

USA INTERACTIVE
Form 424B2
December 19, 2002

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Filed Pursuant to Rule 424(b)(2)
Registration No. 333-101199

PROSPECTUS

As you may be aware, the board of directors of Ticketmaster, based upon the unanimous recommendation of a special committee of its independent directors, has approved a merger agreement that would result in Ticketmaster becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of USA Interactive. In the merger, each outstanding share of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock (other than shares held by USA, Ticketmaster or any of their respective subsidiaries, and shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock held by Ticketmaster stockholders who validly perfect appraisal rights under Delaware law) would be converted into 0.935 of a share of USA common stock. USA expects to issue approximately 45.1 million shares of USA common stock at the closing of the merger. In connection with the merger, the special committee received an opinion of Credit Suisse First Boston Corporation that, as of the date of its opinion, the exchange ratio is fair from a financial point of view to the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock (other than USA and its affiliates).

Both USA and Ticketmaster believe the merger will enhance stockholder value by providing Ticketmaster stockholders, through a tax-free transaction, with a significant premium for their Ticketmaster shares as well as the opportunity to participate in the growth and future value of USA.

Because USA, which currently owns approximately 66.3% of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Class B common stock and 93.0% of the combined voting power of Ticketmaster's outstanding shares, signed a written stockholder's consent adopting and approving the merger agreement and the proposed merger, no action is required on your part. **We are not asking you for a proxy and you are requested not to send us a proxy.**

Please see "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14 for a discussion of matters relating to an investment in USA common stock.

USA common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "USAI" and Ticketmaster Class B common stock is listed on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "TMCS." Based on the closing price of USA common stock on the Nasdaq National Market on December 18, 2002, the date immediately prior to the date of this information statement/prospectus, 0.935 of a share of USA common stock had a value of \$22.39. You should be aware that, because the number of shares of USA common stock you will receive per Ticketmaster share in the merger is fixed, the value of the consideration you will receive in the merger will fluctuate as the market price of USA common stock changes.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the USA common stock to be issued in the merger or determined if the information contained in this document is accurate or adequate. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this information statement/prospectus is December 19, 2002 and it is being distributed to Ticketmaster stockholders on or about December 19, 2002.

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IMPORTANT

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This document, which is sometimes referred to as the information statement/prospectus, constitutes an information statement of Ticketmaster, and a prospectus of USA for the shares of USA common stock that USA will issue to Ticketmaster stockholders in the merger. This document also constitutes notice of the contemplated merger to the holders of outstanding and unexercised warrants to acquire shares of Ticketmaster common stock pursuant to the terms of the underlying warrant documents. As permitted under the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, this information statement/prospectus incorporates important business and financial information about USA, Ticketmaster and their affiliates that is contained in documents filed with the SEC and that is not included in or delivered with this information statement/prospectus. You may obtain copies of these documents, without charge, from the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov, as well as other sources. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 93. You may also obtain copies of these documents, without charge, from USA and from Ticketmaster by writing or calling:

USA Interactive
152 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 314-7300

Attention: Corporate Secretary

Ticketmaster
3701 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90010
(213) 639-6100

Attention: Corporate Secretary

You also may obtain documents incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus, without charge, by requesting them in writing or by telephone from MacKenzie Partners, Inc., the information agent for the merger, at the following address and telephone number:

105 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10016
(212) 929-5500 (collect)
(800) 322-2885 (toll-free)

In order to obtain delivery of these documents prior to completion of the merger, you should request such documents no later than January 10, 2003.

Except as otherwise specifically noted, references to "us," "we" or "our" refer to both USA and Ticketmaster. Except as otherwise specifically noted, references to "shares of Ticketmaster common stock" or "Ticketmaster shares" refer to shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and/or shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock, and references to "outstanding shares of Ticketmaster common stock" or "outstanding Ticketmaster shares" do not include shares held by wholly owned subsidiaries of Ticketmaster.

In "Questions and Answers About the Merger" below and in the "Summary" beginning on page 1, we highlight selected information from this information statement/prospectus but we have not included all of the information that may be important to you. To better understand the merger agreement and the merger, and for a complete description of their legal terms, you should carefully read this entire information statement/prospectus, including the appendices, as well as the documents that we have incorporated by reference into this document. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 93.

NOTE ON COPYRIGHTS AND TRADEMARKS

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER

Q:
What is the proposed transaction?

A:
USA is proposing to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock that it does not already own. The acquisition will be effected by the merger of a wholly owned subsidiary of USA with and into

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Ticketmaster, with Ticketmaster surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of USA.

Q: Why is USA acquiring the remaining Ticketmaster shares that it does not already own?

A: USA believes that the combined company will benefit from, among other things, the alignment of management interests and the ability of a combined company to offer improved and integrated products and services, in each case creating greater value for both USA's and Ticketmaster's stockholders. To review USA's reasons for the merger, as well as the special committee's and Ticketmaster's reasons for the merger, see the discussion beginning on page 24.

Q: What will I receive in exchange for my Ticketmaster shares?

A: You will receive 0.935 of a share of USA common stock in exchange for each share of Ticketmaster Class A common stock that you own at the time the merger is completed (unless you properly exercise appraisal rights with respect to shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock) and 0.935 of a share of USA common stock in exchange for each share of Ticketmaster Class B common stock that you own at the time the merger is completed. USA will not issue fractional shares of USA common stock. Any Ticketmaster stockholder entitled to receive a fractional share of USA common stock will receive a cash payment instead of a fractional share.

Q: How does the consideration in the merger differ from the consideration in the contemplated exchange offer USA announced on June 3, 2002?

A: On June 3rd, USA announced its intention to commence an exchange offer of 0.8068 of a share of USA common stock for each Ticketmaster share that USA did not own, which represented a 7.5% premium over the closing price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock immediately prior to USA's June 3rd announcement. On June 5th, USA announced that it would not commence any exchange offer in the near future, and no exchange offer was ever commenced. The 0.935 exchange ratio in the merger reflects a 19.8% premium based on the 20-day average of the ratios of Ticketmaster to USA stock prices leading up to the last trading date before USA's June 3rd announcement, and a 19.2% premium based on the 20-day average of the ratios of Ticketmaster to USA stock prices leading up to the close of the markets on October 9, 2002, the last trading date before USA and Ticketmaster announced the merger.

Q: Is my vote needed to approve the merger?

A: No. Delaware law allows stockholders to act by written consent instead of holding a meeting, unless prohibited by the company's certificate of incorporation. Ticketmaster's certificate of incorporation does not prohibit stockholder action by written consent. Since USA controls a sufficient number of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock to approve the merger by written consent, and has already executed a written consent voting these shares in favor of the merger, no other vote of stockholders is required.

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Q: Will I have appraisal rights in connection with the merger?

A: Under Delaware law, only holders of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock will be entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the merger. For a detailed discussion of the appraisal rights of holders of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock, see "The Merger Appraisal Rights" beginning on page 40.

Q: Will I be taxed on the USA common stock that I receive?

A: The exchange of shares by Ticketmaster stockholders is intended to be tax-free to Ticketmaster stockholders for United States federal income tax purposes, except for taxes on cash received instead of fractional shares of USA common stock and cash received by

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holders of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock properly exercising appraisal rights in connection with the merger. We recommend that you carefully read the complete explanation of the material federal income tax consequences of the merger beginning on page 38, and that you consult your tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences of the merger to you.

Q:
What do I need to do now?

A:
Nothing, other than carefully reading the information contained in this document. After the merger is completed, you will receive written instructions and a letter of transmittal for exchanging your shares of Ticketmaster common stock for shares of USA common stock and cash instead of fractional shares of USA common stock. **Please do not send your stock certificates until you receive the instructions and letter of transmittal.**

Q:
When do you expect to complete the merger?

A:
Subject to the satisfaction of a limited number of conditions, we currently expect to complete the merger on the 20th business day from the date this document is first mailed to Ticketmaster stockholders.

Q:
Where can I find more information?

A:
You may obtain more information from various sources, as set forth under "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 93.

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SUMMARY

The following summary highlights selected information from this information statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To better understand the merger, you should carefully read this entire document and the other documents to which this document refers you. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 93.

Information About the Parties

USA Interactive
152 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 314-7300

USA Interactive (Nasdaq: USAI), via the Internet, the television and the telephone, engages worldwide in the business of interactivity across electronic retailing, travel services, ticketing services, personals services, local information services and teleservices. USA is comprised of HSN; Expedia, Inc. (Nasdaq: EXPE); Hotels.com (Nasdaq: ROOM); Interval International; TV Travel Group; Ticketmaster; Precision Response Corporation; Electronic Commerce Solutions; Styleclick, Inc. (OTCBB: IBUYA); and will include Entertainment Publications, Inc. upon the close of the USA/Entertainment transaction.

On November 21, 2002, USA announced that it had entered into a definitive agreement to purchase Entertainment Publications, Inc., originator of the Entertainment® Book, for approximately \$370 million in a combination of cash and up to 50% of USA common stock, subject to a maximum discount to USA of \$10 million in the event that USA elects to pay all cash. Based in Michigan, Entertainment Publications sells annual memberships for Entertainment® Books which contain discount offers on dining, hotels, shopping and leisure activities. Entertainment Publications serves many major markets and does business with tens of thousands of local merchants and national retailers. The transaction is expected to be completed no later than the first quarter of 2003, subject to customary regulatory approvals.

Ticketmaster

3701 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90010
(213) 639-6100

Ticketmaster (Nasdaq: TMCS), the world's leading ticketing and access company, sold 86.7 million tickets in 2001 valued at more than \$3.6 billion, through approximately 3,300 retail Ticket Center outlets; 20 worldwide telephone call centers; and ticketmaster.com. Ticketmaster serves more than 7,000 clients worldwide and acts as the exclusive ticketing service for hundreds of leading arenas, stadiums, performing arts venues, and theaters and is the official ticketing provider and supporter of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. Ticketmaster also operates Match.com, a leading subscription-based online dating site, Citysearch, a leading online local network enabling people to get the most out of their city, and ReserveAmerica, the number one access point for outdoor recreation. Headquartered in Los Angeles, California, Ticketmaster is majority owned by USA.

T Merger Corp.

c/o USA Interactive
152 West 57th Street
New York, New York 10019
(212) 314-7300

T Merger Corp., a Delaware corporation, is a wholly owned subsidiary of USA created solely for the purpose of effecting the merger. In the merger, T Merger Corp. will be merged with and into Ticketmaster, with Ticketmaster surviving the merger as a wholly owned subsidiary of USA.

Background to the Merger; Formation of the Special Committee

After USA announced on June 3, 2002 its intention to pursue the acquisition of the remaining shares of Ticketmaster common stock that it did not already own, the Ticketmaster board of directors formed a special committee of independent directors to consider USA's announcement and a possible transaction with USA. The special committee was also authorized to negotiate a different transaction with USA and to make recommendations to the Ticketmaster board of directors regarding a possible transaction with USA, including a merger. The special committee independently selected and retained legal and financial advisors to assist the special committee in connection with a possible transaction with USA. In October 2002, after extensive negotiation with USA, the special committee unanimously determined that the merger was fair to, and in the best interests of, the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock (other than USA and its affiliates) and unanimously recommended that Ticketmaster's board of directors approve the merger agreement and the merger described in this information statement/prospectus.

