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This prospectus relates to the offer and resale of up to 2,547,788 shares of Liberty Formula One Corporation ("Liberty Formula One") Series C Liberty Formula One common stock, par value \$0.01 per share ("Series C Liberty Formula One common stock").

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The following summary highlights selected information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus to help you understand our Company and shares of FWONK. For a more complete understanding of our Company and shares of FWONK, we encourage you to read this entire document and the information incorporated by reference herein, including the financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto. All references to the "Company," "Liberty Media," "we," "our" and "us" and words of similar effect refer to Liberty Media Corporation, and, unless the context otherwise requires, its consolidated subsidiaries.

Under our current amended and restated certificate of incorporation (our "Articles of Incorporation"), our common stock is comprised of three tracking stocks, with each tracking stock divided into three series. Our tracking stocks, which are designated the Liberty SiriusXM common stock, the Liberty Braves common stock and the Liberty Formula One common stock, are intended to track and reflect the separate economic performance of the businesses, assets and liabilities attributed to the SiriusXM Group, the Braves Group and the Formula One Group, respectively. While each group has a separate collection of businesses, assets and liabilities attributed to it, none of these groups is a separate legal entity. For more information regarding our tracking stocks, see Item 19 of this prospectus.

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Holdings Inc. (" "), Braves Holdings, LLC (" ") and Delta Topco Limited, the parent company of Formula 1 (" "). In addition to the foregoing businesses, we hold ownership interests in Live Nation Entertainment, Inc. (" ") and we maintain investments in "available for sale" securities and related financial instruments in public companies such as Time Warner, Inc. (" ") and Viacom, Inc. (" "). Our business strategy and that of our subsidiaries and business affiliates includes selective acquisitions or other strategic initiatives focused on business expansion.

Sirius XM. Sirius XM provides a subscription based satellite radio service. Sirius XM transmits music, sports, entertainment, comedy, talk, news, traffic and weather through Sirius XM satellite radio service in the United States and Sirius XM Canada, and we maintain investments in "available for sale" securities and related financial instruments in public companies such as Time Warner, Inc. (" ") and Viacom, Inc. (" "). Sirius XM also provides SiriusXM On Demand and MySXM, over Sirius XM's Internet radio service, including through applications for mobile devices. Sirius XM is also a leader in providing connected vehicle services. Sirius XM's

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outstanding on the closing of the purchase of the additional securities (the " ") (the " "). The aggregate purchase price paid at the Additional Closing was approximately \$13 million.

Also on September 7, 2016, Liberty Media, the Buyer, Formula 1 and the Initial Sellers entered into the second stock purchase agreement (the " "). Pursuant to the Second SPA, the other shareholders of Formula 1 (the " ", " " and together with the Initial Sellers, the " ") (i) entered into a deed of adherence to the Second SPA before the closing of the Second SPA (the " ") or (ii) became bound by the terms of the Second SPA pursuant to a drag along notice issued by Formula 1 pursuant to Formula 1's Articles of Association. Pursuant to the Second SPA:

- the purchase and sale of the initial securities and the additional securities consummated pursuant to the First SPA was unwound in full immediately prior to the Second Closing;
- the amount of cash paid to the Initial Sellers at the First Closing and the Additional Closing was credited against the amount of cash payable at the Second Closing;
- immediately following the unwind of the First Closing and the Additional Closing, and prior to the Second Closing, a substantial portion of the issued and outstanding F1 Loan Notes were converted into additional F1 Shares and the remaining portion of the issued and outstanding F1 Loan Notes became Exchangeable Notes issued by Delta Topco in an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$351 million through an amendment and restatement to the existing loan note instrument constituting the F1 Loan Notes; and
- the Buyer acquired from the Formula 1 Selling Shareholders 100% of the fully diluted F1 Shares (other than a nominal number of equity securities held by the Teams).

Pursuant to the Second SPA, following the request of a nominee appointed by the Formula 1 Selling Shareholders (the " "), on December 13, 2016, Liberty Media entered into investment agreements (the " ") with certain third party investors pursuant to which such third party investors agreed to purchase approximately 62 million shares of FWONK at a price of \$25.00 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.55 billion. The Investment Agreements were

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Formula 1's goal is to further broaden and increase the global scale and appeal of the World Championship in order to improve the overall value of Formula 1 as a sport and its financial performance. Key factors of this strategy include:

- continuing to seek and identify opportunities to expand and develop the Event calendar and bring Events to attractive and/or strategically important new markets outside of Europe, which typically have higher race promotion fees, while continuing to build on the foundation of the sport in Europe;
- developing advertising and sponsorship revenue, including increasing sales of Event-based packages and under the Global Partner program, and exploring opportunities in underexploited product categories;
- capturing opportunities created by media's evolution, including the growth of social media and the development of Formula 1's digital media assets; and
- building up the entertainment experience for fans and engaging with new fans on a global basis to further drive race attendance and television viewership.

