax interest unrecognized on the financial statements as of each date, respectively. The gross tax benefits mostly reflect operating loss carry forwards and the IRS Tax Audit/Litigation case described below.

We recorded a decrease to our gross unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.1 million and an increase to tax interest of approximately \$0.9 million during the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, and the total balance at December 31, 2008 was approximately \$14.5 million (of which approximately \$3.2 million represents IRS interest). We further recorded an increase to our gross unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$0.2 million and an increase to tax interest of approximately \$0.6 million during the period January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009, and the total balance at December 31, 2009 was approximately \$15.3 million (of which approximately \$3.8 million represents IRS interest). Of the \$11.4 million gross unrecognized tax benefit at December 31, 2009, \$3.2 million would impact the effective tax rate if recognized. We further recorded a reduction to our gross unrecognized tax benefits of approximately \$3.4 million and an increase to tax interest of approximately \$8.8 million during the period January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010, and the total balance at December 31, 2010 was approximately \$20.6 million (of which approximately \$12.6 million represents IRS interest). Of the \$20.6 million gross unrecognized tax benefit at December 31, 2010, approximately \$19.5 million would impact the effective tax rate if recognized.

It is difficult to predict the timing and resolution of uncertain tax positions. Based upon the Company’s assessment of many factors, including past experience and judgments about future events, it is probable that within the next 12 months the reserve for uncertain tax positions will decline within a range of \$5.7 million to \$6.3 million. The reasons

for such change include but are not limited to tax positions expected to be taken during 2011, reevaluation of current uncertain tax positions, expiring statutes of limitations, and final Tax Court judgment and disposition of the "Tax Audit/Litigation" matter discussed below.

Our company and subsidiaries are subject to U.S. federal income tax, income tax in various U.S. states, and income tax in Australia, New Zealand, and Puerto Rico.

Generally, changes to our federal and most state income tax returns for the calendar year 2006 and earlier are barred by statutes of limitations. Certain domestic subsidiaries filed federal and state tax returns for periods before these entities became consolidated with us. These subsidiaries were examined by IRS for the years 1996 to 1999 and significant tax deficiencies were assessed for those years. Those deficiencies have been settled, as discussed in "Tax Audit/Litigation," Note 19 – Commitments and Contingencies. Our income tax returns of Australia filed since

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inception in 1995 are generally open for examination. The income tax returns filed in New Zealand and Puerto Rico for calendar year 2005 and afterward generally remain open for examination as of December 31, 2010.

## Note 15 – Other Liabilities

Other liabilities are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Current liabilities		
Security deposit payable	\$141	\$136
Contractual commitment loss	--	321
Other current liabilities	\$141	\$457
Other liabilities		
Foreign withholding taxes	\$5,944	\$5,944
Straight-line rent liability	7,559	6,199
Option liability	5,637	--
Environmental reserve	1,656	1,656
Accrued pension	4,406	3,912
Interest rate swap	181	785
Acquired leases	3,264	4,042
Other payable	2,603	2,603
Other	904	711
Other liabilities	\$32,154	\$25,852

## Village East Purchase Option

On June 29, 2010, we agreed to extend our existing lease from SHC of the Village East Cinema in New York City by 10 years, with a new termination date of June 30, 2020. The Village East lease includes a sub-lease of the ground underlying the cinema that is subject to a longer-term ground lease between SHC and an unrelated third party that expires in June 2031 (the “cinema ground lease”). The extended lease provides for a call option pursuant to which Reading may purchase the cinema ground lease for \$5.9 million at the end of the lease term. Additionally, the lease has a put option pursuant to which SHC may require Reading to purchase all or a portion of SHC’s interest in the existing cinema lease and the cinema ground lease at any time between July 1, 2013 and December 4, 2019. SHC’s put option may be exercised on one or more occasions in increments of not less than \$100,000 each. Because our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and controlling shareholder, Mr. James J. Cotter, is also the managing member of SHC, RDI and SHC are considered entities under common control. As a result, we recorded the Village East Cinema building as a property asset of \$4.7 million on our balance sheet based on the cost carry-over basis from an entity under common control with a corresponding option liability of \$5.6 million presented under other liabilities (see Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions).

## Note 16 – Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB ASC 820-10 – Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC 820-10”). ASC 820-10 does not establish requirements for any new fair value measurements, but it does apply to existing accounting pronouncements in which fair value measurements are already required. ASC 820-10 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. We adopted the provisions of ASC 820-10 as of January 1, 2008, for financial instruments. Although



the adoption of ASC 820-10 has not materially impacted our financial condition, results of operations, or cash flow, we are now required to provide additional disclosures as part of our financial statements.

ASC 820-10 (see Note 2 –Summary of Significant Accounting Policies) establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The statement requires that assets and liabilities carried at fair value be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

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Level 1: Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data.

We use appropriate valuation techniques based on the available inputs to measure the fair values of our assets and liabilities. When available, we measure fair value using Level 1 inputs because they generally provide the most reliable evidence of fair value.

We used the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair values of the assets and liabilities in the table above.

Level 1 Fair Value Measurements – are based on market quotes of our marketable securities.

Level 2 Fair Value Measurements –

Interest Rate Swaps – The fair value of interest rate swaps and cap are estimated using internal discounted cash flow calculations based upon forward interest rate curves, which are corroborated by market data, and quotes obtained from counterparties to the agreements.

Level 3 Fair Value Measurements – we do not have any assets or liabilities that fall into this category.

Impaired Property - For assets measured on a non-recurring basis, such as real estate assets that are required to be recorded at fair value as a result of an impairment, our estimates of fair value are based on management's best estimate derived from evaluating market sales data for comparable properties developed by a third party appraiser and arriving at management's estimate of fair value based on such comparable data primarily based on properties with similar characteristics. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, the fair value of our impaired properties was estimated to be \$1.8 million, \$4.5 million, and \$48.1 million, respectively, which we used to record our impairment expense and was based on level 3 inputs in developing management's estimate of fair value.

As of December 31, 2010, we held certain items that are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis. These included cash equivalents, available for sale securities, and interest rate derivative contracts. Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid, income-producing investments, all of which have maturities of 90 days or less where the carrying value approximates fair value. Derivative instruments are related to our economic hedge of interest rates. Our available-for-sale securities primarily consist of investments associated with the ownership of marketable securities in Australia.

The fair values of the interest rate swap agreements are determined using the market standard methodology of discounting the future expected cash receipts or payments that would occur if variable interest rate fell above or below the strike rate of the interest rate swap agreement. The variable interest rates used in the calculation of projected receipts or payments on the interest rate swap and cap agreements are based on an expectation of future interest rates derived from observable market interest rate curves and volatilities. To comply with the provisions of ASC 820-10, we incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. Although we have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with our derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by us and our counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2010, we have assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation and determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of our derivatives. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. We

have consistently applied these valuation techniques in all periods presented and believe we have obtained the most accurate information available for the types of derivative contracts we hold.

The following items are measured at fair value on a recurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of ASC 820-10 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (dollars in thousands):

Financial Instrument	Level	Book Value		Fair Value	
		2010	2009	2010	2009
Investment in marketable securities	1	\$2,985	\$3,120	\$2,985	\$3,120
Interest rate swaps asset	2	\$446	\$766	\$446	\$766
Interest rate swaps liability	2	\$181	\$785	\$181	\$785

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## Financial Instruments Disclosed at Fair Value

The following table sets forth the carrying value and the fair value of our financial assets and liabilities at December 31, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

Financial Instrument	Book Value		Fair Value	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cash	\$34,568	\$24,612	\$34,568	\$24,612
Accounts receivable	\$5,470	\$9,458	\$5,470	\$9,458
Restricted cash	\$2,159	\$321	\$2,159	\$321
Accounts and film rent payable	\$21,687	\$22,199	\$21,687	\$22,199
Notes payable	\$191,908	\$185,080	\$173,129	\$172,946
Notes payable to related party	\$9,000	\$14,000	\$N/A	\$N/A
Subordinated debt	\$27,913	\$27,913	\$18,241	\$20,416
Investment in Marketable Securities	\$2,985	\$3,120	\$2,985	\$3,120
Interest rate swaps asset	\$446	\$766	\$446	\$766
Interest rate swaps liability	\$181	\$785	\$181	\$785

For purposes of this fair value disclosure, we based our fair value estimate for notes payable and subordinated debt on our internal valuation whereby we apply the discounted cash flow method to our expected cash flow payments due under our existing debt agreements based on a representative sample of our lenders' market interest rate quotes as of December 31, 2010 for debt with similar risk characteristics and maturities.