We discuss the special committee in greater detail under "The Merger Background to the Merger" beginning on page 18.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger

You should be aware that a number of directors and officers of Ticketmaster, some of whom are directors and/or executive officers of USA, have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as a Ticketmaster stockholder. We describe these interests beginning on page 53 of this document.

Reasons for the Merger

The board of directors of Ticketmaster, based on a recommendation of its special committee, believes that the merger is fair to, and in the best interests of, the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Class B common stock (other than USA and its affiliates). For a description of the factors on which the special committee and the board of directors of Ticketmaster based their determinations, see "The Special Committee's and Ticketmaster's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 25. For a description of the factors on which the executive committee of USA's board of directors based its decision to approve the merger, see "USA's Reasons for the Merger" beginning on page 24.

Opinion of the Financial Advisor to the Special Committee (Page 27)

In deciding to approve the merger, Ticketmaster's board of directors considered, among other things, advice from the financial advisor to the special committee of the Ticketmaster board, Credit Suisse First Boston. The special committee received an opinion from Credit Suisse First Boston that, as of the date of its opinion, the exchange ratio of 0.935 was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Ticketmaster common stock (other than USA and its affiliates). The full text of Credit Suisse First Boston's written opinion is attached as *Appendix B* to this document. We encourage you to read it carefully in its entirety.

Treatment of Ticketmaster Stock Options and Restricted Stock Awards (Page 59)

If we successfully complete the merger, USA will assume Ticketmaster's employee stock options. As a result, options to acquire shares of Ticketmaster common stock will be converted into options to acquire shares of USA common stock, based on the exchange ratio, with substantially similar terms in all other respects. Existing stock options to acquire shares of USA common stock will not be affected by the merger.

If we successfully complete the merger, USA also will assume Ticketmaster's obligations with respect to Ticketmaster's restricted stock awards. As a result, Ticketmaster restricted stock awards will be converted into USA restricted stock awards, based on the exchange ratio, with substantially similar terms and restrictions.

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Treatment of Ticketmaster Warrants (Page 60)

If we successfully complete the merger, outstanding and unexercised warrants to acquire shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock will become exercisable solely for shares of USA common stock based on the exchange ratio, with substantially similar terms.

Ownership of USA Following the Merger

We anticipate that USA will issue approximately 45.1 million shares of USA common stock at the closing of the merger, or 9.1% of the shares of USA common stock that will be outstanding at the conclusion of the merger and 9.0% on a fully-diluted treasury method basis, in each case based on the number of outstanding shares of Ticketmaster and USA on September 30, 2002. Those shares represent approximately 4.1% of the combined voting power of USA immediately following completion of the merger, and 4.0% of the combined voting power on a fully-diluted treasury method basis. Barry Diller, USA's chairman and chief executive officer, currently beneficially owns or has the right to vote 100% of the outstanding shares of USA Class B common stock, which is sufficient to control the outcome of any matter submitted to a vote of USA stockholders with respect to which holders of USA capital stock vote together as a single class.

The Merger Agreement (Page 58)

The merger agreement is the legal document that governs the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. We have attached the merger agreement as *Appendix A* to this document. We urge you to read it carefully in its entirety.

Appraisal Rights in Connection with the Merger

Under Delaware law, you have the right to seek appraisal of the value of your shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock (but not your shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock), provided that you properly perfect your appraisal rights. For a detailed discussion of these

appraisal rights, see "The Merger Appraisal Rights" beginning on page 40.

Regulatory Approvals (Page 42)

We are not aware of any material regulatory approvals required in connection with the merger. We intend to make all required filings under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 relating to the merger.

Accounting Treatment (Page 43)

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Comparison of Stockholder Rights

If we successfully complete the merger, you will become a stockholder of USA. The rights of USA stockholders are governed by Delaware law and by USA's charter and by-laws. While Ticketmaster is also governed by Delaware law, your rights under USA's charter and by-laws differ in some respects from your rights under Ticketmaster's charter and by-laws. For a summary of these material differences, see the discussion beginning on page 78 of this information statement/prospectus.

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Selected Historical Financial Information of USA and Ticketmaster

We are providing the following selected financial information to assist you in analyzing the financial aspects of the merger. The selected USA and Ticketmaster financial data set forth below, including the accompanying notes, are qualified in their entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the historical consolidated financial statements and related notes contained in the annual, quarterly and other reports filed by USA and Ticketmaster with the SEC, which we have incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus. See "Where You Can Find More Information" beginning on page 93.

USA Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data

The following table presents selected historical consolidated financial data for USA for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2001, and for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2002 and 2001. This data was derived from USA's audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and reflects the operations and financial position of USA at the dates and for the periods indicated. The financial statements for each of the five years in the period ended December 31, 2001 for USA have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors. The financial statements for the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 are unaudited and are not necessarily indicative of results for any other interim period or for any calendar year.

Since the date of USA's most recent audited financial statements, USA has completed, among others, the following transactions:

On February 4, 2002, USA completed its acquisition of a controlling interest in Expedia, Inc. through a merger of one of its subsidiaries with and into Expedia. We refer to this transaction in this document as the Expedia transaction.

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On May 1, 2002, USA completed its acquisition of TV Travel Group Limited.

On May 7, 2002, USA completed its transaction with Vivendi Universal, S.A., or Vivendi, in which USA's Entertainment Group, consisting of USA Cable, Studios USA and USA Films, was contributed to Vivendi Universal Entertainment LLLP, or VUE, a new joint venture controlled by Vivendi. We refer to this transaction in this document as the VUE transaction.

On June 27, 2002, Liberty exchanged its shares of Home Shopping Network, Inc. for 31.6 million shares of USA common stock and 1.6 million shares of USA Class B common stock.

On September 24, 2002, USA completed its acquisition of Interval International.

The financial position and results of operations of USA Broadcasting and USA Entertainment Group have been presented as discontinued operations in all periods presented.

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<i>USA Interactive</i>	Year Ended December 31,					Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1997 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	1999 ⁽⁴⁾	2000 ⁽⁵⁾	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2001 ⁽⁶⁾	2002 ⁽⁷⁾
(In thousands, except per share data)							
Statements of Operations Data:							
Net revenues	\$ 1,310,037	\$ 1,639,828	\$ 2,001,108	\$ 2,964,612	\$ 3,468,860	\$ 2,520,354	\$ 3,282,236
Operating profit (loss)	102,729	59,391	(48,842)	(349,746)	(216,423)	(181,146)	27,978
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	34,397	26,848	(69,212)	(172,398)	(186,799)	(140,358)	(140,739)
Earnings (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change	13,061	76,874	(27,631)	(147,983)	392,795	449,744	2,266,375
Net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders	13,061	76,874	(27,631)	(147,983)	383,608	440,557	1,796,491
Basic earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.16	0.09	(0.21)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.38)	(0.36)
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share from continuing operations available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.15	0.04	(0.21)	(0.48)	(0.50)	(0.38)	(0.36)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share before cumulative effect of accounting change available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.06	0.27	(0.08)	(0.41)	1.05	1.21	5.39
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share before cumulative effect of accounting change available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.06	0.21	(0.08)	(0.41)	1.05	1.21	5.39
Basic earnings (loss) per common share available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.06	0.27	(0.08)	(0.41)	1.03	1.18	4.29
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share available to common shareholders ⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	0.06	0.21	(0.08)	(0.41)	1.03	1.18	4.29
Balance Sheet Data (end of period):							
Working capital	\$ 60,941	\$ 443,408	\$ 381,046	\$ 355,157	\$ 1,380,936	\$ 1,247,221	\$ 2,186,811
Total assets	2,464,750	4,161,873	5,151,160	5,646,290	6,539,850	11,687,907	14,702,148
Long-term obligations, net of current maturities	389,679	775,683	573,056	551,766	544,372	545,584	508,237
Minority interest	271,772	336,788	742,365	908,831	706,688	4,943,105	1,009,953
							1,428,530

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Year Ended December 31,

Nine Months Ended September
30,

	Year Ended December 31,				Nine Months Ended September 30,			
Common stock exchangeable for preferred interest								
Preferred stock ⁽⁹⁾								131
Stockholders' equity	1,447,354	2,571,405	2,769,729	3,439,871	3,945,501	3,993,871	7,776,217	
Other Data:								
Net cash provided by (used in):								
Operating activities	\$ 34,581	\$ (91,660)	\$ 77,760	\$ 87,321	\$ 298,335	\$ 199,629	\$ 454,214	
Investing activities	(81,450)	(1,179,346)	(468,318)	(408,016)	35,052	168,317	(750,176)	
Financing activities	108,050	1,297,654	100,204	58,163	56,256	64,325	(20,200)	
Discontinued operations	12,249	304,173	267,651	86,266	348,174	226,691	5,351	
Effect of exchange rate changes		(1,501)	(123)	(2,687)	(3,663)	(3,426)	7,847	

- (1) The consolidated statement of operations data include the operations of Ticketmaster since the acquisition by USA of a controlling interest in Ticketmaster Group, Inc. on July 17, 1997.
- (2) Net earnings include the operations of USA Cable, formerly USA Networks, and Studios USA since their acquisition by USA from Universal Studios, Inc. on February 12, 1998 and the operations of Citysearch since its acquisition by USA on September 28, 1998.
- (3) Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1998 include a pre-tax gain of \$74.9 million related to USA's sale of its Baltimore television station during the first quarter of 1998 and a pre-tax gain of \$109.0 million related to the purchase of Citysearch during the fourth quarter of 1998.
- (4) The consolidated statement of operations data include the operations of Hotels.com, formerly Hotel Reservations Network, since its acquisition by USA on May 10, 1999 and the operations of October Films and the domestic film distribution and development businesses of Universal (which previously operated Polygram Filmed Entertainment) that are now collectively
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- referred to as USA Films, since their acquisition by USA on May 28, 1999. Net earnings for the year ended December 31, 1999 includes a pre-tax gain of \$89.7 million related to the sale of securities.
- (5) Includes a pre-tax gain of \$104.6 million by Styleclick, Inc. related to USA's exchange of its interest in Internet Shopping Network for 75% of Styleclick, Inc., a pre-tax gain of \$3.7 million related to the Hotels.com initial public offering, and a pre-tax charge of \$145.6 million related to impairment of Styleclick goodwill.
- (6) Net earnings includes a gain of \$517.8 million, net of tax, related to the sale of capital stock of certain USA Broadcasting subsidiaries and an after-tax expense of \$9.2 million related to the cumulative effect of adoption as of January 1, 2001 of SOP 00-2, "Accounting by Producers or Distributors of Films."
- (7) Includes a gain of \$2.4 billion, net of tax, related to the contribution of the USA Entertainment Group to VUE and an after-tax expense of \$461.4 million related to the cumulative effect of adoption as of January 1, 2002 of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." Also includes results of TV Travel Group and Interval since their acquisition by USA on May 1, 2002 and September 24, 2002, respectively.
- (8) Earnings (loss) per common share data and shares outstanding retroactively reflect the impact of two-for-one stock splits of USA common stock and USA Class B common stock paid on February 24, 2000 and March 26, 1998. All USA share numbers give effect to these stock splits.
- (9) In connection with USA's acquisition of a controlling interest in Expedia, Inc., USA issued approximately 13.1 million shares of Series A Redeemable Preferred Stock, or USA preferred stock, at \$50 face value (\$656 million aggregate value), with a 1.99% annual dividend rate and which is convertible at any time into USA common stock at an initial conversion price of \$33.75. The conversion price will be adjusted downward pursuant to a specified formula if the average share price of USA common stock over a ten-day trading period prior to conversion exceeds \$35.10. Holders of USA preferred stock may require USA to purchase their shares on the fifth, seventh, tenth and fifteenth anniversary of the closing on February 4, 2002. USA has the right to redeem such shares for cash or stock, at USA's option, commencing on the tenth anniversary of February 4, 2002. Any payment by USA pursuant to any redemption requested by holders of USA preferred stock or by USA may be made in cash or USA common stock, or a combination

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thereof, at the option of USA.