Formula 1 derives the majority of its revenue from race promotion, broadcasting and advertising and sponsorship arrangements, which we refer to as " . " A significant majority of the race promotion, broadcasting and advertising and sponsorship contracts specify d —

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Other Revenue

Formula 1 also generates revenue from a vari



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motor sport. Teams also raise some revenues from merchandising and licensing activities. Total revenues vary significantly from Team to Team but are principally driven by their performance in the World Championship and their attractiveness as an advertising and sponsorship platform.

Corporate sponsorship can consist of both monetary payments and contributions in-kind from suppliers. Team sponsors represent a variety of industries and include luxury automobiles, technology, telecommunications, financial services, energy and soft drinks.

The primary form of corporate exposure is through logo displays on cars, equipment and driver and Team uniforms, which are then on display during the live television broadcast and other media coverage of Events. For engine and other automotive related sponsors (such as tires, fuel, oil and engines), Formula 1 believes that Formula 1 sponsorship can create a heightened perception of engineering and technological proficiency and is likely to form a part of the sponsor's own research and development efforts.

Drivers

One of the distinctive features of the World Championship is the celebrity and diversity of its drivers. Differences in nationalities, temperaments and racing styles form part of the attractive mosaic of Formula 1. In the 1950s, Italians Giuseppe Farina and Alberto Ascari and British drivers Stirling Moss and Mike Hawthorn, together with Argentinian Juan Manuel Fangio, dominated Formula 1. As the sport's popularity and stature grew in the 1960s and 1970s, drivers from other countries such as the United States (Phil Hill and Mario Andretti), Brazil (Emerson Fittipaldi) and South Africa (Jody Scheckter) became some of the sport's most successful drivers.

Several of the sport's leading drivers of the 1980s, including Frenchman Alain Prost, Nigel Mansell of the United Kingdom and Brazilian Ayrton Senna, continued to be successful into the early 1990s. Michael Schumacher, who began his Formula 1 career in 1991, won five consecutive Drivers' Championships between 2000 and 2004 and seven in total. In 2016, there are five Drivers Champions competing, namely Lewis Hamilton (United Kingdom/Mercedes), Sebastian Vettel (Germany/Ferrari), J n

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achieved certain milestones based on Formula 1's principles and measures of performance. In addition to their audit procedures performed on Formula 1, since 2008, Ernst & Young LLP have also performed certain agreed-upon procedures to provide a report to the Teams on the calculation, and allocation thereof, of all Team payments under the Prize Fund.

Under the Team Agreements, the consent of a majority of certain Teams is required if there are more than 20 Events in a season or more than 17 Events are held in a season and the number of Events that are held outside Europe, the US or Canada exceeds 60% or more of the total number of Events in that season.

The Team Agreements with McLaren and Mercedes grant the corporate parent of each of those Teams (McLaren Group Limited and Daimler AG, respectively) the right to appoint a Team Director until December 31, 2020 or the termination of the relevant Team Agreement, if earlier. Ferrari has an equivalent right, pursuant to a provision contained in all Team Agreements granting that right to the longest standing Team that has competed in the World Championship for the greatest number of seasons since 1950. Each of Daimler AG and Ferrari has exercised the relevant right and appointed a Team Director. Ferrari's Team Director is also entitled to be a member of Delta Topco's Audit and Ethics and Nomination Committees. Mercedes' Team Director is currently a member of the Nomination Committee of Delta Topco, although he is not appointed by right. In addition, the Teams have a right to propose two independent non-executive directors for a three-year term on Delta Topco's board of directors, although Delta Topco is not required to appoint any such candidate.