## Note 17 – Lease Agreements

Most of our cinemas conduct their operations in leased facilities. Thirteen of our eighteen operating multiplexes in Australia, four of our eight cinemas in New Zealand, and all but one of our cinemas in the United States are in leased facilities. These cinema leases have remaining terms inclusive of options of 2 to 40 years. Certain of our cinema leases provide for contingent rentals based upon a specified percentage of theater revenue with a guaranteed minimum. Substantially all of our leases require the payment of property taxes, insurance, and other costs applicable to the property. We also lease office space and equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. All of our leases are accounted for as operating leases and accordingly, we have no leases of facilities that require capitalization.

We determine the annual base rent expense of our cinemas by amortizing total minimum lease obligations on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Base rent expense and contingent rental expense under the operating leases totaled approximately \$30.9 million and \$1.1 million for 2010, respectively; \$27.5 million and \$794,000 for 2009, respectively; and \$26.0 million and \$346,000 for 2008, respectively. Future minimum lease payments by year and, in the aggregate, under non-cancelable operating leases consisted of the following at December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Minimum Ground Lease Payments	Minimum Premises Lease Payments	Total Minimum Lease Payments
2011	\$3,074	\$25,992	\$29,066
2012	3,074	24,431	27,505
2013	3,145	21,854	24,999
2014	2,131	19,626	21,757
2015	1,095	16,981	18,076

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Thereafter	17,601	59,879	77,480
Total minimum lease payments	\$30,120	\$168,763	\$198,883

Since approximately \$77.6 million of our total minimum lease payments of \$198.9 million as of December 31, 2010 consisted of lease obligations denominated in Australian and New Zealand dollars, the U.S dollar amounts of these obligations will fluctuate in accordance with the relative values of these currencies.

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## Note 18 – Pension Liabilities

## Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

In March 2007, the Board of Directors of Reading International, Inc. (“Reading”) approved a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“SERP”) pursuant to which Reading has agreed to provide James J. Cotter, its Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, supplemental retirement benefits effective March 1, 2007. Under the SERP, Mr. Cotter will receive a monthly payment of the greater of (i) 40% of the average monthly earnings over the highest consecutive 36-month period of earnings prior to Mr. Cotter’s separation from service with Reading or (ii) \$25,000 per month for the remainder of his life, with a guarantee of 180 monthly payments following his separation from service with Reading or following his death. The beneficiaries under the SERP may be designated by Mr. Cotter or by his beneficiary following his or his beneficiary’s death. The benefits under the SERP are fully vested as of March 1, 2007.

The SERP initially will be unfunded, but Reading may choose to establish one or more grantor trusts from which to pay the SERP benefits. As such, the SERP benefits are unsecured, general obligations of Reading. The SERP is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Reading. In accordance with FASB ASC 715-30-05 – Defined Benefit Pension Plans (“ASC 715-30-05”), the initial pension benefit obligation of \$2.7 million was included in our other liabilities with a corresponding amount of unrecognized prior service cost included in accumulated other comprehensive income on March 1, 2007 (see Note 24 – Comprehensive Income (Loss)). The initial benefit obligation was based on a discount rate of 5.75% and a compensation increase rate of 3.5%. The \$2.7 million is being amortized as a prior service cost over the estimated service period of 10 years combined with an annual interest cost. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, we recognized \$200,000, \$160,000, and \$153,000, respectively, of interest cost and \$304,000 of amortized prior service cost per year. For the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we recognized \$0 and \$20,000 of amortized net gains. The balance of the other liability for this pension plan was \$3.8 million and \$3.4 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and the accumulated unrecognized prior service costs included in other comprehensive income balance was \$2.1 million and \$2.1 million at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The December 31, 2010 and 2009 values of the SERP are based on a discount rate of 6.25% and 5.85%, respectively and an annual compensation growth rate of 3.50% per year.

The change in the SERP pension benefit obligation and the funded status for the year ending December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	For the year ending December 31, 2010
Change in Benefit Obligation	
Benefit obligation at January 1, 2010	\$3,428
Service cost	--
Interest cost	200
Actuarial loss	192
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2010	3,820
Plan assets	--
Funded status at December 31, 2010	\$(3,820 )
	For the year ending December 31, 2009
Change in Benefit Obligation	
Benefit obligation at January 1, 2009	\$2,566

Service cost	--
Interest cost	160
Actuarial gain	702
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2009	3,428
Plan assets	--
Funded status at December 31, 2009	\$(3,428 )

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Amount recognized in balance sheet consists of (dollars in thousands):

	At December 31, 2010	At December 31, 2009
Noncurrent assets	\$--	\$--
Current liabilities	9	7
Noncurrent liabilities	3,811	3,421

Items not yet recognized as a component of net periodic pension cost consist of (dollars in thousands):

	At December 31, 2010	At December 31, 2009
Unamortized actuarial (gain) loss	\$514	\$323
Prior service costs	1,538	1,840
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	2,052	2,163

The components of the net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	From January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2010	From January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2009
Net periodic benefit cost		
Service cost	\$--	\$--
Interest cost	200	160
Expected return on plan assets	--	--
Amortization of prior service costs	304	304
Amortization of net gain	--	(20 )
Net periodic benefit cost	\$504	\$444
Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive income		
Net (gain) loss	\$192	\$702
Prior service cost	--	--
Amortization of prior service cost	(304 )	(304 )
Amortization of net gain	--	20
Total recognized in other comprehensive income	\$(112 )	\$418
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$392	\$862

The estimated net loss and prior service cost for the defined benefit pension plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive income into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year will be \$25,000 and \$304,000, respectively.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the plan benefit obligations at December 31, 2010 and 2009:



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	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.10%	5.85%
Rate of compensation increase	3.50%	3.50%

The following weighted-average assumptions were used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	2010	2009
Discount rate	5.85%	6.25%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%
Rate of compensation increase	3.50%	3.50%

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## Other Pension Liabilities

In addition to the aforementioned SERP, Mr. S. Craig Tompkins has a vested interest in the pension plan originally established by Craig Corporation prior to its merger with our company of \$194,000 and \$192,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The balance accrues interest at 30 day LIBOR and is maintained as an unfunded Executive Pension Plan obligation included in other liabilities. Additionally, as part of his employment agreement, Mr. John Hunter, our Chief Operating Officer, has a vested interest in a pension plan that currently accrues \$100,000 per year and has a balance of \$392,000 and \$292,000 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid over the following periods (dollars in thousands):

	Pension Payments
2011	\$9
2012	18
2013	28
2014	37
2015	48
Thereafter	4,266
Total pension payments	\$4,406

## Note 19 - Commitments and Contingencies

## Unconsolidated Joint Venture Loans

The following section describes any loans associated with our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures. As these investments are unconsolidated, any associated bank loans are not reflected in our Consolidated Balance Sheet at December 31, 2010. Each loan is without recourse to any assets other than our interests in the individual joint venture.

**Rialto Distribution.** We are the 33.3% co-owners of the assets of Rialto Distribution. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the total line of credit was \$1.5 million (NZ\$2.0 million) and \$1.5 million (NZ\$2.0 million), respectively, and had an outstanding balance of \$653,000 (NZ\$850,000) and \$979,000 (NZ\$1.4 million), respectively. This loan is guaranteed by one of our subsidiaries to the extent of our ownership percentage.

## Construction Commitments

During 2008, associated with the development of our Indooroopilly, Brisbane, Australia property, we had entered into a construction agreement related to its redevelopment. Obligations under this agreement were contingent upon the completion of the services within the guidelines specified in the agreement. During 2009, we paid off the entire balance of this construction debt facility (see Note 12 - Notes Payable).

## Tax Audit/Litigation

The Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") examined the tax return of Reading Entertainment Inc. ("RDGE") for its tax years ended December 31, 1996 through December 31, 1999 and the tax return of Craig Corporation ("CRG") for its tax year ended June 30, 1997. These companies are each now wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company, but for the time periods under audit, were not consolidated with the Company for tax purposes. With respect to both of these

companies, the principal focus of these audits was the treatment of the contribution by RDGE to our wholly owned subsidiary, Reading Australia, and, thereafter, the subsequent repurchase by Stater Bros. Inc. from Reading Australia, of certain preferred stock in Stater Bros. Inc. (the "Stater Stock"). The Stater Stock was received by RDGE from CRG as a part of a private placement of securities by RDGE, which closed in October 1996. A second issue involved an equipment-leasing transaction entered into by RDGE. This issue was conceded by RDGE resulting in a net tax refund.

By letters dated November 9, 2001, the IRS issued reports of examination proposing changes to the tax returns of RDGE and CRG for the years in question (the "Examination Report"). The Examination Report for each of RDGE and CRG proposed that the gains on the disposition by RDGE of Stater Stock, reported as taxable on the RDGE return,

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should be allocated to CRG. As reported, the gain resulted in no additional tax to RDGE inasmuch as the gain was entirely offset by a net operating loss carry forward of RDGE. This proposed change would have caused an additional federal tax liability for CRG of approximately \$20.9 million plus interest, and an additional California tax liability of approximately \$5.4 million plus interest and “amnesty” penalties.