(10)

The following table adjusts USA's reported net earnings (loss) and basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share to exclude amortization expense related to goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives as if Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," was effective January 1, 1999:

	Year Ended December 31,			Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	1999	2000	2001	2001	2002
(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)					
<u>Earnings (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders</u>					
Reported loss from continuing operations	\$ (69,212)	\$ (172,398)	\$ (186,799)	\$ (140,358)	\$ (149,234)
Add: goodwill amortization	71,859	166,705	134,077	100,374	
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations as adjusted	\$ 2,647	\$ (5,693)	\$ (52,722)	\$ (39,984)	\$ (149,234)
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations as adjusted:					
Reported basic loss per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.36)
Add: goodwill amortization	0.22	0.46	0.36	0.27	
Adjusted basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.36)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations as adjusted:					
Reported diluted loss per share	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.48)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.36)
Add: goodwill amortization	0.22	0.46	0.36	0.27	
Adjusted diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.11)	\$ (0.36)
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<u>Net income (loss) available to common shareholders</u>					
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ (27,631)	\$ (147,983)	\$ 383,608	\$ 440,557	\$ 1,796,491
Add: goodwill amortization	104,704	206,151	176,413	132,445	
Net earnings available to common shareholders as adjusted	\$ 77,073	\$ 58,168	\$ 560,021	\$ 573,002	\$ 1,796,491
Basic earnings (loss) per share as adjusted:					
Reported basic net earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.41)	\$ 1.03	\$ 1.18	\$ 4.29
Add: goodwill amortization	0.32	0.57	0.47	0.36	
Adjusted basic net earnings per share	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.16	\$ 1.50	\$ 1.54	\$ 4.29

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Diluted earnings per share as adjusted:										
Reported diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$	(0.08)	\$	(0.41)	\$	1.03	\$	1.18	\$	4.29
Add: goodwill amortization		0.29		0.57		0.47		0.36		
Adjusted diluted net earnings per share	\$	0.21	\$	0.16	\$	1.50	\$	1.54	\$	4.29

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Ticketmaster Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data

The selected financial data below as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001 were prepared using Ticketmaster's unaudited financial statements. The selected financial data below as of December 31, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1998, and the years ended December 31, 2001, 2000 and 1999, the eleven months ended December 31, 1998 and the year ended January 31, 1998 are derived from the audited financial statements of Ticketmaster. In addition, periods prior to the combination of Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch, Inc. and Ticketmaster Group, Inc. on January 31, 2001 have been restated to give effect to that transaction, which we refer to in this document as the Ticketmaster combination. The selected financial data presented below as of January 31, 1998 is derived from audited financial statements of Ticketmaster Group, Inc. The selected financial data is presented as if the Ticketmaster combination had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period presented in a manner similar to a pooling-of-interests transaction.

	Year ended January 31, 1998	Eleven months ended December 31, 1998 ⁽²⁾	Year ended December 31,			Nine months ended September 30,	
			1999 ⁽¹⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2001	2002
<i>Ticketmaster</i>							
(In thousands, except for per share data)							

Statement of Operations Data:

Total revenues	\$	340,980	\$	353,671	\$	498,530	\$	606,720	\$	675,184	\$	515,590	\$	601,586
Income (loss) from operations ⁽³⁾		28,108		(3,842)		(91,445)		(198,363)		(149,091)		(109,252)		19,962
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of accounting change		8,147		(25,550)		(115,284)		(230,023)		(164,474)		(118,521)		14,334
Net income (loss) ⁽⁷⁾		8,147		(25,550)		(115,284)		(230,023)		(164,474)		(118,521)		(100,458)
Basic income (loss) per common share before cumulative effect of accounting change ⁽⁴⁾		0.09		(0.26)		(0.90)		(1.65)		(1.16)		(0.84)		0.10
Diluted income (loss) per common share before cumulative effect of accounting change ⁽⁴⁾		0.09		(0.26)		(0.90)		(1.65)		(1.16)		(0.84)		0.10
Basic income (loss) per common share ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾		0.09		(0.26)		(0.90)		(1.65)		(1.16)		(0.84)		(0.70)
Diluted income (loss) per common share ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾		0.09		(0.26)		(0.90)		(1.65)		(1.16)		(0.84)		(0.69)

Balance Sheet Data (end of period):

Working capital		9,432		94,339		39,486		19,559		18,437		17,398		113,063
Total assets ⁽⁵⁾		330,878		1,264,163		1,671,583		1,546,334		1,394,355		1,442,972		1,441,167
Long-term obligations, net of current maturities ⁽⁶⁾		158,561		169,880		123,687		194,503		752		1,089		162
Minority interest		493		1,545		6,540		4,631		755		827		1,404
Stockholders' equity		48,908		922,869		1,314,427		1,142,354		1,167,766		1,206,955		1,127,017

Other Data:

Net cash provided by (used in):														
Operating activities		34,198		31,127		25,165		3,999		99,362		62,888		159,782
Investing activities		(52,678)		(45,229)		(80,208)		(89,822)		(70,445)		(53,773)		(26,481)

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						Nine months ended September 30, (10,989)	19,592
Financing activities	35,920	134,367	1,203	67,345	(5,283)		
Effect of exchange rate changes	(1,997)	549	(123)	(3,887)	(1,552)	(1,025)	2,559

- (1) Reflects operating results of acquisitions including the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets from the date they were acquired.
- (2) Includes the operating results of Citysearch from September 29, 1998 to December 31, 1998 as a result of the merger of Ticketmaster.com and Citysearch. The eleven-month period reflects Ticketmaster's change in year-end to December 31 from January 31. Comparable amounts for the prior period are not presented because such presentation would not be considered meaningful.
- (3) In 2001, Ticketmaster incurred merger and other non-recurring charges which were primarily restructuring charges including severance and facilities costs associated with Citysearch's reorganization initiative. In 2000 and 1999, these merger and other

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non-recurring charges were primarily a result of advisory fees, regulatory filing fees and legal and accounting costs related to the Ticketmaster combination and Ticketmaster's terminated merger with certain assets owned by USA and Lycos, Inc., as well as certain expenses related to the operation of Sidewalk city guides before the integration of these properties into the Citysearch network in 1999.

- (4) For all periods, the calculation of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share adjusts the historical weighted average outstanding Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock shares to reflect the 52,000,000 new shares issued to USA in the Ticketmaster combination as if issued at the beginning of the period. For the year ended December 31, 1999, the shares used to compute basic and diluted net income (loss) per share include the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock issued in the merger of Ticketmaster.com and Citysearch for ninety-four days subsequent to the merger of Ticketmaster.com and Citysearch.
- (5) Total assets as of September 30, 2002 and 2001 and December 31, 2001, 2000, 1999 and 1998 and January 31, 1998 reflect goodwill and other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, of \$907.1 million, \$1,073.2 million, \$1,032.8 million, \$1,185.9 million, \$1,278.5 million, \$933.1 million and \$145.6 million, respectively. This goodwill resulted from the acquisition by USA in June 1998 of the remaining interest in Ticketmaster Group that USA did not then own, the merger of ticketmaster.com and Citysearch in September 1998, the acquisition of Sidewalk.com assets in September 1999 and several acquisitions made by Ticketmaster in 1999, 2000 and 2001.
- (6) Long-term debt includes amounts due to third parties as well as to USA and its affiliates.
- (7) The following table adjusts Ticketmaster's reported net earnings (loss) and basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share to exclude amortization expense related to goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives as if Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Accounting for Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," was effective January 1, 1999 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,			Nine months ended September 30,	
	1999	2000	2001	2001	2002

(In thousands, except per share data)

Reported net loss	\$ (115,284)	\$ (230,023)	\$ (164,474)	\$ (118,521)	\$ (100,458)
Add back: goodwill amortization	76,849	112,332	92,821	69,717	
Adjusted net loss	\$ (38,435)	\$ (117,691)	\$ (71,653)	\$ (48,804)	\$ (100,458)

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	Year ended December 31,			Nine months ended September 30,		
Income (loss) per share:						
Reported basic and diluted net loss per share	\$	(0.90)	\$ (1.65)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.84)	(0.70)
Add back: goodwill amortization		0.60	0.81	0.65	0.49	
Adjusted basic net loss per share	\$	(0.30)	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.51)	\$ (0.35)	(0.70)
Adjusted diluted net loss per share	\$	(0.30)	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.51)	\$ (0.35)	(0.69)

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Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Financial Information of USA

The following selected unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information for the year ended December 31, 2001 (for income statement purposes) and as of and for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2002 is presented to show the results of operations and financial position of USA as if the following transactions had occurred as of the beginning of each period presented or as of the balance sheet date, as applicable: (a) the Ticketmaster combination completed on January 31, 2001, (b) the Expedia transaction completed on February 4, 2002, (c) the VUE transaction completed on May 7, 2002, (d) the transaction in which Liberty exchanged its shares of Home Shopping Network, Inc., or Holdco, for 31.6 million shares of USA common stock and 1.6 million shares of USA Class B common stock on June 27, 2002, which we refer to in this document as the Holdco exchange, and (e) the merger.

This selected unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information should be read in conjunction with the selected historical and pro forma financial information included in this information statement/prospectus and the financial statements of USA and accompanying notes that are incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus. You should not rely on the unaudited pro forma financial information as an indication of the results of operations or financial position that would have been achieved if the transactions described above had taken place on January 1, 2001 or of the results of operations or financial position of USA after the completion of the transactions.

	Pro Forma	
	Year Ended December 31, 2001	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2002
(In thousands, except per share data)		
Statement of Operations Data:		
Net revenues	\$ 3,765,796	\$ 3,317,723
Operating income (loss)	(257,503)	19,728
Loss from continuing operations	(261,865)	(142,247)
Loss per share from continuing operations:		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.55)	\$ (0.29)
Balance Sheet Data (end of period):		
Working capital		\$ 2,186,811
Total assets		15,204,220
Long-term obligations, including current portion		544,468
Minority interest		574,570
Common stock exchangeable for preferred interest		1,428,530
Stockholders' equity		\$ 8,713,672

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Certain Historical and Pro Forma Per Share Data*Unaudited Comparative Per Share Data*

In the following table we present historical per share data for USA and Ticketmaster as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and as of and for the year ended December 31, 2001, and combined pro forma per share data for USA and equivalent pro forma per share data for Ticketmaster as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and for the year ended December 31, 2001. The pro forma per share data, which we present for comparative purposes only, assumes that the merger had been completed on January 1, 2001 for income statement purposes and on September 30, 2002 for balance sheet purposes. USA did not declare any cash dividends during the periods presented.