A Team's Agreement may be terminated if the Team ceases to be a constructor, fails to participate in more than three Events in a season, fails to submit a valid entry for participation in the World Championship or becomes insolvent. Teams may also terminate their Team Agreements by written notice to Formula 1 under certain circumstances, including:

- Formula 1 is unable to pay its debts when they become due;
 - Formula 1 fails for three months to pay an aggregate amount due in excess of \$10 million to the Team;
 - Formula 1 fails to pay to the Team, within 30 days of the date of the Team's request, the Prize Fund EBITDA for the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Team's Agreement is terminated, or if the Team's Agreement is terminated in the second or third fiscal year after the change in control, the Prize Fund EBITDA is less than 75% of the Prize Fund EBITDA in the fiscal year immediately preceding the fiscal year in which the Team's Agreement is terminated.
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Formula 1 competes for broadcasting and advertising revenue with other global and regional Tier 1 sports, including the Olympic Games, FIFA World Cup, Champions League and Premier League. Within national markets, Formula 1 competes with local racing events, such as the Indianapolis 500 race and NASCAR in the United States. Unit



An investment in shares of FWONK involves risk. Before investing in FWONK, in addition to the other information incorporated by reference or included in this prospectus, including the risk factors described in Item 2 ("Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations") of Part I and Item 1A ("Risk Factors") of Part II of our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and September 30, 2016, and Item 1A ("Risk Factors") of Part I of our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2015 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2016, as amended by our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 29, 2016, together with the matters addressed in the section of this prospectus entitled "*Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements*," you should carefully cons 1

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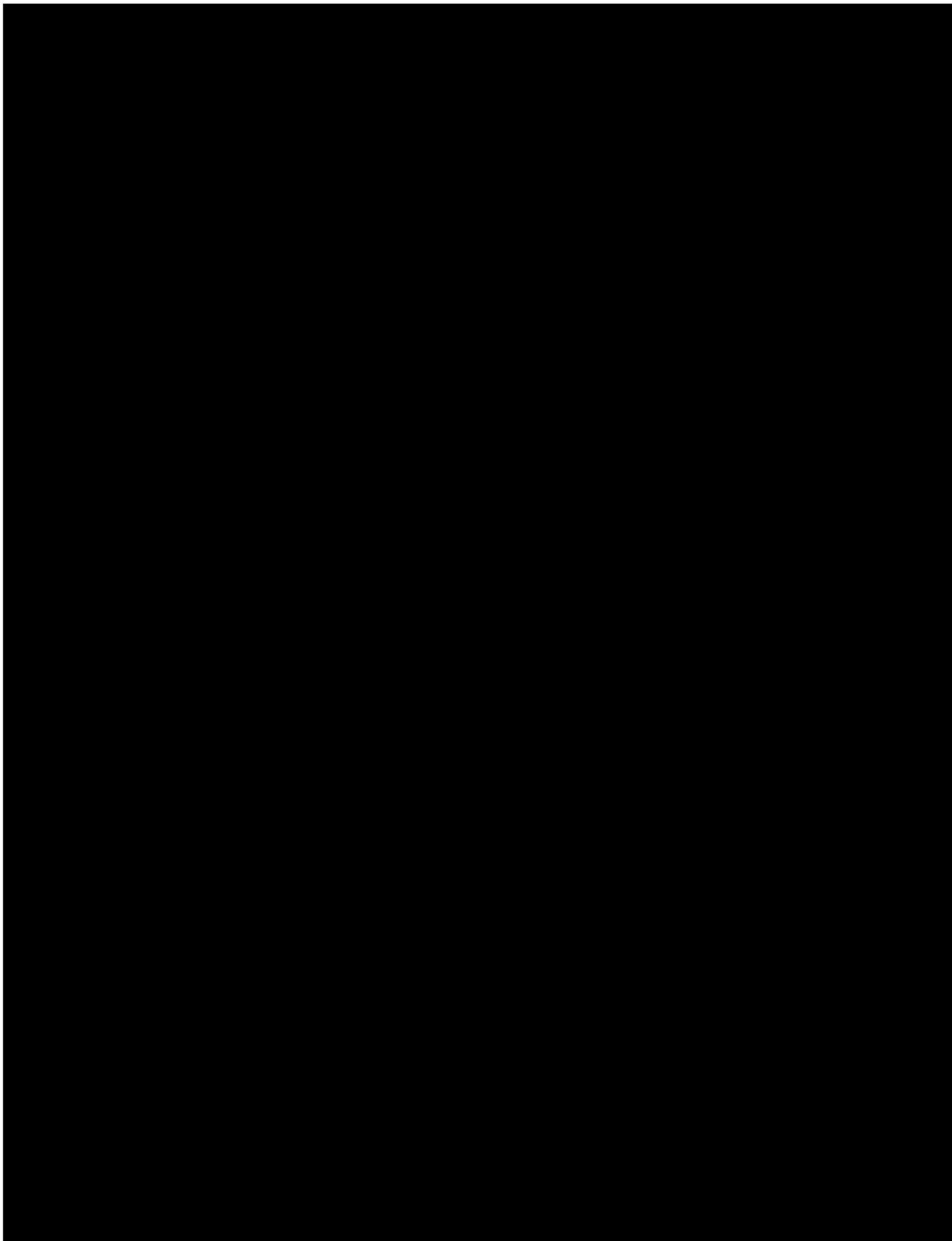
impacting our revenue, operating income and net income of our company and the businesses attributed to one or more of our groups.