Notices of deficiency dated June 29, 2006 were received with respect to each of RDGE and CRG determining proposed deficiencies of \$20.9 million for CRG and a total of \$349,000 for RDGE for the tax years 1997, 1998, and 1999. In September 2006, petitions were filed with the Tax Court by CRG and RDGE disputing the proposed deficiencies.

In July 2010, CRG and the IRS agreed to file with the Tax Court a settlement of the IRS’s claim against CRG. The final decision of the Tax Court was entered on January 6, 2011. In the settlement, the IRS conceded 70% of its proposed adjustment to income claimed in its notices of deficiency dated June 29, 2006. Instead of a claim for unpaid taxes of \$20.9 million plus interest, the effect of settlement on the Reading consolidated group is to require a total federal income tax obligation of \$5.4 million, reduced by a federal tax refund of \$800,000, increased by interest of \$9.3 million, for a net federal tax liability of \$13.9 million as of December 31, 2010. The Company anticipates federal and state tax deductions will be available for interest paid to IRS and to state tax agencies, plus an additional federal deduction will be available for taxes paid to state tax agencies.

The impact of the settlement upon state taxes on the Reading consolidated group remains uncertain as of December 31, 2010, but if the agreed adjustment to income were reflected on state returns, it would cause a state tax obligation of approximately \$4.7 million. Of this, \$4.2 million would be related to California, and \$0.5 million to other states. CRG’s 1997 tax year remains open with respect to CRG’s potential tax liability to the State of California. As of December 31, 2010, no deficiency has been asserted by the State of California, and we have made no final decision as to the course of action to be followed when a deficiency is asserted.

The decision to settle was based on various business considerations, the most prominent of which was the potential size of an adverse judgment (some \$56.8 million net federal tax liability, including interest, if the case had remained unsettled as of December 31, 2010), plus state liabilities and the direct costs of trial.

Immediately before the settlement, we had accrued \$6.6 million in accordance with the cumulative probability approach prescribed in Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 740-10-25 – Income Taxes. As a result of this settlement, we recorded an additional federal and state tax expense of \$12.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2010 to increase our reserve for uncertain tax positions. As of December 31, 2010, we show the \$18.7 million potential impact as current taxes payable.

## Environmental and Asbestos Claims

Certain of our subsidiaries were historically involved in railroad operations, coal mining, and manufacturing. Also, certain of these subsidiaries appear in the chain of title of properties that may suffer from pollution. Accordingly, certain of these subsidiaries have, from time to time, been named in and may in the future be named in various actions brought under applicable environmental laws. Also, we are in the real estate development business and may encounter from time to time unanticipated environmental conditions at properties that we have acquired for development. These environmental conditions can increase the cost of such projects, and adversely affect the value and potential for profit of such projects. We do not currently believe that our exposure under applicable environmental laws is material in amount.

From time to time, we have claims brought against us relating to the exposure of former employees of our railroad operations to asbestos and coal dust. These are generally covered by an insurance settlement reached in September

1990 with our insurance carriers. However, this insurance settlement does not cover litigation by people who were not our employees and who may claim second hand exposure to asbestos, coal dust and/or other chemicals or elements now recognized as potentially causing cancer in humans. Our known exposure to these types of claims, asserted or probable of being asserted, is not material.

In connection with the development of our 50.6 acre Burwood site, it will be necessary to address certain environmental issues. That property was at one time used as a brickworks and we have discovered petroleum and asbestos at the site. During 2007, we developed a plan for the remediation of these materials, in some cases through removal and in other cases through encapsulation. As of December 31, 2010, we estimate that the total site preparation costs associated with the removal of this contaminated soil will be \$12.3 million (AUS\$12.2 million) and as of that date we had incurred a total of \$8.4 million (AUS\$8.3 million) of these costs. We do not believe that this has added

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materially to the overall development cost of the site, as much of the work will be done in connection with the excavation and other development activity already contemplated for the property.

## Note 20 – Noncontrolling interests

As of December 31, 2010, the noncontrolling interests in our consolidated subsidiaries are comprised of the following:

- 50% of membership interest in Angelika Film Center LLC (“AFC LLC”) owned by a subsidiary of iDNA
  - 25% noncontrolling interest in Australian Country Cinemas by 21st Century Pty, Ltd
  - 33% noncontrolling interest in the Elsternwick joint venture by Champion Pictures Pty Ltd
  - 25% noncontrolling interest in the Sutton Hill Properties, LLC owned by Sutton Hill Capital, LLC

The components of noncontrolling interest are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
AFC LLC	\$681	\$1,135
Australian Country Cinemas	162	255
Elsternwick unincorporated joint venture	176	139
Sutton Hill Properties	(167 )	(155 )
Noncontrolling interests in consolidated subsidiaries	\$852	\$1,374

The components of income attributable to noncontrolling interests are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
AFC LLC	\$546	\$606	\$622
Australian Country Cinemas	249	152	146
Elsternwick unincorporated joint venture	59	34	31
Landplan Property Partners	--	(157 )	(59 )
Sutton Hill Properties	(238 )	(247 )	(120 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$616	\$388	\$620

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of FASB ASC 810-10-65 – Noncontrolling Interests (“ASC 810-10-65”). ASC 810-10-65 requires that amounts formerly reported as minority interests in the Company’s consolidated financial statements be reported as noncontrolling interests. This adoption resulted in modifications to the reporting of noncontrolling interests in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The adoption of ASC 810-10-65 had an impact on the presentation and disclosure of noncontrolling (minority) interests in our consolidated financial statements. As a result of the retrospective presentation and disclosure requirements of ASC 810-10-65, the Company is required to reflect the change in presentation and disclosure for all periods presented retrospectively.

A summary of the effect of retrospective adjustments on controlling and noncontrolling stockholders’ equity are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Reading International, Inc. Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Stockholders' Equity	Total Stockholders' Equity
Equity at – January 1, 2008	\$ 121,362	\$ 2,835	\$ 124,197
Net income (loss)	(16,809 )	620	(16,189 )
Increase in additional paid in capital	1,976	--	1,976
Distributions to noncontrolling stockholders	--	(1,585 )	(1,585 )
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(38,899 )	(53 )	(38,952 )
Equity at – December 31, 2008	\$ 67,630	\$ 1,817	\$ 69,447

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Landplan Property Partners, Ltd

In 2006, we formed Landplan Property Partners, Ltd (“Reading Landplan”) to identify, acquire, develop, or redevelop properties on an opportunistic basis in Australia and New Zealand. These properties are held in separate special purpose entities, which are collectively referred to as “Reading Landplan.” The properties held through Landplan currently consist of the holdings described above as being located at Indooroopilly, Taringa, Lake Taupo (including the adjacent undeveloped parcel), and Manukau. On April 1, 2010, we terminated our then existing contractual relationship with Doug Osborne, at that time the chief executive officer of our Landplan real estate operations. Mr. Osborne’s incentive interest in our various Landplan projects, which was valued at \$0, was revoked at that time. Mr. Osborne continues to provide services to us on a non-exclusive independent contractor basis.

Note 21 - Common Stock

Our common stock trades on the NASDAQ under the symbols RDI and RDIB which are our Class A (non-voting) and Class B (voting) stock, respectively. Our Class A (non-voting) has preference over our Class B (voting) share upon liquidation. No dividends have ever been issued for either share class.

2010 Common Stock Activity

During 2010, we issued 148,616 shares of Class A Stock (non-voting) to certain executive employees associated with their prior years’ stock bonuses. Additionally, we canceled 4,348,780 shares of Class A Stock (non-voting) held as treasury by one of our subsidiaries due to an issuance error made in 2002 associated with the consolidation of Reading Entertainment Inc. and Craig Corporation, Inc. into Reading International, Inc.

For the stock options exercised during 2010, we issued for cash to employees or directors of the corporation under our employee stock option plan 90,000 shares of Class A Stock at an exercise price of \$2.76 per share.

Due to a perceived low price to our common shares, during the first quarter of 2010, we purchased 62,375 shares for a total cost of \$251,000. Also, as a result of our revised Village East Cinema building lease, we recorded a deemed equity distribution of \$877,000 (see Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions).

2009 Common Stock Activity

During 2009, we issued 146,017 shares of Class A Stock to certain executive employees associated with their prior years’ stock bonuses. Additionally, 98,949 shares of Class A Stock which were previously held as treasury shares were canceled during 2009.

For the stock options exercised during 2009, we issued for cash to an employee of the corporation under our employee stock option plan 3,000 shares of Class A Stock at an exercise price of \$3.80 per share.