The unaudited comparative per share data does not purport to be, and you should not rely on it as, indicative of (1) the results of operations or financial position which would have been achieved if the merger had been completed at the beginning of the period or as of the date indicated, or (2) the results of operations or financial position which may be achieved in the future. The unaudited pro forma per share data does not reflect any payment that may be required to be made in connection with the exercise of appraisal rights by holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock in connection with the merger.

It is important that when you read this information, you read along with it the separate financial statements and accompanying notes of USA that are incorporated by reference into this document. It is also important that you read the pro forma combined condensed financial information and accompanying notes that we have included in this information statement/prospectus beginning on page 68 under "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Condensed Financial Statements of USA."

	USA Historical Per Share Data	Combined USA Pro Forma Per Share Data	Ticketmaster Historical Per Share Data	Ticketmaster Equivalent Pro Forma Per Share Data⁽¹⁾
Book value per share:				
September 30, 2002	\$ 17.32	\$ 17.64	\$ 7.83	\$ 16.49
December 31, 2001	10.44		8.24	
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations, before dividend to preferred shareholders:				
Basic and diluted for the nine months ended September 30, 2002	(0.34)	(0.29)	0.10	(0.27)
Basic and diluted for the twelve months ended December 31, 2001	(0.50)	(0.55)	(1.16)	(0.51)

- (1) We calculated the Ticketmaster equivalent pro forma per share data by multiplying the applicable combined USA pro forma per share data by 0.935, the exchange ratio in the merger.

Comparative Market Value

In the following table we present:

the historical per share closing prices and aggregate market value of USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock on the Nasdaq National Market as of the close of trading on October 9, 2002, the last trading date prior to the public announcement of the merger; and

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the equivalent price per share and equivalent aggregate market value of Ticketmaster Class B common stock, based on the exchange ratio.

	USA Historical	Ticketmaster Class B Historical	Ticketmaster Class B Equivalent ⁽¹⁾
(In thousands, except per share data)			
As of October 9, 2002:			
Price per share as of close of trading	\$ 16.22	\$ 12.60	\$ 15.17
Aggregate market value of common stock	\$ 6,234,070 ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,276,189 ⁽³⁾	\$ 1,536,492 ⁽³⁾

- (1) We calculated the Ticketmaster equivalent data by multiplying the applicable USA closing price by 0.935, the exchange ratio in the merger.
- (2) Based on 384,344,659, the number of shares of USA common stock outstanding on October 9, 2002.
- (3) Based on 101,284,873, the number of shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock outstanding on October 9, 2002.

USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock trade on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbols "USAI" and "TMCS," respectively. Shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock are not publicly traded. However, based on the 0.935 exchange ratio, the Ticketmaster Class A common stock equivalent price per share, calculated in the same manner as the Ticketmaster Class B common stock equivalent price per share, also was \$15.17 as of the close of trading on October 9, 2002. On December 18, 2002, the last trading date prior to the printing of this information statement/prospectus, the closing prices per share of USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock on the Nasdaq National Market were \$23.95 and \$22.26, respectively, and the Ticketmaster Class B common stock equivalent price per share was \$22.39.

The market prices of shares of USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock are subject to fluctuation. The actual value of the shares of USA common stock you receive in the offer will likely differ from the values illustrated. You are urged to obtain current market quotations. See "Comparative Per Share Price Information and Dividend Policy" below.

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Comparative Per Share Price Information and Dividend Policy

The following table sets forth the high and low sale prices for a share of USA common stock and for a share of Ticketmaster Class B common stock, rounded to the nearest cent, for the periods indicated. The prices below are as quoted on the Nasdaq National Market, based on published financial sources.

	USA Common Stock		Ticketmaster Class B Common Stock	
	High	Low	High	Low
	2002			
Fourth Quarter (through December 18, 2002)	29.80	15.31	27.66	12.41
Third Quarter	24.11	16.25	19.11	11.04
Second Quarter	33.53	19.55	29.96	15.52
First Quarter	33.22	25.41	30.00	15.38

	USA Common Stock		Ticketmaster Class B Common Stock	
2001				
Fourth Quarter	27.84	17.45	17.73	10.40
Third Quarter	28.44	16.45	17.20	9.06
Second Quarter	28.20	20.16	17.62	7.00
First Quarter	24.94	17.69	13.25	7.50
2000				
Fourth Quarter	22.38	16.56	17.38	6.75
Third Quarter	25.94	20.00	24.69	14.25
Second Quarter	24.00	16.88	25.69	13.88
First Quarter	28.47	19.13	44.88	24.25

On October 9, 2002, the last trading day before we announced the merger, USA common stock closed at \$16.22 per share and Ticketmaster Class B common stock closed at \$12.60 per share. On December 18, 2002, the last trading day before the printing of this information statement/prospectus, USA common stock closed at \$23.95 per share and Ticketmaster Class B common stock closed at \$22.26 per share.

Neither USA nor Ticketmaster has ever paid any cash dividends on shares of USA common stock or Ticketmaster common stock, respectively. USA and Ticketmaster currently anticipate that they will retain all of their future earnings available for distribution to the holders of USA common stock and Ticketmaster common stock for use in the expansion and operation of their respective businesses, and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on shares of USA common stock and Ticketmaster common stock in the foreseeable future.

RISK FACTORS

As a result of the merger, Ticketmaster's businesses will be subject to the following new or increased risks related to USA's other businesses and/or the structure of the merger. In addition to the risks described below, the combined company will continue to be subject to the risks described in the documents that Ticketmaster and USA have filed with the SEC that are incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus. If any of the risks described below or in the documents incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus actually occur, the business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows of the combined company could be materially adversely affected. The risks below should be considered along with the other information included or incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus.

Risks Relating to the Merger

The number of shares of USA common stock that you will receive in the merger will be based upon a fixed exchange ratio. The value of the shares of USA common stock at the time you receive them could be less than the value of those shares today.

In the merger, each Ticketmaster share will be exchanged for a fixed number of shares of USA common stock based on a fixed exchange ratio. USA and Ticketmaster will not adjust the exchange ratio as a result of any change in the market price of USA common stock between the date of this information statement/prospectus and the date you receive shares of USA common stock in exchange for shares of Ticketmaster common stock. The market price of USA common stock will likely be different, and may be lower, on the date you receive shares of USA common stock than the market price of shares of USA common stock today as a result of changes in the business, operations or prospects of USA, market reactions to the proposed merger, general market and economic conditions and other factors. You are urged to obtain current market quotations for USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock. See "Summary Comparative Per Share Price Information and Dividend Policy."

The trading price of USA common stock may be affected by factors different or in addition to the factors affecting the trading price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock.

If the merger is completed, all holders of outstanding Ticketmaster shares (other than USA and Ticketmaster's wholly owned subsidiaries) will become holders of USA common stock. Although USA currently owns approximately 66.3% of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster

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common stock, USA also owns and operates other businesses. Accordingly, USA's results of operations and business, as well as the trading price of USA common stock, may be affected by factors different or in addition to those affecting Ticketmaster's results of operations and business and the price of Ticketmaster common stock.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact the price of Ticketmaster common stock and Ticketmaster's future business and operations.

If the merger is not completed for any reason, the price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed. In addition, if the merger is not completed, there can be no assurance that Ticketmaster will continue to operate its business in the manner in which it presently operates.

Pending stockholder litigations could prevent or delay the closing of the merger or otherwise negatively impact the business and operations of USA and Ticketmaster.

Following USA's announcement on June 3, 2002 that it intended to commence exchange offers to acquire up to 100% of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster, Expedia, Inc., and Hotels.com that it did not already own, a number of complaints against USA, its publicly held subsidiaries (including Ticketmaster) and the boards of directors of its publicly held subsidiaries (including Ticketmaster) were filed by individual stockholders of USA's publicly held subsidiaries in the Court of Chancery, County of New Castle, State of Delaware with respect to Ticketmaster and Hotels.com, in the U.S. District Court

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for the Central District of California with respect to Ticketmaster, and the Superior Court of the State of Washington for the County of King with respect to Expedia, Inc. The complaints generally allege the exchange offers would be a breach of fiduciary duty and that the indicated exchange ratios were unfair to the minority stockholders of USA's publicly held subsidiaries. Each of the putative class action complaints seeks, among other things, injunctive relief against consummation of the exchange offer, damages in an unspecified amount and rescission in the event the exchange offer occurs. The California complaint was dismissed without prejudice on August 6, 2002, and the complaints challenging the exchange offer with respect to Expedia, Inc. were dismissed without prejudice on November 22, 2002. While USA believes that the allegations in the cases are without merit, and Ticketmaster believes that the allegations in the cases naming Ticketmaster and its directors as defendants are without merit, no assurances can be given as to the outcome of any of these litigations. Furthermore, one of the conditions to the closing of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement between USA and Ticketmaster is that no injunction issued by any court preventing the consummation of the transactions be in effect. No assurances can be given that these litigations will not result in such an injunction being issued, which could prevent or delay the closing of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Risk Factors Relating to USA

USA depends on its key personnel.

USA is dependent upon the continued contributions of its senior corporate management, particularly Mr. Diller, the chairman and chief executive officer of USA, and certain key employees for its future success. Mr. Diller does not have an employment agreement with USA, although he has been granted options to purchase a substantial number of shares of USA common stock.

If Mr. Diller no longer serves in his positions at USA, USA's business, as well as the market price of USA common stock, could be substantially adversely affected. USA cannot assure you that it will be able to retain the services of Mr. Diller or any other members of its senior management or key employees.

USA is controlled by Mr. Diller and in his absence will be controlled by Liberty Media Corporation.

Subject to the terms of an amended and restated stockholders agreement, dated as of December 16, 2001, among Universal Studios, Inc., Liberty Media Corporation, Mr. Diller and Vivendi Universal, S.A., which we refer to in this document as the Stockholders Agreement, Mr. Diller effectively controls the outcome of all matters submitted to a vote or for the consent of USA's stockholders (other than with respect to the election by the holders of USA common stock of 25% of the members of USA's board of directors (rounded up to the nearest whole number) and matters as to which a separate class vote of the holders of USA common stock or USA preferred stock is required under Delaware law).

In addition, under an amended and restated governance agreement, dated as of December 16, 2001, among USA, Vivendi, Universal Studios, Liberty and Mr. Diller, which we refer to in this document as the Governance Agreement, each of Mr. Diller and Liberty generally has the right to consent to limited matters in the event that USA's ratio of total debt to EBITDA, as defined in the Governance Agreement, equals or

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exceeds 4:1 over a continuous 12-month period. USA cannot assure you that Mr. Diller and Liberty will consent to any such matter at a time when USA is highly leveraged, in which case USA would not be able to engage in such transaction or take such actions.