As a satellite radio broadcaster, Sirius XM's business depends on the lives and proper operation of its satellites. The lives of Sirius XM's satellites will vary and depend on a number of factors, including degradation and durability of solar panels, quality of construction, random failure of satellite components (which could result in significant damage to or loss of a satellite), the amount of fuel the satellite consumes and damage or destruction by electrostatic storms, collisions with other objects in space or other events (such as nuclear detonations) occurring in space. In the ordinary course of operation, satellites experience failures of component parts and operational and performance anomalies. Components on Sirius XM's in-orbit satellites have failed, and from time to time Sirius XM has experienced anomalies in the operation and performance of these satellites. These failures and anomalies are expected to continue in the ordinary course, and Sirius XM cannot predict if any of these possible future events will have a material adverse effect on its operations or the life of its existing in-orbit satellites. Any material failure of its satellites could cause Sirius XM to lose customers and could materially harm Sirius XM's reputation and operating results. Sirius XM maintains no in-orbit insurance for its satellites.

Sirius XM plans to transition its Sirius constellation of satellites to a geostationary orbit using its existing FM-5 and FM-6 satellites. The transition will, in certain cases, affect the signal coverage for customers served by these satellites.

In addition, Sirius XM's network of terrestrial repeaters communicates with a single third-party satellite. Its XM network of terrestrial repeaters communicates with a single XM satellite. If the satellites communicating with the applicable repeater network fail unexpectedly, the services handled by that satellite would be disrupted for several hours or longer.

Sirius XM's business is dependent on the operation and availability of its information technology and communication systems and those of certain third party service providers. Any degradation in the quality, or any failure, of Sirius XM's systems (due to events such as unplanned outages, natural disasters, terrorist activities, technical difficulties or loss of data or processing capabilities) could reduce its revenue, cause it to lose customers and damage its brand. Sirius XM could also experience loss of data or processing capabilities, which could cause Sirius XM to lose customers and could materially harm Sirius XM's reputation and operating results. Although Sirius XM has implemented practices designed to maintain the availability of its information technology systems and mitigate the harm of any unplanned interruptions, Sirius XM cannot anticipate all eventualities and unplanned outages and technical difficulties are occasionally experienced. In addition, Sirius XM relies on internal systems and external systems maintained by manufacturers, distributors and service providers to take, fulfill and handle customer service requests and host certain online activities. Any interruption or failure of Sirius XM's internal or external systems could prevent Sirius XM from serving customers or cause data to be unintentionally disclosed. Sirius XM has a program in place to detect and respond to data security incidents. However, because the techniques used to obtain unauthorized access, disable or degrade service, or sabotage systems change frequently and may be difficult to detect for long periods of time, Sirius XM may be unable to anticipate these techniques or implement adequate preventive measures. In addition, hardware, software, or applications Sirius XM develops or procures from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Unauthorized parties may also attempt to gain access to Sirius XM's systems or





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overhead; and integrating networks, financial systems and operational systems. No assurance can be made that, with respect to any acquisition, we will realize anticipated benefits or successfully integrate any acquired business with our existing operations. In addition, while we intend to implement appropriate controls and procedures as we integrate acquired companies, we may not be able to certify as to the effectiveness of these companies' disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting (as required by U.S. federal securities laws and regulations) until we have fully integrated them.