Note 22 – Business Segments and Geographic Area Information

During 2010, we changed our reporting for intercompany property rent where our cinema operations were substantially the only tenant of such property by eliminating the intersegment revenue and expense relating to the intercompany rent, and transferring the third party lease costs from the real estate segment to the cinema exhibition segment. This change in management’s structure of the reportable segments commenced on January 1, 2010, such changes to segment reporting are reflected in the segment results for 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The retroactive presentation in 2009 and 2008 segment results decreased intersegment revenue and expense for the intercompany rent by \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, and transferred the third party lease costs from the



real estate segment to the cinema exhibition segment. The overall results of these changes decreased real estate segment revenue and expense by \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This change results in a reduction of real estate operating expense and an increase of cinema operating expense of \$4.4 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, on our Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The table below sets forth certain information concerning our cinema operations and our real estate operations (which includes information relating to both our real estate development, retail rental and live theater rental activities) for the three years ended December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

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Year Ended December 31, 2010	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 211,073	\$ 25,210	\$ (6,466 )	\$ 229,817
Operating expense	178,261	8,979	(6,466 )	180,774
Depreciation & amortization	10,559	4,617	--	15,176
Impairment expense	--	2,239	--	2,239
General & administrative expense	2,880	1,220	--	4,100
Segment operating income	\$ 19,373	\$ 8,155	\$ --	\$ 27,528

Year Ended December 31, 2009	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$ 201,388	\$ 20,538	\$ (5,241 )	\$ 216,685
Operating expense	165,708	7,353	(5,241 )	167,820
Depreciation & amortization	10,816	3,653	--	14,469
Loss on transfer of real estate held for sale to continuing operations	--	549	--	549
Impairment expense	--	3,217	--	3,217
Contractual commitment loss	--	1,092	--	1,092
General & administrative expense	2,645	1,063	--	3,708
Segment operating income	\$ 22,219	\$ 3,611	\$ --	\$ 25,830

Year Ended December 31, 2008	Cinema Exhibition	Real Estate	Intersegment Eliminations	Total
Revenue	\$181,188	\$21,313	\$ (5,675 )	\$196,826
Operating expense	153,064	7,451	(5,675 )	154,840
Depreciation & amortization	13,702	4,219	--	17,921
Impairment expense	351	3,968	--	4,319
General & administrative expense	3,834	1,123	--	4,957
Segment operating income	\$10,237	\$4,552	\$ --	\$14,789

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Reconciliation to net income (loss):	2010	2009	2008
Total segment operating income	\$27,528	\$25,830	\$14,789
Non-segment:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	715	666	656
General and administrative expense	13,684	13,851	16,481
Other operating income	--	(2,551 )	--
Operating income (loss)	13,129	13,864	(2,348 )
Interest expense, net	(12,286 )	(14,572 )	(15,740 )
Other income (expense)	(347 )	(2,013 )	991
Gain on sale of assets	352	(2 )	--
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	5	58	60
Income tax expense	(14,232 )	(1,952 )	(2,099 )
Equity earnings of unconsolidated joint ventures and entities	1,345	117	497
Gain on sale of unconsolidated joint venture	--	268	2,450
Gain on extinguishment of debt	--	10,714	--
Net income (loss)	\$(12,034 )	\$6,482	\$(16,189 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(616 )	(388 )	(620 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. common shareholders	\$(12,650 )	\$6,094	\$(16,809 )

Summary of assets:	2010	2009
Segment assets	\$406,569	\$375,628
Corporate assets	23,780	30,789
Total Assets	\$430,349	\$406,417

Summary of capital expenditures:	2010	2009	2008
Segment capital expenditures	\$18,942	\$5,584	\$74,951
Corporate capital expenditures	429	102	215
Total capital expenditures	\$19,371	\$5,686	\$75,166

The cinema results shown above include revenue and operating expense directly linked to our cinema assets. The real estate results include rental income from our properties and live theaters and operating expense directly linked to our property assets.

The following table sets forth the book value of our property and equipment by geographical area (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Australia	\$121,403	\$101,918
New Zealand	33,809	36,278
United States	65,038	62,553
Total property and equipment	\$220,250	\$200,749

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The following table sets forth our revenue by geographical area (dollars in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Australia	\$94,215	\$80,848	\$73,527
New Zealand	25,036	22,446	23,511
United States	110,566	113,391	99,788
Total Revenue	\$229,817	\$216,685	\$196,826

Note 23 – Unaudited Quarterly Financial Information (dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third(1) Quarter	Fourth(1) Quarter
2010				
Revenue	\$58,041	\$56,980	\$60,589	\$54,207
Net income (loss)	\$568	\$(13,561 )	\$1,378	\$(419 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$353	\$(13,714 )	\$1,242	\$(531 )
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$0.02	\$(0.60 )	\$0.05	\$(0.03 )
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.02	\$(0.60 )	\$0.05	\$(0.03 )
2009				
Revenue	\$46,992	\$54,381	\$55,963	\$59,349
Net income (loss)	\$(3,155 )	\$9,980	\$3,274	\$(3,617 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders	\$(3,393 )	\$9,890	\$3,141	\$(3,544 )
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.15 )	\$0.44	\$0.14	\$(0.16 )
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$(0.15 )	\$0.44	\$0.14	\$(0.16 )

(1) The out of period adjustments noted in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 6 –Property Held For and Under Development results in a net immaterial change to both net income (loss) and to net income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc. shareholders for the third and fourth quarters of 2009.

#### Note 24 - Comprehensive Income (Loss)

US GAAP requires us to classify unrealized gains and losses on equity securities as well as our foreign currency adjustments as comprehensive income. The following table sets forth our comprehensive income for the periods indicated (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on investments			
Reclassification of realized gain on available for sale investments included in net income (loss)	\$--	\$1,047	\$607
Unrealized loss on available for sale investments	(478 )	(523 )	(628 )
Net unrealized gains/(losses) on investments	(478 )	524	(21 )
Net income (loss)	(12,034 )	6,482	(16,189 )
Cumulative foreign currency adjustment	16,015	34,271	(39,249 )
Accrued pension service (benefit) costs	112	(418 )	318
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$3,615	\$40,859	\$(55,141 )

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Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(616	)	(388	)	(620	)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(43	)	(141	)	53	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Reading International, Inc.	\$2,956		\$40,330		\$(55,708	)

Note 25 - Future Minimum Rental Income

Real estate revenue amounted to \$18.7 million, \$15.3 million, and \$15.6 million, for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2010, rental revenue includes the revenue from all of our Australia and New Zealand real estate properties and our U.S. properties of the Union Square Theatre and the Royal George Theatre.

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Future minimum rental income under all contractual operating leases is summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2011	\$ 12,008
2012	9,592
2013	6,194
2014	4,215
2015	3,815
Thereafter	27,142
Total future minimum rental income	\$62,966

#### Note 26 – Related Parties and Transactions

##### Sutton Hill Capital

In 2001, we entered into a transaction with Sutton Hill Capital, LLC (“SHC”) regarding the leasing with an option to purchase of certain cinemas located in Manhattan. In connection with that transaction, we also agreed to lend certain amounts to SHC, to provide liquidity in its investment, pending our determination whether or not to exercise our option to purchase and to manage the 86th Street Cinema on a fee basis. SHC is a limited liability company owned in equal shares by James J. Cotter and Michael Forman and of which Mr. Cotter is the managing member. During 2010, 2009 and 2008, we paid rent to SHC in the amount of \$547,000, \$487,000, and \$487,000, respectively.

On June 29, 2010, we agreed to extend our existing lease from SHC of the Village East Cinema in New York City by 10 years, with a new termination date of June 30, 2020. The Village East lease includes a sub-lease of the ground underlying the cinema that is subject to a longer-term ground lease between SHC and an unrelated third party that expires in June 2031 (the “cinema ground lease”). The extended lease provides for a call option pursuant to which Reading may purchase the cinema ground lease for \$5.9 million at the end of the lease term. Additionally, the lease has a put option pursuant to which SHC may require Reading to purchase all or a portion of SHC’s interest in the existing cinema lease and the cinema ground lease at any time between July 1, 2013 and December 4, 2019. SHC’s put option may be exercised on one or more occasions in increments of not less than \$100,000 each. Because our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and controlling shareholder, Mr. James J. Cotter, is also the managing member of SHC, RDI and SHC are considered entities under common control. As a result, we recorded the Village East Cinema building as a property asset of \$4.7 million on our balance sheet based on the cost carry-over basis from an entity under common control with a corresponding capital lease liability of \$5.6 million presented under other liabilities (see Note 15 – Other Liabilities). This resulted in a deemed equity distribution of \$877,000.

In 2005, we acquired from a third party the fee interest and from SHC its interest in the ground lease estate underlying the Cinemas 1, 2 & 3 in Manhattan. In connection with that transaction, we agreed to grant to SHC an option to acquire a 25% interest in the special purpose entity formed to acquire these interests at cost. On June 28, 2007, SHC exercised this option, paying the option exercise price through the application of their \$3.0 million deposit plus the assumption of its proportionate share of SHP’s liabilities giving it a 25% non-managing membership interest in SHP.