Upon Mr. Diller's permanent departure from USA, Liberty generally would be able to control USA through its ownership of shares of USA Class B common stock.

USA's success depends on maintaining the integrity of its systems and infrastructure.

A fundamental requirement for online commerce and communications is the secure transmission of confidential information, such as credit card numbers or other personal information, over public networks. USA's current security measures may not be adequate and, if any compromise of USA's

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security were to occur, it could have a detrimental effect on USA's reputation and adversely affect its ability to attract customers. As USA's operations continue to grow in both size and scope, USA will need to improve and upgrade its systems and infrastructure. This may require USA to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources before the volume of business increases, with no assurance that the volume of business will increase.

USA relies on its own affiliates' and third-party computer systems and service providers to facilitate and process a portion of its transactions. Any interruptions, outages or delays in these services, or a deterioration in their performance, could impair USA's ability to process transactions for its customers and the quality of service USA can offer to them. It is unlikely that USA could make up for the level of orders lost in these circumstances by increased phone orders.

Declines or disruptions in the industries in which USA operates, such as those caused by terrorism or general economic downturns, could harm USA's businesses.

USA's businesses in general are sensitive to trends or events that are outside of USA's control. For example, adverse trends or events, such as general economic downturns, decreases in consumer spending and work stoppages, may reduce the popularity and frequency of the events to which USA sells tickets and reduce travel. The occurrence of any of these adverse trends or events could significantly impact USA's businesses, results of operations or financial condition.

Travel is highly sensitive to traveler safety concerns, and thus declines after acts of terrorism impact the perceived safety of travelers. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the travel industry experienced a protracted decrease in demand for air travel due to fears regarding additional acts of terrorism and increased costs and reduced operations by airlines due, in part, to new security directives adopted by the Federal Aviation Administration. USA cannot predict the future scope and effects of these changes, which they could significantly impact USA's long-term results of operations or financial condition.

USA may experience operational and financial risks in connection with its acquisitions. In addition, some of the businesses USA acquires may incur significant losses from operations or experience impairment of carrying value.

USA's future growth may be a function, in part, of acquisitions. To the extent that USA grows through acquisitions, it will face the operational and financial risks commonly encountered with that type of a strategy. USA would also face operational risks, such as failing to assimilate the operations and personnel of the acquired businesses, disrupting its ongoing business, dissipating its limited management resources and impairing its relationships with employees and customers of acquired businesses as a result of changes in ownership and management. Some of USA's acquisitions may not be successful and their performances may result in the impairment of their carrying value.

Changing laws and regulations, and legal uncertainties, may impair USA's growth and harm its businesses.

A number of proposed laws and regulations regarding the Internet, including with respect to consumer privacy, have been proposed or considered that could impact USA's businesses. USA cannot predict whether any of these types of laws or regulations will be enacted or amended and what effect, if any, such laws or regulations would have on its businesses, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, the application of various sales and use tax provisions under state and local law to USA's historical and new products and services sold via the Internet, television and telephone is subject to interpretation by the applicable taxing authorities. USA believes it is compliant with these tax provisions, but there can be no assurances that taxing authorities will not take a contrary position or that such positions will not have a material adverse effect on USA's businesses, financial condition and results of operations.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This information statement/prospectus and the SEC filings that are incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. For those statements, both USA and Ticketmaster claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements relating to USA's and Ticketmaster's anticipated financial performance, business prospects, new developments, new merchandising strategies and similar matters, and/or statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words "believes," "could," "should," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "projects," "seeks," or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of each company's senior management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could have a material adverse effect on the merger and/or on each company's businesses, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, investors should consider the other information contained in or incorporated by reference into USA's and Ticketmaster's filings with the SEC, including their Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended 2001, especially in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section, their most recent Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and their Current Reports on Form 8-K. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have material adverse effects on USA's and Ticketmaster's future results, performance or achievements. In light of these risks, uncertainties, assumptions and factors, the forward-looking events discussed in this information statement/prospectus may not occur. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date stated, or if no date is stated, as of the date of this information statement/prospectus.

You should understand that the following important factors, in addition to those discussed in the documents incorporated into this information statement/prospectus by reference, could affect USA's and Ticketmaster's future results and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements:

the risk that USA's and Ticketmaster's businesses will not be integrated successfully, including successful integration of USA's and Ticketmaster's divisions' management structures;

costs related to the proposed transaction;

material adverse changes in economic conditions generally or in USA's and/or Ticketmaster's markets or industries;

future regulatory and legislative actions and conditions affecting USA's and/or Ticketmaster's operating areas;

competition from others;

product demand and market acceptance;

the ability to protect proprietary information and technology or to obtain necessary licenses on commercially reasonable terms;

the ability to expand into and successfully operate in foreign markets;

obtaining and retaining key executives and skilled employees; and

other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in USA's, Ticketmaster's and/or USA's other public subsidiaries' public announcements and filings with the SEC.

Neither USA nor Ticketmaster is under any obligation, and neither USA nor Ticketmaster intends, to make publicly available any update or other revisions to any of the forward-looking statements contained in this information statement/prospectus to reflect circumstances existing after the date of this information statement/prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of future events even if experience or future events make it clear that any expected results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements will not be realized.

THE MERGER

The following discussion of the merger and the principal terms of the merger agreement is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the merger agreement, a copy of which is attached to this information statement/prospectus as *Appendix A* and is incorporated by reference into this information statement/prospectus.

Background to the Merger

On July 17, 1997, USA acquired a controlling interest in Ticketmaster Group, Inc., or Ticketmaster Group, from Paul G. Allen in exchange for shares of USA common stock. On June 24, 1998, USA acquired Ticketmaster Group's remaining common equity in a tax-free stock-for-stock merger.

On September 28, 1998, Citysearch, Inc. merged with Ticketmaster Online (now known as Ticketmaster.com), then a wholly owned subsidiary of Ticketmaster Corporation (which itself was a subsidiary of Ticketmaster Group and an indirect subsidiary of USA), to form Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch, Inc., or Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch. Following the merger, Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch was a majority owned subsidiary of Ticketmaster Corporation. Shares of Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch's Class B common stock, which are now shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock, were sold to the public in an initial public offering that was completed on December 8, 1998.

On November 21, 2000, USA announced that it had entered into an agreement with Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch to combine Ticketmaster Corporation, then wholly owned by USA, with Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch. The transaction closed January 31, 2001, and the combined company was renamed "Ticketmaster." Under the terms of the transaction, USA contributed Ticketmaster Corporation and certain related Ticketmaster Group assets to Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch and received 52 million shares of Ticketmaster common stock. As of the date of this information statement/prospectus, USA beneficially owns approximately 66.3% of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster common stock, and controls approximately 93.0% of the combined voting power of Ticketmaster's outstanding shares.

From time to time since the closing of the combination of Ticketmaster Corporation and Ticketmaster Online-Citysearch in January 2001, USA's senior management and board of directors have evaluated in general terms the advisability of increasing USA's ownership interest in Ticketmaster as well as its other public subsidiaries. No formal actions, plans or proposals resulted from these evaluations or discussions.

Starting in early 2002, USA's management began to examine strategic alternatives with respect to USA's ownership interest in Ticketmaster, including the acquisition by USA of additional shares of Ticketmaster common stock, a business combination involving Ticketmaster or the continuation of USA's ownership in Ticketmaster at current levels. During the spring of 2002, USA's then proposed acquisition of Interval International, which USA completed on September 24, 2002, contributed to USA's realization of certain detriments to the current public subsidiary structure with Ticketmaster, as well as with its other public subsidiaries, and certain benefits of having its subsidiaries become wholly owned. Interval is a leading membership-services company, providing timeshare exchange and other value-added programs to its timeshare-owner consumer members and resort developers. While USA's management recognized the potential synergies and value creation that could be obtained by Interval and Ticketmaster (as well as Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com) being owned entirely by USA, USA realized that the public subsidiary structure served as an impediment to realizing those benefits.

Due to the potential benefits of a combination, including the alignment of management's interests, the ability of a combined company to offer improved and integrated products and synergies created by the combination of one or more of USA's public subsidiaries with USA, USA's management determined to explore in more depth the possibility of pursuing a transaction in which USA would acquire up to 100% of the shares of Ticketmaster common stock that it did not already own. In addition, USA's

senior management began to explore the possibility of simultaneously increasing its equity interest in Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com, other majority owned public subsidiaries of USA, to up to 100%.

In May 2002, members of USA's senior management met with representatives of USA's financial advisor, Allen & Company LLC, or Allen & Co., and USA's special outside counsel, Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, or Wachtell Lipton, to consider the possible acquisition of the shares of its public subsidiaries that USA did not own and the means by which those acquisitions might be effected. Over the next couple of weeks, senior management continued to consult with Allen & Co. and special outside counsel regarding a possible acquisition of Ticketmaster, including the merits of such an acquisition.

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At a special telephonic meeting of USA's board of directors held on May 30, 2002, USA's management discussed with USA's board of directors its consideration of one or more possible transactions in which USA would acquire all or a portion of the equity interests in one or more of its publicly-held subsidiaries that it did not already own. At that meeting, the board authorized management to proceed with one or more of the contemplated transactions if management so chose to proceed, including through offers made directly to the stockholders of its public subsidiaries and on the terms generally discussed with the directors.

On June 1, 2002 and June 2, 2002, Mr. Diller held telephonic conversations with Ticketmaster's outside directors and management directors to inform them that USA would announce its intention to commence the offers to increase USA's equity interest in Ticketmaster, Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com to up to 100%. Similar conversations were held with the outside directors and management directors of Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com. Mr. Diller then delivered the following letter on USA letterhead to each of the Ticketmaster directors who were not members of USA's board or management.

* * * *

[USA INTERACTIVE LETTERHEAD]

BARRY DILLER
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

June 2, 2002

Board of Directors
Ticketmaster
3701 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90010

To the Board of Directors:

Today we are beginning a process that while complex we believe is in the best interest of all Ticketmaster shareholders. I am writing you now in the formal manner necessary in these matters, rather than in the conversational or colloquial way I would far prefer, to let you know that USA Interactive ("USA") intends to commence a transaction whereby USA would increase its equity ownership, up to 100%, in Ticketmaster (the "Company") through an exchange offer to be made to the Company's public stockholders.

USA values its relationship with the Company's independent Board members and management. We want to be clear that we in no way regard this proposal as "hostile." We will be pleased to discuss this at any time both with company management, as well as a special committee of the Company's disinterested directors (the "Special Committee"), which we expect will be formed to consider this matter. We are prepared to discuss process, structure or whatever else that management or the Special

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Committee and its advisors deem appropriate, including alternative transaction structures such as a merger, whether before or during the exchange offer.

What we do feel about this proposed transaction is that it is very much in the interests of the Company's public stockholders and the Company's business. USA is a leading interactive commerce company, with multiple, profitable interactive businesses and, we believe, the potential for dramatic growth. By exchanging their shares in the Company for shares in USA, the Company's public stockholders would participate in the opportunity and upside of USA while retaining a continued ownership interest in the Company's businesses through an ownership interest in USA.