The financial results of the Liberty Braves Group depend in large part on the ability of the Braves to achieve on-field success. The team's successes in the 1990s and early 2000s generated significant fan enthusiasm, resulting in sustained ticket, premium seating and concession and merchandise sales, and greater shares of local television and radio audiences during that period. Furtherperiod. F

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strategies and making investments that may negatively impact short-term revenues for the sake of immediate on-field success. For example, in order to improve the short-term performance of the team, management may decide to make trades for highly compensated players and sign free agents or current players to high value contracts, which could significantly increase operating expenses for a given year, and which could adversely impact the trading price of the Liberty Braves common stock. Alternatively, management may decide to focus on longer-term success by investing more heavily in the recruiting and development of younger and less expensive talent, which may negatively affect the team's current on-field success and in turn could have a negative impact on ticket sales and other sources of revenues. Braves Holdings must also comply with the rules and decisions of the Office of the Commissioner of Baseball (the "Commissioner"), which has significant authority over MLB teams and must act in the best interests of MLB as a whole. Such rules and decisions may be inconsistent with strategies adopted by management and may have a negative effect on the near-term value of the Liberty Braves Group.

As a condition to maintaining its MLB franchise, each MLB club must comply with the rules and regulations adopted by MLB, as well as a series of other agreements and arrangements that govern the operation and management of an MLB club (collectively, the "MLB Rules"). For example, h MLB club a b k l f



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pledged as collateral to these facilities. These expenditures will increase the Braves Holdings' costs and indebtedness in the near t



Even though we have attributed, for financial reporting purposes, all of our consolidated assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows among the Liberty SiriusXM Group, the Liberty Braves Group and the Formula One Group in order to prepare the separate financial statement schedules for each of those groups, we retain legal title to all of our assets and our tracking stock capitalization does not limit our legal responsibility, or that of our subsidiaries, for the liabilities included in any set of financial statement schedules. Holders of Liberty SiriusXM common stock, Liberty Braves common stock and Liberty Formula One common stock do not have any legal rights related to specific assets attributed to their associated group and, in any liquidation, holders of Liberty SiriusXM common stock, holders of Liberty Braves common stock and holders of Liberty Formula One common stock will be entitled to receive a pro rata share of our available net assets based on their respective numbers of liquidation units.

Our board of directors is vested with discretion to reattribute businesses, assets and liabilities that are attributed to one tracking stock group to another tracking stock group, without the approval of any of our stockholders. Any such reattribution made by our board, as well as the existence, in and of itself, of the right to effect a reattribution may impact the ability of investors to assess the future prospects of the businesses and assets attributed to a tracking stock group, including liquidity and capital resource needs, based on past performance. Stockholders may also have difficulty evaluating the liquidity and capital resources to a track ~~through~~ ~~the~~ ~~re~~ ~~attribution~~ ~~to~~ ~~evaluating~~ ~~ce~~ ~~St~~ ~~ey~~ ~~ledg~~ ~~ce~~ ~~may~~



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If the Liberty SiriusXM Group, the Liberty Braves Group or the Formula One Group were a separate, independent company and its shares were acquired by another person, certain costs of that sale, including corporate level taxes, might not be payable in connection with that acquisition. As a result, stockholders of a separate, independent company with the same assets might receive a greater amount of proceeds than the holders of Liberty SiriusXM common stock, Liberty Braves common stock or Liberty Formula One common stock would receive upon a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the group to which their shares relate. In addition, we cannot assure you that in the event of such a sale the per share consideration to be paid to holders of Liberty SiriusXM common stock, Liberty Braves common stock or Liberty Formula One common stock, as the case may be, will be equal to or more than the per share value of that share group at the

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Holders of Series A and Series B Liberty SiriusXM common stock, Liberty Braves common stock and Liberty Formula One common stock vote together as a single class, except in certain limited circumstances prescribed by our current charter and under Delaware law. Each share of Series B common stock of each group has ten votes per share, and each share of Series A common stock of each group has one vote per share. Holders of Series C common stock of each group have no vote.

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If the Liberty SiriusXM Group, the Liberty Braves Group and the Formula One Group were separate independent companies, any person interested in acquiring the Liberty SiriusXM Group, the Liberty Braves Group or the Formula One Group without negotiating with management could seek control of that group by obtaining control of its outstanding common stock, by legal means or by tendering a proxy. Control of Liberty SiriusXM, Liberty Braves and Formula One common stock and Liberty SiriusXM, Liberty Braves and Formula One common stock to reflect the separate economic values of Liberty SiriusXM, Liberty Braves and Formula One common stock.