##### OBI Management Agreement

Pursuant to a Theater Management Agreement (the “Management Agreement”), our live theater operations are managed by OBI LLC (“OBI Management”), which is wholly owned by Ms. Margaret Cotter who is the daughter of James J. Cotter and a member of our Board of Directors.

The Management Agreement generally provides that we will pay OBI Management a combination of fixed and incentive fees, which historically have equated to approximately 21% of the net cash flow received by us from our live theaters in New York. Since the fixed fees are applicable only during such periods as the New York theaters are booked, OBI Management receives no compensation with respect to a theater at any time when it is not generating revenue for us. This arrangement provides an incentive to OBI Management to keep the theaters booked with the best available shows, and mitigates the negative cash flow that would result from having an empty theater. In addition, OBI Management manages our Royal George live theater complex in Chicago on a fee basis based on theater cash flow. In 2010, OBI Management earned \$416,000, which was 24.2% of net cash flows for the year. In 2009, OBI Management earned \$325,000, which was 28.3% of net cash flows for the year. In 2008, OBI Management earned \$428,000, which

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was 23.8% of net cash flows for the year. In each year, we reimbursed travel related expenses for OBI Management personnel with respect to travel between New York City and Chicago in connection with the management of the Royal George complex.

OBI Management conducts its operations from our office facilities on a rent-free basis, and we share the cost of one administrative employee of OBI Management. Other than these expenses and travel-related expenses for OBI Management personnel to travel to Chicago as referred to above, OBI Management is responsible for all of its costs and expenses related to the performance of its management functions. The Management Agreement renews automatically each year unless either party gives at least six months' prior notice of its determination to allow the Management Agreement to expire. In addition, we may terminate the Management Agreement at any time for cause.

Live Theater Play Investment

From time to time, our officers and directors may invest in plays that lease our live theaters. During 2004, an affiliate of Mr. James J. Cotter and Michael Forman have a 25% investment in the play, I Love You, You're Perfect, Now Change, playing in one of our auditoriums at our Royal George Theatre until March 2006. We similarly had a 25% investment in the play. The play earned for us \$0, \$0, and \$2,000 during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. This investment received board approval from our Conflicts Committee on August 12, 2002.

During 2008, we had a 37.4% investment in a show that played at our Minetta Lane Theatre from February to July 2008. The operations from the play resulted in a net loss to us of \$304,000. No changes to this investment were recorded during 2010 or 2009.

The play STOMP has been playing in our Orpheum Theatre since prior to the time we acquired the theater in 2001. Messrs. James J. Cotter and Michael Forman own an approximately 5% interest in that play, an interest that they have held since prior to our acquisition of the theater.

Note 27 – Subsequent Events

Australia Corporate Credit Facility

On March 9, 2011, we received credit approval from National Australia Bank for a \$106.3 million (AUS\$105.0 million) facility that will replace our expiring Australia Corporate Credit Facility which will allow us to fully repay our \$101.7 million (AUS\$100.5 million) of outstanding debt.



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## Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Description	Balance at beginning of year	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Deductions	Balance at end of year
Allowance for doubtful accounts				
Year-ended December 31, 2010 – Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$207	\$69	\$218	\$58
Year-ended December 31, 2009 – Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$397	\$142	\$332	\$207
Year-ended December 31, 2008 – Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$382	\$115	\$100	\$397
Tax valuation allowance				
Year-ended December 31, 2010 – Tax valuation allowance	\$59,603	\$--	\$5,090	\$54,513
Year-ended December 31, 2009 – Tax valuation allowance	\$59,938	\$--	\$335	\$59,603
Year-ended December 31, 2008 – Tax valuation allowance	\$57,210	\$2,728	\$--	\$59,938

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Item 9 – Change in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

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Item 9A — Controls and Procedures

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Securities Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), including maintenance of (i) records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets, and (ii) policies and procedures that provide reasonable assurance that (a) transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, (b) our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and our Board of Directors and (c) we will prevent or timely detect unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of the inherent limitations of any system of internal control. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses of judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper overriding of controls. As a result of such limitations, there is risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (COSO) of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the COSO framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2010. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have formally adopted a policy for disclosure controls and procedures that provides guidance on the evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures and is designed to ensure that all corporate disclosure is complete and accurate in all material respects and that all information required to be disclosed in the periodic reports submitted by us under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods and in the manner specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. A Disclosure Committee consisting of the principal accounting officer, general counsel, chief communication officer, senior officers of each significant business line and other select employees assisted the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer in this evaluation. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as required by the Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d – 15(e) as of the end of the period covered by this report.

### Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

Except as noted below, no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Subsequent to September 30, 2010, we determined that the material control weaknesses that existed at December 31, 2009 and September 30, 2010 relating to non-routine foreign transactions and straight-line rent, respectively, had been remediated. As a result, we materially changed our system of internal controls over financial reporting regarding non-routine foreign transactions. We implemented an enhanced management review of significant foreign transactions and an enhanced management review of foreign contracts and agreements. Additionally, to address the design deficiency in straight-line rent internal controls that existed at September 30, 2010, we provided training to our personnel who perform the straight-line rent calculations, and we implemented an enhanced management review of the straight-line rent calculations and account balances. We believe that these enhanced procedures provide appropriate internal controls over financial reporting and improve our ability to identify potential accounting issues prior to and during the comprehensive review of our consolidated financial statements.

Management believes these changes, which were implemented during the year ending December 31, 2010, have remediated the control weaknesses that led to the material weaknesses discussed above. Such remediation was completed and tested by us and such enhanced internal controls over financial reporting were subject to our management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Reading International, Inc.  
Commerce, California

We have audited Reading International, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the Company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2010, of the Company and our report dated March 15, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule and included an explanatory paragraph regarding the current maturity of

the Company's Australia Corporate Credit Facility.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Los Angeles, California

March 15, 2011

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PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14

Information required by Part II (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) of this Form 10-K is hereby incorporated by reference from the Reading International, Inc.'s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, pursuant to Regulation 14A, not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year.

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PART IV

Item 15 – Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as a part of this report:

1. Financial Statements

The following financial statements are filed as part of this report under Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Description	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Accounting Firm</u>	<u>52</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009</u>	<u>53</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>54</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>55</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2010</u>	<u>56</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>57</u>

2. Financial Statements and Schedules for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008

	Page
<u>Schedule II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	<u>99</u>
<u>Financial statements of Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture</u>	<u>105</u>

3. Exhibits (Listed by numbers corresponding to Item 601 of Regulation S-K) 123

(b) Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

See Item (a)3. above.

(c) Financial Statement Schedule

See Item (a)2. above.



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Following are financial statements and notes of Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture for the periods indicated. We are required to include in our Report on Form 10-K audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and unaudited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture  
Income Statement  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

In AUS\$	Note	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Revenue from rendering services	5	\$ 10,378,232	\$ 10,459,016	\$ 9,229,454
Revenue from sale of concession		3,646,982	3,732,980	3,664,757
Total revenue		\$ 14,025,214	\$ 14,191,996	\$ 12,894,211
Cost of concession		(913,716 )	(963,084 )	(1,022,055 )
Depreciation and amortization expenses	8	(573,224 )	(613,175 )	(682,943 )
Personnel expenses	6	(2,084,251 )	(1,963,946 )	(1,858,654 )
Film expenses		(4,200,089 )	(4,181,253 )	(3,628,015 )
Occupancy expenses		(1,413,895 )	(1,399,618 )	(1,436,093 )
House expenses		(1,182,071 )	(1,075,082 )	(909,990 )
Advertising and marketing costs		(325,214 )	(244,086 )	(297,594 )
Management fees		(243,290 )	(273,958 )	(237,635 )
Repairs and maintenance expense		(163,994 )	(175,338 )	(187,539 )
Results for operating activities		\$ 2,925,470	\$ 3,302,456	\$ 2,633,693
Finance income		19,522	16,047	33,400
Net finance income(expense)	7	\$ 19,522	\$ 16,047	\$ 33,400
Profit for the period		\$ 2,944,992	\$ 3,318,503	\$ 2,667,093
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income for the period		--	--	--
Total comprehensive income for the period		\$ 2,944,992	\$ 3,318,503	\$ 2,667,093

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture  
Statement of Changes in Members' Equity  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