USA's current structure, with multiple public subsidiaries, is an unusual one. Although we could continue to operate with the current structure, we think a reconfiguration of the USA family along the lines we propose is in everyone's interest. The transaction we propose, if concluded alone or together with the other transactions mentioned below, would enhance our collective ability to pursue a coordinated strategy for all of USA's businesses, with the interests of all of those businesses aligned.

TO THE PROPOSAL:

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In the exchange offer, stockholders will be offered the opportunity to exchange their shares in the Company on the basis of 0.8068 USA shares for each Company share tendered for exchange. Based on May 31, 2002, closing prices, our proposal values each outstanding share of the Company's common stock at \$22.99 per share, which reflects a 7.5% premium to the Company's closing price on that day.

In the event that USA owns at least 90% of the outstanding shares of each class of the Company's common stock as a result of the exchange offer, USA would thereafter effect a merger of the Company with or into USA or an affiliate of USA on the same terms as the exchange offer. However, the exchange offer would not be conditioned on USA receiving 90% of the shares of any class of stock.

We intend to commence the exchange offer in the near future. You should know that we intend to pursue similar transactions with Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com, and issue appropriate public announcements. None of these transactions would be conditioned on any other.

We know this will all be time consuming for you to sort through in your role as Directors amid all the other responsibilities in your lives. We haven't taken this step lightly, and so we don't presume upon your time without believing this is the best future course for all of us. We also recognize that for all sorts of reasons this may never result in more than conversation . . . it's not meant to be a hard process and our attitude about this is that eventually in the great scheme of time these companies will come together. While we very much believe the timing is now, we're also ultimately neutral in any precise demarking of same. We do, though, look forward to working through all of this together with you.

Sincerely,

/s/ Barry Diller

* * * *

The directors of Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com who were not members of USA's board or management received analogous letters from USA. On Monday, June 3, 2002, USA issued a press release publicly announcing its intention to commence the exchange offers.

On June 4, 2002, Ticketmaster's board of directors formally appointed the special committee, comprised of all of Ticketmaster's directors who were neither officers or directors of USA nor officers of Ticketmaster to review and evaluate a possible transaction with USA. The special committee consists of directors Alan Spoon, Robert Davis, Bryan Lourd and Michael Schrage, with Alan Spoon serving as chairman of the special committee.

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On June 5, 2002, USA issued a press release publicly announcing that, "[a]lthough we had anticipated commencing exchange offers relatively quickly, market reaction including the effect we believe arbitrageurs have had on the exchange ratio has precluded a quick process. Therefore, we will not commence any exchange offers in the near future." USA also announced that, although circumstances may change, it did not have any intention at that time to increase any of the exchange ratios applicable to the exchange offers. Finally, USA reaffirmed its intention to unify USA with its majority owned public subsidiaries, and announced that it would work with the special committees formed by the boards of directors of its publicly held subsidiaries (including the special committee), management and their advisors to discuss USA's proposal and possible alternative transaction structures to accomplish its goals.

On June 12, 2002, the special committee engaged Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, P.C., or Mintz Levin, to serve as its legal counsel and as of June 12, 2002, the special committee formally engaged Credit Suisse First Boston, to serve as its independent financial advisor. On August 2, 2002, Ticketmaster issued a press release publicly announcing that its board of directors had formed the special committee on June 4, 2002 and that the special committee had engaged Credit Suisse First Boston and Mintz Levin as its independent financial and legal counsel, respectively. The press release further stated that the special committee was continuing to review USA's announced intention but that no offer had been made by USA as of August 2, 2002. In connection with its consideration of a possible transaction between USA and Ticketmaster, the special committee met formally 17 times.

On August 16, 2002, the board of directors of Ticketmaster acted by written consent to appoint Daniel Marriott and Julius Genachowski, both executive officers of USA, as directors on Ticketmaster's board to replace Messrs. Richard Barton and Jon Miller, who had resigned from their positions on the board immediately prior to the new appointments.

From June to the beginning of September, senior management of USA and members of the special committee spoke on occasion, during which conversations USA management reaffirmed USA's desire to explore the possibility of a transaction between USA and Ticketmaster and communicated USA's willingness to negotiate such a transaction with the special committee. During these discussions, members of the special committee conveyed to senior management of USA that the value of a possible transaction as described in USA's June 3rd announcement was not compelling. The special committee also met several times during this period with its advisors to discuss, among other things, the status of a

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possible transaction, including the special committee's fiduciary duties in considering a possible transaction. During this period, Credit Suisse First Boston also commenced its due diligence review of Ticketmaster and USA.

On September 11, 2002, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the board of directors of USA, senior management of USA updated the board on the status of a possible transaction with Ticketmaster. After discussion, USA's board delegated to the executive committee of the USA board authority to pursue a transaction to acquire up to 100% of the Ticketmaster common stock in the event that management and the executive committee determined such a transaction to be in the best interest of USA and its stockholders.

From September 11, 2002 through the end of September, representatives of Allen & Co. and Credit Suisse First Boston had numerous telephonic conversations to discuss a possible transaction between USA and Ticketmaster. Discussions included various valuation parameters for Ticketmaster and USA, and exchange ratio discussions ranged from Allen & Co.'s suggestion of a fixed exchange ratio for each share of Ticketmaster common stock of 0.8368 of a share of USA common stock and a contingent value right for up to an additional 0.0638 of a share of USA common stock (which contingent value right would be exercisable in February 2004), to Credit Suisse First Boston's suggestion, following consultation with and at the direction of the special committee, of an exchange ratio of 1.0 share of USA common stock for each Ticketmaster share. During this period, while the gap in price narrowed, with USA's financial advisors indicating USA's willingness to complete a transaction

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at an exchange ratio of 0.875, subsequently followed by USA's willingness to complete a transaction at an exchange ratio of 0.9125, and the special committee's financial advisor indicating the special committee's willingness to complete a transaction at an exchange ratio of 0.95, the financial advisors were unable to come to an agreement. During the course of these discussions, the special committee met frequently to consider the possible exchange ratios as well as the alternative transaction structures discussed by the financial advisors. Based on such meetings, the special committee's financial advisors informed USA's financial advisors that the special committee was most interested in pursuing a stock-for-stock transaction rather than any other contemplated structure.

Also during this time period, the special committee, USA's management and/or their respective legal and financial advisors met or held telephonic conversations to discuss various due diligence issues. Among other things, the participants discussed USA management's view of USA's and Ticketmaster's relative business strengths, USA's reasons for pursuing a combination of the two companies at this time, which are described in more detail below under " USA's Reasons for the Merger," and the parties' views of the relative values of USA's and Ticketmaster's currencies.

On September 29, 2002, Mr. Diller and Mr. Spoon, the chairman of the special committee, had a telephone conversation in which Mr. Diller informed Mr. Spoon that USA would not commence an exchange offer directly to Ticketmaster's stockholders but would work with the special committee to complete a negotiated transaction. Mr. Diller also informed Mr. Spoon of USA's willingness to publicly announce its intention to terminate the process to acquire up to 100% of the equity interests in Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com should USA and Ticketmaster reach an agreement. Messrs. Spoon and Diller further discussed the possibility of reaching an agreement on an exchange ratio.

On September 30, 2002, the special committee held a telephonic meeting with its financial and legal advisors, at which meeting the special committee reviewed and discussed the recent conversations. At that meeting, the special committee also authorized Mr. Spoon to negotiate with Mr. Diller to agree on an exchange ratio between 0.935 and 0.95 of a share of USA common stock for each Ticketmaster share.

On October 1, 2002, Messrs. Spoon and Diller had several telephonic conversations in which they discussed the proposed transaction, including exchange ratios ranging between 0.94 and 0.93, ultimately culminating in a tentative understanding regarding price of 0.935 of a share of USA common stock for each Ticketmaster share, subject to the special committee's completion of due diligence, USA's announcement that it was terminating the process to acquire up to 100% of Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com, and negotiation of mutually acceptable transaction documentation.

On October 2, 2002, Wachtell Lipton sent a draft merger agreement to Mintz Levin. Also, on October 2nd, the special committee had a telephonic meeting with its legal and financial advisors to discuss the conversation between Messrs. Spoon and Diller. At that meeting, they discussed the possible timing of a transaction, including the need to complete their due diligence review of USA. To that end, the special committee determined to engage, and subsequently engaged, Ernst & Young LLP, or Ernst & Young, to assist in completing a review of USA from a tax and accounting perspective.

Thereafter, USA and the special committee, and their respective outside legal counsel, began negotiating the merger agreement, and negotiations continued through October 9, 2002.

On October 8, 2002, the special committee had a telephonic meeting with its legal and financial advisors. The special committee's advisors summarized the status of the due diligence review of Ticketmaster and USA. Credit Suisse First Boston also presented its valuation analyses

relating to Ticketmaster, USA and the combined entity. Representatives of Mintz Levin explained the terms of the draft merger agreement which had been circulated to the special committee members. The special committee then discussed the proposal and the terms of the draft merger agreement in greater detail with its advisors.

On October 9, 2002, the special committee had a telephonic meeting with its various advisors. The special committee's advisors reported to the special committee the results of the completed due diligence with respect to Ticketmaster and USA. Representatives of Mintz Levin informed the special committee of the results of the negotiations with Wachtell Lipton regarding the merger agreement. In addition, Credit Suisse First Boston delivered its oral opinion that the ratio for exchanging Ticketmaster common stock for USA common stock pursuant to the merger agreement is fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Ticketmaster common stock (other than USA and its affiliates), which oral opinion was subsequently confirmed in writing. Upon completing its deliberations, and subject to finalizing the merger agreement, the special committee unanimously determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to, and in the best interests of, the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock (other than USA and its affiliates) and unanimously recommended that Ticketmaster's board of directors adopt and approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and declare advisable and recommend that the stockholders of Ticketmaster adopt and approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby.

Immediately following the special committee meeting, a telephonic meeting of Ticketmaster's board of directors was held, at which all of the members of Ticketmaster's board of directors were present. The special committee delivered its recommendation to the Ticketmaster board of directors that the board of directors approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and declare advisable and recommend that the stockholders of Ticketmaster adopt and approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The Ticketmaster board of directors, by the unanimous vote of all of the Ticketmaster directors other than those who are officers or directors of USA, as well as by the unanimous vote of the full board, determined that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to, and in the best interests of, the holders of Ticketmaster's Class A and Class B common stock other than USA and its affiliates, approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and declared advisable and recommended that the stockholders of Ticketmaster adopt and approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. In the evening of October 9, 2002, following the meetings of the special committee and the Ticketmaster board of directors, the USA executive committee held a meeting to consider the merger. The executive committee was informed of the actions of the special committee and the Ticketmaster board of directors earlier that evening. Following discussion by the members of the executive committee, and subject to the finalization of the necessary documentation, the executive committee determined that the proposed merger was fair to and in the best interests of USA and its stockholders, and approved and adopted the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, in each case, by the unanimous vote of all members of the executive committee.