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generally and an unfavorable economic climate which may discourage fans from attending Events or make it more difficult to expand into new markets, all of which could change rapidly and cannot be predicted. See "*Rival motor sport events could be established, involving existing Teams or different Teams, that could lead to fewer Teams and race circuits and diminish the competitive position of Formula 1.*" Formula 1 also faces stiff competition from other live sporting events, and with sporting events delivered over television networks, radio, the Internet and online services, mobile applications and other alternative sources, as well as from the availability of alternative forms of entertainment and leisure activities. Formula 1 competes for attendance, viewership and advertising with a wide range of alternatives, such as top flight soccer leagues in many of its non-U.S. markets. As a result of the large number of options available, Formula 1 faces strong competition for the attention of sports fans.

Further, a scandal which undermines the credibility of the sport, such as a race fixing scandal, or accident could also impact the popularity of Formula 1. In particular regions, the popularity of the World Championship varies depending upon the participation and performance of drivers and Teams from that region. There is no assurance that Formula 1 will be able to compete effectively with other forms of sports or entertainment or that the World Championship will maintain its popularity either globally or in any particular country or region. Any decrease in the continued popularity of the World Championship may affect Formula 1's ability to enter into or renew race promotion, broadcasting, advertising, sponsorship or other commercial agreements which may materially and adversely affect Formula 1's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

The license under the 100-Year Agreements is critical to the ongoing operation of Formula 1's business. Under the 100-Year Agreements, FIA has granted Formula 1 the exclusive commercial rights to the World Championship, including the rights to use the trademarks associated with the World Championship, until the end of 2110. See "*The Company—Description of the Business of Formula 1—Data and Information About the Formula 1 Business*":

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information regarding the agreements with the Teams, see *"The Company—Description of the Business of Formula 1—Key Commercial Agreements"* and



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amounts owed to it under these contracts. A change in the credit quality of one or more of Formula 1's counterparties over the term of their contract with Formula 1 may increase the risk of non-payment. Certain of Formula 1's counterparties are directly or indirectly governments or agencies thereof, some of which have recently experienced a deterioration in their credit quality. Formula 1 may also generally experience difficulties or be unable to recover payments owed to it by governments or agencies thereof because of their sovereign or semi-sovereign status. Additionally, an appreciation of the US dollar against the functional currencies of Formula 1's counterparties increases the risk of non-payment. See "*Fluctuations in the value of the US dollar*" of the *Notes*.

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consequence, may materially and adversely affect Formula 1's business, financial condition and prospects.

An Event may have to be postponed or cancelled, or Formula 1 may be unable to provide an international television feed of an Event, due to factors beyond its control, including an inability to transport Formula 1's and the Teams' equipment to an Event, power failures, cancellation of large-scale public events by a competent authority due to a security or terrorism risk or outbreak of disease, which could result in the loss of revenues under Formula 1's commercial contracts. The most recent cancellation was the Bahrain Grand Prix in 2011 which was cancelled due to civil unrest. If the cancellation of an Event is due to a force majeure event (such as the outbreak of war or civil unrest) that occurs prior to the scheduled commencement of scrutineering and sporting checks (which typically takes place on the Thursday immediately prior to the race or Wednesday at the Grand Prix de Monaco), the race promoter is not required to pay Formula 1 the race promotion fee for that Event. Typically, Formula 1's broadcast contracts include a provision to reduce the fee payable to Formula 1 if there are fewer than 15 Events in a season for reasons other than a force majeure event. However, if an Event were to be cancelled due to the race promoter failing to meet its obligations under the race promotion contract, then Formula 1 may be entitled to indemnification from the race promoter for any lost broadcasting revenue. If an Event is not held, cancelled or does not receive international television coverage (for example, as a result of a technical problem), Formula 1's fees under the relevant advertising and sponsorship contract are likely to be reduced unless the advertising and sponsorship contract allows Formula 1 to substitute another Event for the cancelled Event and Formula 1 does so.

If an Event is cancelled, Formula 1 will also be required to refund amounts paid for tickets to the Paddock Club, the principal high end corporate hospitality offering at certain Event weekends.