In AUS\$	Reading Exhibition Pty Ltd	Village Roadshow Exhibition Pty Ltd	Birch Carroll & Coyle Limited	Total
Members' Equity at January 1, 2008 (Unaudited)	\$ 1,521,061	\$ 1,521,061	\$ 1,521,063	\$ 4,563,185
Member distributions	(1,170,000)	(1,170,000)	(1,170,000)	(3,510,000)
Total other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--
Profit for the period	889,031	889,031	889,031	2,667,093
Total comprehensive income for the period	889,031	889,031	889,031	2,667,093
Members' Equity at December 31, 2008 (Unaudited)	\$ 1,240,092	\$ 1,240,092	\$ 1,240,094	\$ 3,720,278
Member distributions	(1,180,000)	(1,180,000)	(1,180,000)	(3,540,000)
Total other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--
Profit for the period	1,106,168	1,106,168	1,106,167	3,318,503
Total comprehensive income for the period	1,106,168	1,106,168	1,106,167	3,318,503
Members' Equity at December 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	\$ 1,166,260	\$ 1,166,260	\$ 1,166,261	\$ 3,498,781
Member distributions	(850,000 )	(850,000 )	(850,000 )	(2,550,000)
Total other comprehensive income	--	--	--	--
Profit for the period	981,664	981,664	981,664	2,944,992
Total comprehensive income for the period	981,664	981,664	981,664	2,944,992
Members' Equity at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,297,924	\$ 1,297,924	\$ 1,297,925	\$ 3,893,773

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture  
Statement of Financial Position  
As at December 31, 2010

In AUS\$	Note	2010	2009 (unaudited)
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	11	\$1,502,309	\$779,300
Trade receivables	10	89,596	97,359
Inventories	9	235,519	138,682
Other receivables	10	--	109,099
Total current assets		\$1,827,424	\$1,124,440
Property, plant and equipment	8	2,984,116	3,302,760
Total non-current assets		\$2,984,116	\$3,302,760
Total assets		\$4,811,540	\$4,427,200
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	650,503	691,224
Employee benefits	12	104,614	70,218
Deferred revenue	14	89,858	106,816
Total current liabilities		\$844,975	\$868,258
Employee benefits	12	72,792	60,161
Total non-current liabilities		\$72,792	\$60,161
Total liabilities		\$917,767	\$928,419
Net assets		\$3,893,773	\$3,498,781
Equity			
Contributed equity		\$202,593	\$202,593
Retained earnings		3,691,180	3,296,188
Total equity		\$3,893,773	\$3,498,781

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

In AUS\$	Note	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts from customers		\$ 15,424,727	\$ 15,605,549	\$ 14,189,517
Cash paid to suppliers and employees		(11,905,889)	(11,768,067)	(11,020,524)
Cash generated from operations		\$ 3,518,838	\$ 3,837,482	\$ 3,168,993
Net cash from operating activities	18	\$ 3,518,838	\$ 3,837,482	\$ 3,168,993
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	8	(265,351 )	(469,852 )	(231,156 )
Interest received	7	19,522	16,047	33,400
Net cash from investing activities		\$(245,829 )	\$(453,805 )	\$(197,756 )
Cash flows from financing activities				
Distributions to Joint Venturers		(2,550,000 )	(3,540,000 )	(3,510,000 )
Net cash from financing activities		\$(2,550,000 )	\$(3,540,000 )	\$(3,510,000 )
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		723,009	(156,323 )	(538,763 )
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		779,300	935,623	1,474,386
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	11	\$ 1,502,309	\$ 779,300	\$ 935,623

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture  
Notes to Financial Statements  
December 31, 2009

1. Reporting Entity

Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture (the “Joint Venture”) is a legal joint venture between Birch Carroll & Coyle Limited, Village Roadshow Exhibition Pty Ltd and Reading Exhibition Pty Ltd. The Joint Venture is domiciled and provides services solely in Australia. The address of the Joint Venture’s registered office is 49 Market Street, Sydney NSW 2000. The Joint Venture primarily is involved in the exhibition of motion pictures in cinemas.

The joint venture is to continue in existence until the Joint Venture is terminated and associated underlying assets have been sold and the proceeds of sale distributed upon agreement of the members. All distributions of earnings are required to be agreed upon and distributed evenly to the three Joint Venturers. The three Joint Venturers will evenly contribute any future required contributions.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial year end of the Joint Venture is 30 June. For purposes of the use of these financial statements by one of the Joint Venturers, these financial statements have been prepared on a 12-month period basis ending on 31 December.

The financial statements were approved by the Management Committee on 15th March, 2011.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in note 4.

(c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is also the Joint Venture’s functional currency. Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.



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In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in note 15 financial instruments.

### 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The Joint Venture has not elected to early adopt any accounting standards and amendments. See note 3(n).

#### (a) Financial Instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, and trade payables.

Non-derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured as described below.

A financial instrument is recognised if the Joint Venture becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised if the Joint Venture's contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or if the Joint Venture transfers the financial asset to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at trade date, i.e., the date that the Joint Venture commits itself to purchase or sell the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the Joint Venture's obligations specified in the contract expire, are discharged or cancelled.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Joint Venture's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Accounting for finance income and expense is discussed in note 3(k).

#### (b) Property, Plant and Equipment

##### (i) Recognition and Measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use. Costs also may include purchases of property, plant and equipment. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.





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### (ii) Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Joint Venture and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

### (iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Shorter of estimated useful life and term of lease
Plant and equipment	3 to 20 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

### (c) Leased Assets

Leases in which the Joint Venture assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognised on the Joint Venture's statement of financial position.

### (d) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

### (e) Impairment

#### (i) Financial Assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance against the relevant asset. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

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### (ii) Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Joint Venture's non-financial assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

### (f) Employee Benefits

#### (i) Long-Term Employee Benefits

The Joint Venture's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods plus related on-costs; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value and the fair value of any related assets is deducted.

#### (ii) Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Joint Venture is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as an expense if the Joint Venture has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

#### (iii) Short-Term Benefits

Liabilities for employee benefits for wages, salaries, and annual leave represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date and are calculated at undiscounted amounts based on remuneration wage and salary rates that the Joint Venture expects to pay as at reporting date including related on-costs, such as workers compensation insurance and payroll tax.

### (g) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Joint Venture has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.



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### (h) Contributed Equity

The Joint Venture is comprised of three parties who share an equal ownership over the Joint Venture. The Contributed Equity amount represents the initial investment in the partnership. Distributions to the partners are made on behalf of the Joint Venture and are recognised through retained earnings.

### (i) Revenue

#### (i) Rendering of Service/Sale of Concessions

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns, trade discounts and value rebates. Revenues are generated principally through admissions and concession sales with proceeds received in cash at the point of sale. Service revenue also includes product advertising and other ancillary revenues which are recognized as income in the period earned. The Joint Venture recognizes payments received attributable to the advertising services provided by the Joint Venture under certain vendor programs as revenue in the period in which services are delivered.

#### (ii) Customer Loyalty Programme

The cinema operates a loyalty programme where customers accumulate points for purchases made which entitles them to discounts on future purchases. The award points are recognised as a separately identifiable component of the initial sale transaction, by allocating the fair value of the consideration received between the award points and the components of the sale such that the award points are recognised at their fair value. Revenue from the award points is recognised when the points are redeemed. The amount of the revenue is based on the number of points redeemed relative to the total number expected to be redeemed.

### (j) Lease Payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease on a basis that is representative of the pattern of benefit derived from the leased property.

### (k) Finance Income and Expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on cash held in financial institutions. Interest income is recognised as it accrues in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

### (l) Taxes

#### (i) Goods and Service Tax

Revenue, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating

cash flows.

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### (ii) Income Tax

Under applicable Australian law, the Joint Venture is not subject to tax on earnings generated. Accordingly the Joint Venture does not recognise any income tax expense, or deferred tax balances. Earnings of the Joint Venture are taxed at the Joint Venturer level.

### (m) Film Expense

Film expense is incurred based on a contracted percentage of box office results for each film. The Joint Venture negotiates terms with each film distributor on a film-by-film basis. Percentage terms are based on a sliding scale, with the Joint Venture subject to a higher percentage of box office results when the film is initially released and declining each subsequent week. Different films have different rates dependent upon the expected popularity of the film, and forecasted success.

### (n) New Standards and Interpretations Not Yet Adopted

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the entity in the period of initial application. They are available for early adoption at 31 December 2010, but have not been applied in preparing this financial report:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments includes requirements for the classification and measurement of the financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 will become mandatory for the Company's 31 December 2014 financial statements. Retrospective application is generally required, although there are exceptions, particularly if the entity adopts the standard for the year ended 31 December 2011 or earlier. The Company has not yet determined the potential effect of the standard.
- IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (revised December 2009) simplifies and clarifies the intended meaning of the definition of a related party and provides a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government-related entities. The amendments, which will become mandatory for Company's 31 December 2012 financial statements, are not expected to have any impact on the financial statements.

The Joint Venture does not consider that any other standards or interpretations issued by the IASB or the IFRIC, either applicable in the current year or not yet applicable, have, or will have, a significant impact on the financial statements.