Later that evening on October 9, 2002, the parties executed the merger agreement and USA delivered to Ticketmaster its duly executed written consent approving and adopting the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the merger, as the majority stockholder of Ticketmaster.

Also on October 9, 2002, Mr. Diller held telephonic conversations with members of the special committees formed by each of Expedia, Inc.'s board of directors and Hotels.com's board of directors to inform them that USA was announcing a transaction with Ticketmaster and ending the processes to acquire up to 100% of the equity interests in Expedia, Inc. and Hotels.com that were commenced on June 3, 2002.

In the morning of October 10, 2002, USA and Ticketmaster issued a joint press release publicly announcing the merger agreement.

USA's Reasons for the Merger

In making its decision to approve the merger agreement, including the merger, the executive committee considered the following positive factors relating to the merger:

the exchange ratio, including the fact that it is a fixed exchange ratio, and the premium reflected therein, as well as the other terms and conditions of the merger agreement and the merger;

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general market conditions and changes in the outlook for the industries in which USA's and Ticketmaster's businesses operate;

the improved prospects for revenue generation and growth resulting from Ticketmaster being wholly owned by USA;

the ability of a combined company to more effectively pursue, in a coordinated manner, acquisitions, strategic growth opportunities and other expansion strategies, in part due to improved integration and coordination between Ticketmaster and USA's other existing assets;

the elimination of the potential for conflicts of interest between the companies, enabling management to focus time and resources on the combined businesses and fully exploit the combined assets;

the possible reductions in costs associated with maintaining Ticketmaster's status as a public company;

the freeing up of management to focus on the day-to-day operations of Ticketmaster's lines of business as a result of the elimination of the responsibilities of running a public company;

the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger;

the ability of Ticketmaster's stockholders, through the ownership of USA common stock, to continue to participate in Ticketmaster's growth, and to participate in:

- a more diversified currency,

- a company with broader access to capital markets and greater borrowing capacity than Ticketmaster, which may be used to finance acquisitions and capital expansion that may be unavailable to Ticketmaster if it remains an independent public company that is majority owned and controlled by USA, and

- a company that will have a more liquid market for its stock than the market for Ticketmaster common stock;

the fact that the terms of the merger and the merger agreement were determined through extensive negotiations between the special committee and USA and their respective legal and financial advisors; and

the fact that the special committee received an opinion from Credit Suisse First Boston that, as of the date of its opinion, and based upon and subject to the assumptions, limitations and qualifications described in its opinion, the exchange ratio is fair from a financial point of view to holders of Ticketmaster common stock other than USA and its affiliates.

In making its decision to approve the merger agreement, including the merger, the executive committee also considered the following negative factors relating to the merger:

- the potential conflicts of interest arising out of the merger, see "Interests of Certain Persons in the Merger" and "Relationships with Ticketmaster";

- the problems inherent in merging the operations of two large companies, including the possibility that management may be distracted from regular business concerns; and

the factors discussed in this information statement/prospectus under "Risk Factors."

In making its decision to approve the merger agreement, including the merger, the executive committee also considered the following neutral factors relating to the merger:

the fact that because USA owns a majority of the outstanding Ticketmaster common stock, controls approximately 93.0% of the total voting power of Ticketmaster shares, and does not intend to sell its Ticketmaster shares, the possibility of a third party offer to acquire Ticketmaster at a premium is minimal and cannot occur without the consent of USA; and

the stockholder litigations described under " Stockholder Litigation."

The executive committee believed that the negative factors were substantially outweighed by the benefits anticipated from the merger.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the executive committee is not intended to be exhaustive, but includes the material factors considered. In view of the variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger, the executive committee did not find it practicable to, and did not, quantify or otherwise attempt to assign relative weights to the specific factors each director considered in reaching his or her determination.

The Special Committee's and Ticketmaster's Reasons for the Merger

The Special Committee's Reasons for the Merger

In reaching its determination, the special committee considered:

the special committee's conclusion that USA common stock following the merger would perform at least as well as Ticketmaster common stock over the long term due to, among other factors, the greater diversification of products and services that could be offered by the combined entity;

the special committee's conclusion that entering into the merger agreement at this time would provide greater value to Ticketmaster's stockholders than they would receive if Ticketmaster remained a stand-alone entity;

the history of the negotiations with respect to the exchange ratio that, among other things, led ultimately to an increase in the exchange ratio:

from the initial expression of interest by USA of 0.8068 shares of USA common stock for each share of Ticketmaster common stock that USA did not already own,

to the final exchange ratio of 0.935 shares of USA common stock for each share of Ticketmaster Class A and Class B common stock (an increase of approximately 15.9% in the exchange ratio), and the special committee's conclusion that the economic terms reflected by the 0.935 exchange ratio and contained in the merger agreement represent the best economic terms that could be obtained from USA;

the historical market prices of Ticketmaster's Class B common stock, including the fact that:

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based on the 20-day average of the ratios of Ticketmaster to USA stock prices leading up to the last trading day before USA's June 3rd announcement, the exchange ratio of 0.935 of a share of USA common stock for each share of Ticketmaster common stock implied a premium of approximately 19.8%, and

based on the 20-day average of the ratios of Ticketmaster to USA stock prices leading up to the close of the market on October 9, 2002, the date of the special committee's determination to recommend the approval of the merger agreement and the transactions

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contemplated thereby, the exchange ratio of 0.935 of a share of USA common stock for each share of Ticketmaster common stock implied a premium of approximately 19.2%;

the special committee's view that, notwithstanding the fact that stock market conditions and other factors had resulted in a decline in the prices of USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock since USA's June 3rd announcement, the financial condition and prospects of USA remain positive;

the business, financial condition, results of operations, prospects, current business strategy and competitive position of each of Ticketmaster, USA and the new combined company, as well as general economic and stock market conditions;

the special committee's belief that the merger would allow USA and Ticketmaster to realize modest synergies in the form of cost savings;

that the terms of the merger agreement were determined through negotiations between the special committee, with the advice of its advisors, on the one hand, and representatives of USA, with the advice of its advisors, on the other;

the special committee's belief that USA could have commenced an exchange offer directed to Ticketmaster stockholders at a significantly lower exchange ratio than that which was ultimately agreed to;

the fact that the receipt of USA common stock by the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Class B common stock in the merger is expected to be tax-free to such holders, as well as to USA and Ticketmaster;

the special committee's belief that a business combination transaction between USA and Ticketmaster would eliminate actual or potential conflicts of interest between the two companies, including those related to corporate opportunities;

that USA has sufficient stock ownership to control a disposition of Ticketmaster and had informed the special committee that it would not be interested in a third-party sale of Ticketmaster and no offers from third parties were received; and

the opinion of Credit Suisse First Boston to the effect that, based upon and subject to the assumptions, qualifications and limitations stated in its opinion, as of the date of its opinion, the exchange ratio of 0.935 of a share of USA common stock for each outstanding share of Ticketmaster common stock to be paid to the holders thereof in the merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Ticketmaster common stock (other than USA and its affiliates), and the reports and analyses presented to the special committee by Credit Suisse First Boston in connection with the opinion (see "Opinion of the Financial Advisor to the Special Committee").

The special committee also considered a number of negative factors in its deliberations concerning the merger, including:

the fact that the merger agreement does not provide the holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock or Class B common stock with any protection against fluctuations in the market price of USA common stock during the period from the signing

of the merger agreement to the completion of the merger; and

the other factors discussed in this information statement/prospectus under "Risk Factors."

The special committee believed that these negative factors were substantially outweighed by the benefits anticipated from the merger.

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In evaluating the merger, the members of the special committee considered their knowledge of the business, financial condition and prospects of Ticketmaster, and the advice of its advisors. In light of the number and variety of factors that the special committee considered in connection with their evaluation of the merger, the special committee did not find it practicable to assign relative weights to the foregoing factors. Rather, the special committee made its determination based upon the total mix of information available to it.

Ticketmaster's Reasons for the Merger

In determining the fairness of the terms of the merger and approving the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Ticketmaster board of directors considered the factors described above under "The Special Committee's and Ticketmaster's Reasons for the Merger." In approving the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, the Ticketmaster board of directors concurred with and adopted the analysis of the special committee with respect to the financial evaluation of Ticketmaster and of the exchange ratio.

In evaluating the merger, the members of the Ticketmaster board of directors considered their knowledge of the business, financial condition and prospects of Ticketmaster, and the advice of its advisors. In light of the number and variety of factors that Ticketmaster's board of directors considered in connection with their evaluation of the merger, Ticketmaster's board of directors did not find it practicable to assign relative weights to the foregoing factors. Rather, Ticketmaster's board of directors made its determination based upon the total mix of information available to it.

Opinion of the Financial Advisor to the Special Committee

The special committee of the board of directors of Ticketmaster retained Credit Suisse First Boston to act as its financial advisor in connection with the merger. In connection with Credit Suisse First Boston's engagement, the special committee requested that Credit Suisse First Boston evaluate the fairness of the exchange ratio to holders of Ticketmaster common stock, other than USA and its affiliates. On October 9, 2002, the special committee met to review the proposed merger and the terms of the merger agreement. During this meeting, Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed with the special committee certain financial analyses, as described below, and rendered its oral opinion to the special committee, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, that, as of October 9, 2002 and based upon and subject to the various considerations set forth in the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion, the exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to holders of the Ticketmaster common stock, other than USA and its affiliates.

The full text of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion, which sets forth, among other things, assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the scope of the review undertaken by Credit Suisse First Boston in rendering its opinion, is attached as *Appendix B* to this information statement/prospectus and is incorporated by reference into this document in its entirety. Holders of Ticketmaster common stock are urged to read the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion carefully in its entirety. The Credit Suisse First Boston opinion addresses only the fairness of the exchange ratio to holders of Ticketmaster common stock, from a financial point of view, as of the date of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion, and does not constitute a recommendation to any stockholder as to how such stockholder should act with respect to any matter relating to the merger. The summary of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion in this information statement/prospectus is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion.

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In connection with its opinion, Credit Suisse First Boston, among other things,

reviewed the merger agreement;

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reviewed certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Ticketmaster and USA;

reviewed certain other information relating to Ticketmaster, including financial forecasts, provided to or discussed with Credit Suisse First Boston by Ticketmaster;

reviewed certain other information relating to USA, including publicly available financial forecasts;

met with the management of each of Ticketmaster and USA to discuss the businesses and prospects of Ticketmaster and USA, respectively;

considered certain financial and stock market data of Ticketmaster and USA and compared those data with similar data for other publicly held companies in businesses which Credit Suisse First Boston deemed similar to those of Ticketmaster and USA;

considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of certain other business combinations and other transactions which have recently been announced or effected; and

considered such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria which Credit Suisse First Boston deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, Credit Suisse First Boston did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the foregoing information and relied on such information being complete and accurate in all material respects. With respect to the financial forecasts of Ticketmaster that Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed, Credit Suisse First Boston was advised by Ticketmaster, and Credit Suisse First Boston assumed, that such forecasts had been reasonably prepared on bases reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Ticketmaster as to the future financial performance of Ticketmaster. With respect to the publicly available financial forecasts of USA that Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed, the management of USA reviewed and discussed with Credit Suisse First Boston such forecasts, and advised Credit Suisse First Boston, and Credit Suisse First Boston assumed, with the special committee's consent, that such forecasts represent reasonable estimates and judgments as to the future financial performance of USA. Unless otherwise specified, references to Ticketmaster forecasts mean forecasts based on the Ticketmaster management projections that are summarized in this information statement/prospectus under "Financial Forecasts Internal Ticketmaster Projections," and references to USA forecasts mean forecasts based on the publicly available Wall Street analyst reports reviewed and discussed with the management of USA. In addition, Credit Suisse First Boston relied upon, without independent verification, the assessments of certain members of the managements of Ticketmaster and USA as to:

the existing and future technology, products and services of Ticketmaster and USA and the risks associated with such technology, products and services;

the ability of Ticketmaster and USA to integrate their businesses; and

the ability of Ticketmaster and USA to retain key employees.