Racing accidents occur in Formula 1. The last racing accident to cause the death of a driver was in 2014 at the Japanese Grand Prix and there have also been two fatalities involving race marshals since 1994. Fatal accidents, particularly if they involve public spectators, could damage the reputation of Formula 1 and decrease its popularity, any of which could have a material adverse effect on Formula 1. Accidents can also result in the cancellation of a practice or qualifying session or a race. Additionally, persons harmed in any accident could seek compensation from Formula 1. Formula 1 and its promoters purchase insurance coverage for each Event. However, there can be no assurance that such insurance policies will provide adequate coverage at all times and in all circumstances. If Formula 1 is held liable for damages beyond the scope of the insurance coverage available to Formula 1 (including the insurance contract procured by the race promoter to include coverage for Formula 1), Formula 1's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

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purchase insurance coverage for their own Events under which Formula 1 is also covered, which provide coverage for third party liability covering personal injury, equipment and property damage. However, there can be no assurance that this insurance will be adequate at all times and in all circumstances. Terrorism is expressly excluded from the public liability coverage arranged by the race promoters, although Formula 1's own insurance policies cover both its broadcast and Event systems equipment and its employer and public liabilities exposures for terrorism risks. If Formula 1 is held liable for damages beyond the scope of the insurance coverage (its own and that arranged by the race promoter) and/or is unable to obtain indemnification from the relevant insurer(s), Formula 1's business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

In the future, it is possible that a rival motor racing series similar to Formula 1 could be established, involving existing Teams and/or different teams or an existing motor sport event could become more popular and become a rival series to Formula 1. Such a rival series could lead to fewer Teams and race circuits in Formula 1, reduce the budget that a Team is willing to spend on its participation in Formula 1, or diminish the competitive position of Formula 1 and have a material adverse effect on Formula 1's results of operations and business. In addition, certain of Formula 1's commercial contracts could be terminated if Formula 1 ceased to be the premier motor racing series for open wheel single-seater cars. Pursuant to individual Team Agreements, each of the 11 Teams have committed to participate in the World Championship until December 31, 2020. If a rival motor racing series is established (or if an existing series develops into a rival series), this may reduce the popularity of Formula 1 leading to a decline in the value of Formula 1's commercial contracts, which may materially adversely affect Formula 1's business, financial condition, verse effe

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- enter into sale and leaseback or finance lease transactions;
 - acquire an interest in or invest in any joint venture;
 - enter into transactions with shareholders or affiliates except on arm's length terms for full market value, including in relation to the provision of goods or services;
 - enter into any contractual or similar restriction which restricts their ability to pay dividends or other distributions, make loan repayments or loan interest payments or make loans including restrictions that restrict them from paying dividends to Delta Topco;
 - effect a consolidation or merger;
 - amend material commercial contracts;
 - enter into derivative transactions in respect of exposures which are unconnected to Formula 1's credit facilities; and
 - in addition, t n,tanti
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- impairments of third-party intellectual property rights;
 - our indebtedness could adversely affect the operations and could limit the ability of our subsidiaries to react to changes in the economy or our industry;
 - failure to protect the security of personal information ^{PROPERTY} about our customers, subjecting us to potentially costly government enforcement actions or private litigation and reputational damage;
 - the regulatory and competitive environment ^Uemenin
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We prepared the above table based on information supplied to us by the Selling Stockholders named in the table. No Selling Stockholder has indicated that such selling stockholder is a registered broker-dealer or an affiliate of a registered broker-dealer.

The shares of FWONK to which this prospectus relates are comprised of 2,547,788 shares of FWONK issued to the Selling Stockholders at the Second Closing of the Formula 1 Acquisition. Such shares of FWONK constituted a portion of the purchase price payable to the Formula 1 Selling Shareholders under the Second SPA in exchange for 100% of the fully-diluted equity interests in Delta Topco (other than a nominal number of equity securities based on Selling Stockholders' representations).

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Selling Shareholders of any remaining shares of FWONK covered by the Transaction Shelf Registration Statement.

The shareholders agreement also includes provisions regarding our and the Selling Stockholders' mutual indemnification rights and obligations relating to the registration of the Selling Stockholders' shares of FWONK. Under the shareholders agreement, we agreed to indemnify and hold harmless each Selling Stockholder named in this prospectus to the fullest extent lawful against damages, directly or indirectly caused by, relating to, arising out of, based upon or in connection with any untrue statement of material fact (or alleged untrue statement of material fact) in this prospectus, or any amendment or supplement hereto, or any omission or alleged omission to state a material fact required to be stated in this prospectus, or any amendment or supplement hereto, necessary to make the statements herein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made. ~~Notwithstanding our obligations to indemnify the Selling Stockholders will not extend to any damages to a Selling Stockholder directly caused by a statement or omission in this prospectus, or any amendment or supplement hereto, made in reliance upon and in conformity with written information furnished to Liberty Media by the Selling Stockholder or on such Selling Stockholder's behalf, in either case expressly for use herein, or in any amendment or supplement hereto, relating to the Selling Stockholder. Similarly, under the shareholders agreement, the Selling Stockholders agreed to indemnify us (and our officers, directors, controlling affiliates and affiliates of the foregoing) against any and all damages to the extent directly caused by any untrue statement of material fact (or alleged untrue statement of material fact) or any~~ ~~our~~ ~~sup~~ ~~to~~ ~~e~~ ~~sup~~