### (o) Amounts paid or payable to the auditor

The amounts paid or payable to the auditor for the audit of these financial statements has been borne by one of the Joint Venturers for which these financial statements have been prepared. The auditor provided no non-audit service in the current or prior periods disclosed.

## 4. Determination of Fair Values

A number of the Joint Venture's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

### (a) Trade and Other Receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

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## (b) Non-Derivative Financial Liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

## 5. Revenue from rendering services

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Box office revenue	\$9,659,151	\$9,724,095	\$8,472,215
Screen advertising	251,325	264,406	263,813
Other cinema services	467,756	470,515	493,426
Revenue from rendering of services	\$10,378,232	\$10,459,016	\$9,229,454

## 6. Personnel Expenses

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Wages and salaries	\$1,987,041	\$1,904,805	\$1,819,325
Employee annual leave	67,604	49,927	21,163
Employee long-service leave	29,606	9,214	18,166
Total personnel expenses	\$2,084,251	\$1,963,946	\$1,858,654

## 7. Finance Income

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Interest income on bank balances:	19,522	16,047	33,400
	\$19,522	\$16,047	\$33,400

## 8. Property, Plant, and Equipment

In AUS\$	Plant and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Capital WIP	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2009 (unaudited)	8,901,730	2,566,704	--	11,468,434
Additions/(Transfers) (unaudited)	469,852	--	--	469,852
Balance at December 31, 2009 (unaudited)	\$9,371,582	\$ 2,566,704	\$--	\$11,938,286
Balance at January 1, 2010 (unaudited)	9,371,582	2,566,704	--	11,938,286
Additions/(Transfers)	--	--	265,351	265,351
Disposals	(24,576 )	--	--	(24,576 )
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$9,347,006	\$ 2,566,704	\$265,351	\$12,179,061

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In AUS\$	Plant and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Capital WIP	Total
Depreciation				
Balance at January 1, 2009 (unaudited)	(7,234,765)	(787,586 )	--	(8,022,351)
Depreciation and amortization for the year (unaudited)	(521,938 )	(91,237 )	--	(613,175 )
Balance at December 31, 2009 (unaudited)	\$(7,756,703)	\$ (878,823 )	\$--	\$(8,635,526)
Balance at January 1, 2010 (unaudited)	(7,756,703)	(878,823 )	--	(8,635,526)
Depreciation and amortization for the year	(481,988 )	(91,236 )	--	(573,224 )
Disposals	13,805	--	--	13,805
Balance at December 31, 2010	\$(8,224,886)	\$ (970,059 )	\$--	\$(9,194,945)

In AUS\$	Plant and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Capital WIP	Total
Carrying amounts				
At January 1, 2009 (unaudited)	1,666,965	1,779,118	--	3,446,083
At December 31, 2009 (unaudited)	1,614,879	1,687,881	--	3,302,760
At January 1, 2010 (unaudited)	1,614,879	1,687,881	--	3,302,760
At December 31, 2010	1,122,120	1,596,645	265,351	2,984,116

## 9. Inventories

In AUS\$	2010 (audited)	2009 (unaudited)
Concession stores at cost	235,519	138,682
	\$235,519	\$138,682

During the year ended 31 December 2010, the write-down of inventories to net disposable value amounted to \$0 (2009: \$0 (unaudited)).

## 10. Trade and Other Receivables

In AUS\$	Note	2010 (audited)	2009 (unaudited)
Trade receivables	15	\$89,596	\$97,359
Prepayments and other receivables		--	109,099
		\$89,596	\$206,458

The Joint Venture's trade receivables relate mainly to the Joint Venture's screen advertiser and credit card companies.

The Joint Venture's exposure to credit risk and impairment losses related to trade receivables is disclosed in Note 15.

## 11. Cash and Cash Equivalents

In AUS\$	Note	2010 (audited)	2009 (unaudited)
Cash at bank and on hand	15	1,502,309	779,300
Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows		\$1,502,309	\$779,300



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The Joint Venture's exposure to interest rate risk is disclosed in Note 15.

## 12. Employee Benefits

## Current

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)
Liability for annual leave	\$73,016	\$53,647
Liability for long-service leave	31,598	16,571
	\$104,614	\$70,218

## Non-current

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)
Liability for long-service leave	72,792	60,161
	\$72,792	\$60,161

## 13. Trade and Other Payables

In AUS\$	Note	2010	2009 (unaudited)
Trade payables		\$357,155	\$340,213
Non-trade payables and accruals		293,348	351,011
	15	\$650,503	\$691,224

The Joint Venture's exposure to liquidity risk related to trade and other payables is disclosed in note 15. Trade payables represents payments to trade creditors. The Joint Venture makes these payments through the managing party's shared service centre and is charged a management fee for these services. Disclosure regarding the management fee is made in note 19.

## 14. Deferred Revenue

In AUS\$	2010	2009 (unaudited)
Deferred revenue	89,858	106,816
	\$72,792	\$60,161

Deferred revenue mainly consists of advance funds received from vendors for the exclusive rights to supply certain concession items. Revenue is released over the term of the related contract on a straight-line basis and is classified as service revenue.

## 15. Financial Instruments

## (a) Overview

This note presents information about the Joint Venture's exposure to financial risks, its objectives, policies, and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the management of capital.

The Joint Venture's activities expose it to the following financial risks:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and

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• market risk.

## (b) Risk management framework

The Joint Venturers' have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework and are also responsible for developing and monitoring risk management policies.

Risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Joint Venture to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Joint Venture's activities. The Joint Venture, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Joint Venturers' oversee how management monitors compliance with the Joint Venture's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Joint Venture.

There were no changes in the Joint Venture's approach to capital management during the year.

## (c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Joint Venture if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Joint Venture's receivables from customers.

The Joint Venture's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the Joint Venture's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country, in which customers operate, has less of an influence on credit risk.

Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list, and monitored by the Joint Venturers.

The Joint Venture operates under the managing Joint Venturer's credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Joint Venture's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Joint Venture's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. Purchase limits are established for each customer. These limits are reviewed periodically. Customers that fail to meet the Joint Venture's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the Joint Venture only on a prepayment basis.

## Exposure to Credit Risk

The carrying amount of the Joint Venture's financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Joint Venture's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

In AUS\$	Note	Carrying Amount	
		2010	2009 (unaudited)
Trade receivables	10	\$89,596	\$97,359
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,502,309	779,300



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The Joint Venture's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the reporting date by type of customer was:

In AUS\$	Carrying amount	
	2010	2009 (unaudited)
Screen advertisers	\$74,250	\$60,669
Credit card companies	8,066	17,833
Games, machine and merchandising companies	7,280	18,857
	\$89,596	\$97,359

#### Impairment losses

None of the Company's trade receivables are past due (2009: \$nil (unaudited)). The carrying value of such receivables at 31 December 2010 were \$89,596 (2009: \$97,359 (unaudited)). There were no allowances for impairment at 31 December 2010 or 2009.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Joint Venture will encounter difficulties in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The Joint Venture's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Joint Venture's reputation.

The only financial liabilities are trade and other payables all of which are contractually due within 6 months. The carrying value of such liabilities at 31 December 2010 is \$650,503 (2009: \$691,224 (unaudited)).

#### (e) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the Joint Venture's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return. The Joint Venture is not subject to market risks relating to foreign exchange rates or equity prices. Furthermore, the Joint Venture does not use derivative, financial instruments to hedge fluctuations in interest rates.

#### Interest rate risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Joint Venture's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

Variable rate instruments	Carrying amount	
	2010	2009 (unaudited)
In AUS\$		
Cash at bank	\$1,450,849	\$637,001

The Joint Venture held no fixed rate instruments during financial years 2010 or 2009.



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## (f) Fair Values

## Fair Values versus Carrying Amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

In AUS\$	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009 (unaudited)	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Trade receivables	\$89,596	\$89,596	\$97,359	\$97,359
Cash and cash equivalents	1,502,309	1,502,309	779,300	779,300
Trade and other payables	650,503	650,503	691,224	691,224

The basis for determining fair values is disclosed in Note 4.

## 16. Operating Leases

## Leases as Lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

In AUS\$	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009 (unaudited)
Less than one year	\$1,458,144	\$1,457,440
Between one and five years	5,832,577	5,829,762
More than five years	4,318,504	5,773,860
Total	\$11,609,225	\$13,061,062

The Joint Venture leases the cinema property under a long term operating lease.

## 17. Contingencies and Capital Commitments

The nature of the Joint Venture's operations results in claims for personal injuries (including public liability and workers compensation) being received from time to time. As at period end there were no material current or ongoing outstanding claims.

The Joint Venture has no capital commitments at 31 December 2010 (2009: \$nil (unaudited)).

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## 18. Reconciliation of Cash Flows from Operating Activities

In AUS\$	Note	2010	2009 (unaudited)	2008 (unaudited)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit for the period		\$2,944,992	\$3,318,503	\$2,667,093
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation and amortization	8	573,224	613,175	682,943
Interest received	7	(19,522 )	(16,047 )	(33,400 )
Loss on disposal of property, plant, and equipment	8	10,771		
Operating profit before changes in working capital		\$3,509,465	\$3,915,631	\$3,316,636
Change in trade receivables	10	7,763	(5,647 )	5,885
Change in inventories	9	(96,837 )	(23,052 )	(27,313 )
Change in prepayments and other receivables	10	109,099	(108,185 )	(380 )
Change in trade and other payables	13	(40,721 )	10,754	(114,263 )
Change in employee benefits	12	47,027	4,694	2,544
Change in deferred revenue	14	(16,958 )	43,287	(14,116 )
Net cash from operating activities		\$3,518,838	\$3,837,482	\$3,168,993

## 19. Related Parties

Entities with joint control or significant influence over the Joint Venture.

The managing Joint Venturer is paid an annual management fee, which is presented separately in the statement of comprehensive income. The management fee paid is as per the Joint Venture agreement and is to cover the costs of the managing Joint Venturer for managing and operating the cinema complex and providing all relevant accounting and support services. The management fee is based on a contracted base amount, increased by the Consumer Price Index for the City of Brisbane as published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics on an annual basis. Such management fee agreement is binding over the life of the agreement which shall continue in existence until the Joint Venture is terminated under agreement by the Joint Venturers.

As of 31 December 2010 the management fee payable was \$24,116 (2009: \$23,576 (unaudited)).

## 20. Subsequent Events

Subsequent to 31 December 2010, there were no events which would have a material effect on the financial report.

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Independent Auditors' Report

The Management Committee and Joint Venturers

Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture:

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture as of December 31, 2010 and the related statements of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Joint Venture's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also 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, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mt. Gravatt Cinemas Joint Venture as of December 31, 2010, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

/s/ KPMG

Sydney, Australia  
March 15, 2011

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Exhibits (listed by numbers corresponding to Item 601 of Regulation S-K)

- 3.1 Certificate of Amendment and Restatement of Articles of Incorporation of Reading International, Inc., a Nevada corporation, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on May 22, 2003 (filed as Exhibit 3.8 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.2.1 Amended and Restated Bylaws of Reading International, Inc., a Nevada corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.6 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.2.2 Amended Article V of the Amended and Restated Bylaws of Reading International, Inc. (filed as exhibit 3.2 to the Company's report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.3 Articles of Merger of Craig Merger Sub, Inc. with and into Craig Corporation (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).
- 3.4 Articles of Merger of Reading Merger Sub, Inc. with and into Reading Entertainment, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.5 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001).
- 4.1\* 1999 Stock Option Plan of Reading International, Inc., as amended on December 31, 2001 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on January 21, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.2 Form of Preferred Securities Certificate evidencing the preferred securities of Reading International Trust I (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on February 9, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.3 Form of Common Securities Certificate evidencing common securities of Reading International Trust I (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on February 9, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.4 Form of Reading International, Inc. and Reading New Zealand, Limited, Junior Subordinated Note due 2027 (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on February 9, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.5 Form of Indenture (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's report on Form S-3 on October 20, 2009, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.6\* 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's report on Form S-8 on May 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.7\* Form of Stock Option Agreement (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's report on Form S-8 on May 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.8\* Form of Stock Bonus Agreement (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's report on Form S-8 on May 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.9\* Form of Restricted Stock Agreement (filed as Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's report on Form S-8 on May 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.10\* Form of Stock Appreciation Right Agreement (filed as Exhibit 4.5 to the Company's report on Form S-8 on May 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1\* Employment Agreement, dated October 28, 1999, among Craig Corporation, Citadel Holding Corporation, Reading Entertainment, Inc., and Andrzej Matczynski (filed as Exhibit 10.37 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).



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- 10.2 Amended and Restated Lease Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2000, as amended and restated as of January 29, 2002, between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Citadel Cinemas, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Citadel Standby Credit Facility, dated as of July 28, 2000, as amended and restated as of January 29, 2002, between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Reading International, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.40 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4 Amended and Restated Security Agreement dated as of July 28, 2000 as amended and restated as of January 29, 2002 between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Reading International, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.42 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.5 Amended and Restated Pledge Agreement dated as of July 28, 2000 as amended and restated as of January 29, 2002 between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Reading International, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.43 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.6 Amended and Restated Intercreditor Agreement dated as of July 28, 2000 as amended and restated as of January 29, 2002 between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Reading International, Inc. and Nationwide Theatres Corp. (filed as Exhibit 10.44 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.7 Guaranty dated July 28, 2000 by Michael R. Forman and James J. Cotter in favor of Citadel Cinemas, Inc. and Citadel Realty, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.45 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.8 Theater Management Agreement, effective as January 1, 2002, between Liberty Theaters, Inc. and OBI LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.47 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.9 Omnibus Amendment Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2003, between Citadel Cinemas, Inc., Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C., Nationwide Theatres Corp., Sutton Hill Associates, and Reading International, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.49 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.10 Assignment and Assumption of Lease between Sutton Hill Capital L.L.C. and Sutton Hill Properties, LLC dated as of September 19, 2005 (filed as exhibit 10.56 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on September 21, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.11 License and Option Agreement between Sutton Hill Properties, LLC and Sutton Hill Capital L.L.C. dated as of September 19, 2005 (filed as exhibit 10.57 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on September 21, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.12 Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Master Operating Lease dated as of September 1, 2005 (filed as exhibit 10.58 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on September 21, 2005, and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.13 Purchase Agreement, dated February 5, 2007, among Reading International, Inc., Reading International Trust I, and Kodiak Warehouse JPM LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's report on Form 8-K filed on February 9, 2007, and

incorporated herein by reference).

- 10.14 Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust, dated February 5, 2007, among Reading International Inc., as sponsor, the Administrators named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as property trustee, and Wells Fargo Delaware Trust Company as Delaware trustee (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's report on Form 8-K dated February 5, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).

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10.15	Indenture among Reading International, Inc., Reading New Zealand Limited, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as indenture trustee (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's report on Form 8-K dated February 5, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16*	Employment Agreement, dated December 28, 2006, between Reading International, Inc. and John Hunter (filed as Exhibit 10.66 to the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17	Reading Guaranty Agreement dated February 21, 2008 among Consolidated Amusement Theatres, Inc., a Nevada corporation, General Electric Capital Corporation, and GE Capital Markets, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 10.73 to the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18	Pledge and Security Agreement dated February 22, 2008 by Reading Consolidated Holdings, Inc. in favor of Nationwide Theatres Corp (filed as Exhibit 10.74 to the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19	Promissory Note dated February 22, 2008 by Reading Consolidated Holdings, Inc. in favor of Nationwide Theatres Corp. (filed as Exhibit 10.75 to the Company's report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20*	Form of Indemnification Agreement, as routinely granted to the Company's officers and directors (filed as Exhibit 10.77 to the Company's report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2008, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Master Operating Lease Agreement, dated June 29, 2010, between Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. and Citadel Cinemas, Inc. (filed herewith).
10.22	Amended and Restated Purchase Money Installment Sale Note, dated September 19, 2005, as amended and restated as of June 29, 2010, by Sutton Hill Properties, LLC in favor of Sutton Hill Capital, L.L.C. (filed herewith).
10.23	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated February 21, 2008, as amended and restated as of November 30, 2010, among Consolidated Entertainment, Inc., General Electric Capital Corporation, and GE Capital Markets, Inc. (filed herewith).
21	List of Subsidiaries (filed herewith).
23.1	Consent of Independent Auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP (filed herewith).
23.2	Consent of Independent Auditors, KPMG Australia (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer dated March 15, 2011 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer dated March 15, 2011 pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer dated March 15, 2011 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
32.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer dated March 15, 2011 pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

\*These exhibits constitute the executive compensation plans and arrangements of the Company.





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SIGNATURES

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

READING INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Registrant)

Date: March 15, 2011

By: /s/ Andrzej Matyczynski  
Andrzej Matyczynski  
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting  
Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title(s)	Date
/s/ James J. Cotter James J. Cotter	Chairman of the Board and Director and Chief Executive Officer	March 15, 2011
/s/ Andrzej Matyczynski Andrzej Matyczynski	Principal Financial and Accounting Officer	March 15, 2011
/s/ Eric Barr Eric Barr	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ James J. Cotter, Jr. James J. Cotter, Jr.	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ Margaret Cotter Margaret Cotter	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ William D. Gould William D. Gould	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ Edward L. Kane Edward L Kane	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ Gerard P. Laheney Gerard P. Laheney	Director	March 15, 2011
/s/ Alfred Villaseñor Alfred Villaseñor	Director	March 15, 2011