The Selling Stockholders may sell the shares of FWONK covered by this prospectus using one or more of the following methods:

- underwriters in a public offering;
- "at the market offerings" to or through market makers or into an existing market for the securities;
- one or more block trades in which a broker-dealer will attempt to sell the Series C common stock as agent, but may reposition and resell a portion of the block, as principal, in order to facilitate the transaction;
- purchases by a broker-dealer, as principal, and resale by the broker-dealer for its account;
- ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which a broker-dealer solicits purchasers;
- an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange;
- broker-dealers, who may agree with the Selling Stockholders to sell a specified number of such Series C common stock at a stipulated price per share;
- privately negotiated transactions;
- short sales (including short sales "against the box");
- trading plans entered into by a Selling Stockholder pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Rule 10b5-1 Plan"), that are in place at the time of an offering pursuant to this prospectus and any applicable prospectus supplement hereto that provide for periodic sales of their securities on the basis of parameters described in such trading plans;
- any combination of the foregoing; or
- any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

To the extent required by law, this prospectus may be amended or supplemented from time to time to describe a specific plan of distribution. Any prospectus supplement relating to a particular offering of shares of FWONK may include the following information to the extent required by applicable law:

- the terms of the offering;
- the names of any underwriters or agents;
- the purchase price of the shares;
- any delayed delivery arrangements;
- any underwriting discounts and other items constituting underwriters' compensation;
- any initial public offering price; and
- any discounts or concessions allowed or reallowed or paid to dealers.

The Selling Stockholders also may sell all or a portion of their respective shares of FWONK in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, regardless of whether the shares are offered in this prospectus, provided that they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of that rule.

There can be no assurance that the Selling Stockholders will sell any or all of their respective shares of FWONK offered by this prospectus.

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The aggregate proceeds to the Selling Stockholders from the sale of their respective shares of FWONK offered by them will be the purchase price of the shares of FWONK less discounts or commissions, if any. Each Selling Stockholder reserves the right to accept and, together with its agents from time to time, to reject ejeccccct



Certain legal matters with respect to the validity of the securities that may be sold pursuant to this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Baker Botts L.L.P., New York, New York.



2. *Indemnification.*

(a) *Right to Indemnification.* The Registrant will indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law as it presently exists or may hereafter be amended, any person who was or is made or is threatened to be made a party or is otherwise involved in any action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (a " ") by reason of the fact that he, or a person for whom he is the legal representative, is or was a director or officer of the Registrant or is or was serving at the request of the Registrant as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or of a partnership, joint venture, trust, enterprise or nonprofit entity, including service with respect to employee benefit plans, against all liability and loss suffered and expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred by such person. Such right of indemnification will inure whether or not the claim asserted is based on matters which antedate the adoption of Article V il

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(a) *Exhibits.* The following is a complete list of Exhibits filed as part of this registration statement.

We hereby undertake:

(a)(1) to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

(i) to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act;

(ii) to file, during any period in which offers or sales are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereto) which, in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information set forth in this registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities to a

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(4) that, for purposes of determining any liability under the Securities Act, each filing of the registrant's annual report pur



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- 4.1 Form of Shareholders Agreement by and among Liberty Media Corporation and the shareholders listed on Schedule A thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit C to the Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A of Liberty Media Corporation, as filed on December 9, 2016).
 - 4.2 Specimen certificate for shares of the Company's Series C Liberty Formula One common stock, par value \$.01 per share (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Company's Amendment No. 1 to Form 8-A (File No. 001-35707), as filed on January 24, 2017).
 - 5.1* Opinion of Baker Botts L.L.P. with respect to the validity of the shares of Series C Liberty Media common stock being registered.
 - 23.1* Consent of KPMG LLP.
 - 23.2* Consent of Baker Botts L.L.P. (included in Exhibit 5.1).
 - 24.1* Power of Attorney (included on page II-5 of this Registration Statement).
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* Filed herewith

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January 24, 2017

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