Credit Suisse First Boston also assumed, with the special committee's consent, that in the course of obtaining any necessary regulatory and third party approvals and consents for the merger, no modification, delay, limitation, restriction or condition will be imposed that will have a material adverse effect on Ticketmaster or USA or the contemplated benefits of the merger and that the merger will be consummated in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material terms, conditions or agreements contained in the merger agreement. Credit

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Suisse First Boston also assumed, with the special committee's consent, that the merger will be treated as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. In addition, the special committee advised Credit Suisse First Boston that USA and its affiliates beneficially own, in the aggregate, in excess of 90% of the voting power of the Ticketmaster Class A common stock and, consequently, Credit Suisse First Boston considered, for purposes of its analysis, the shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock identical in all respects. Credit Suisse First Boston was not requested to make, and did not make, an independent evaluation or appraisal of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Ticketmaster or USA, nor was Credit Suisse First Boston furnished with any such evaluations or appraisals.

The Credit Suisse First Boston opinion is necessarily based upon information made available to it as of the date of its opinion, and upon financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on the date of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion. Credit Suisse First Boston did not express any opinion as to what the value of USA common stock actually will be when issued to holders of Ticketmaster common stock pursuant to the merger or the prices at which shares of USA common stock will trade at any time. The Credit Suisse First Boston opinion does not address the relative merits of the merger as compared to other business strategies that might be available to Ticketmaster, nor does it address the underlying business decision of Ticketmaster to proceed with the merger. Credit Suisse First Boston was not requested to, and did not, solicit third party indications of interest in acquiring all or any part of Ticketmaster.

In preparing its opinion, Credit Suisse First Boston performed a variety of financial and comparative analyses. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Credit Suisse First Boston believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and of the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading view of the processes underlying the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion.

No company or transaction used in the analyses performed by Credit Suisse First Boston as a comparison is identical to Ticketmaster, USA or the contemplated merger. In addition, Credit Suisse First Boston may have given various analyses more or less weight than other analyses, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so that the range of valuation resulting from any particular analysis described below should not be taken to be Credit Suisse First Boston's view of the actual value of Ticketmaster or USA. The analyses performed by Credit Suisse First Boston are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or assets do not purport to be appraisals or to necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or assets may actually be sold. The analyses performed were prepared solely as part of Credit Suisse First Boston's analysis of the fairness of the exchange ratio to holders of Ticketmaster common stock, other than USA and its affiliates, from a financial point of view, and were provided to the special committee in connection with the delivery of the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion.

The following is a summary of material financial analyses performed by Credit Suisse First Boston in connection with the preparation of its opinion, and reviewed with the special committee at a meeting of the special committee held on October 9, 2002. Certain of the following summaries of financial analyses that were performed by Credit Suisse First Boston include information presented in tabular format. In order to understand fully the material financial analyses that were performed by Credit Suisse First Boston, the tables should be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the material financial analyses. In addition, Credit Suisse First Boston considered a range of values, where applicable, from \$0 to \$2.1 billion for the Vivendi Universal Entertainment LLLP, or VUE, securities held by USA. For purposes of the information presented in tabular format, Credit Suisse First Boston assumed a value of \$1 billion for the VUE securities held by USA.

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Summary of Relative Valuation Analyses. Credit Suisse First Boston derived implied exchange ratio reference ranges based on a consolidated comparable company trading analysis, consolidated discounted cash flow analysis, contribution analysis, sum-of-the-parts comparable companies analysis, sum-of-the-parts discounted cash flow analysis and precedent exchange ratio premiums paid analysis for Ticketmaster and USA, as more fully described below. Credit Suisse First Boston then compared the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935 with the exchange ratio reference ranges set forth in the table below:

	Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Range	
	Low	High
Consolidated Comparable Company Trading Analysis	0.7694x	0.8178x
Consolidated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	0.8214x	0.8231x
Contribution Analysis	0.7770x	0.8034x
Sum-of-the-Parts Comparable Companies Analysis	0.8009x	0.8526x

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	Implied Exchange Ratio Reference Range	
Sum-of-the-Parts Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	0.8023x	0.8247x
Precedent Exchange Ratio Premiums Paid Analysis	0.8724x	0.9372x

Credit Suisse First Boston noted that the exchange ratios derived from its relative valuation analyses for USA and Ticketmaster indicated an implied exchange ratio reference range of 0.7694 to 0.9372, as compared to the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935.

Analysis of Ticketmaster

Transaction Multiples. Credit Suisse First Boston calculated several values implied by the exchange ratio, including the implied price per share of Ticketmaster common stock, the implied premium to the closing share price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock on October 7, 2002, the implied minority pro forma fully-diluted ownership of Ticketmaster stockholders in the combined company, the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted equity market value, the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted minority equity market value and the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted aggregate market value. For purposes of this section of the information statement/prospectus, aggregate market value generally means equity value plus net debt (*i.e.*, total debt, including preferred stock and, where applicable, the minority interests not owned by the majority stockholder, less cash and cash equivalents), often also referred to as enterprise value. The following table summarizes the results of this analysis:

Implied Price Per Share of Ticketmaster Common Stock	Implied Premium to Market Price Per Share of Ticketmaster Common Stock	Implied Minority Pro Forma Fully- Diluted Ticketmaster Ownership in USA	Implied Ticketmaster Fully-Diluted Equity Market Value (in millions)	Implied Ticketmaster Fully-Diluted Minority Equity Value (in millions)	Implied Ticketmaster Fully-Diluted Aggregate Market Value (in millions)
\$ 15.60	17.3%	9.0%	\$ 2,268	\$ 774	\$ 2,121

Credit Suisse First Boston also calculated certain additional values implied by the exchange ratio, including the implied fully-diluted aggregate value of Ticketmaster as a multiple of Ticketmaster's estimated EBITDA for calendar year 2003, and the implied price per share of Ticketmaster common stock as a multiple of Ticketmaster's estimated earnings per share for calendar year 2003. For purposes of this section of the information statement/prospectus, EBITDA generally means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. For purposes of Credit Suisse First Boston's analyses of Ticketmaster, EBITDA was based on Ticketmaster management estimates. For purposes of Credit Suisse First Boston's analyses of USA and of companies comparable to Ticketmaster and USA, EBITDA was based on Wall Street analyst reports. Fully taxed Wall Street forecasts (as referenced in the table below) means Ticketmaster's estimated earnings per share based on Wall Street analyst

reports and reflect the highest future tax rate applied by such analysts in such reports. Fully taxed base case (as referenced in the table below) means Ticketmaster's estimated earnings per share reflecting Ticketmaster management estimates. These implied values were based on the closing share price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock on October 7, 2002 and the price per share of Ticketmaster common stock implied by the exchange ratio and the value of USA common stock on October 7, 2002. The following table summarizes the results of this analysis:

Implied Multiples	Multiples Implied by Exchange Ratio
Fully-Diluted Aggregate Value/Calendar Year 2003 Estimated EBITDA	11.7x
Price per Ticketmaster Share/Calendar Year 2003 Estimated Earnings Per Share of Ticketmaster common stock (based on fully taxed Wall Street forecasts)	22.7x
Price per Ticketmaster Share/Estimated Calendar Year 2003 Earnings Per Share of Ticketmaster common stock (based on fully taxed base case estimates)	25.5x

Historical Exchange Ratio Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston calculated the average ratio of the closing per share price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to closing per share price of USA common stock during various periods ended May 31, 2002 and October 7, 2002, and

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the premium/(discount) of the market exchange ratio and the merger exchange ratio to such average exchange ratios. The average unaffected market exchange ratios set forth in the table below are based on the observed market exchange ratios during the specified periods ended May 31, 2002, the last trading day prior to USA's announcement on June 3, 2002 of its intention to commence an exchange offer to acquire up to 100% of the outstanding shares of Ticketmaster common stock that USA and its affiliates did not already own. The average current market exchange ratios set forth in the table below are based on the observed market exchange ratios during the specified periods ended October 7, 2002. The following tables summarize the results of these analyses:

Exchange Ratio Over Various Time Periods (Unaffected)

Unaffected as of May 31, 2002	Average Unaffected Market Exchange Ratio Over Period	Premium/(Discount) Implied by Proposed Exchange Ratio
Last 30 trading days	0.7787x	20.1%
Last 20 trading days	0.7803x	19.8%
Last 10 trading days	0.7859x	19.0%
Unaffected Exchange Ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.7505x	24.6%

(1) As of May 31, 2002.

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Exchange Ratio Over Various Time Periods (Current)

Current Market as of October 7, 2002	Average Current Market Exchange Ratio Over Period	Premium/(Discount) Implied by Proposed Exchange Ratio
Last 30 trading days	0.7749x	20.7%
Last 20 trading days	0.7842x	19.2%
Last 10 trading days	0.7900x	18.3%
Current Exchange Ratio ⁽¹⁾	0.7968x	17.3%

(1) As of October 7, 2002.

Consolidated Comparable Company Trading Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston compared certain financial information of Ticketmaster with that of certain other leading online and ticketing companies, including:

USA

Expedia, Inc.

Hotels.com

Sabre Holdings

Priceline.com

Pegasus

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Such information included, among other things, the mean and median of several financial metrics for these companies, including prices per share as a multiple of estimated earnings per share for calendar year 2003, and the fully-diluted aggregate values as a multiple of estimated revenue and estimated EBITDA for calendar year 2003. The multiples were calculated using Ticketmaster management estimates for calendar year 2003 and closing stock prices as of October 7, 2002. The following table summarizes the results of this analysis:

	Price Per Share/ Earnings Per Share	Fully-Diluted Aggregate Value/Revenue	Fully-Diluted Aggregate Value/EBITDA
Ticketmaster (based on a price per share of Ticketmaster common stock between \$13.00 and \$17.00)	21.3x to 27.8x	1.9x to 2.6x	9.5x to 12.8x

Comparable Companies

Low	6.8x	0.1x	2.7x
High	30.8x	3.2x	11.9x
Median	16.0x	1.4x	8.7x
Mean	17.1x	1.4x	7.4x

No company utilized as a comparison in the comparable company trading analysis is identical to Ticketmaster or USA. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the average or the median, must be considered along with the other analyses prepared by Credit Suisse First Boston and, is not, in itself, a meaningful method of using comparable company trading data. Credit Suisse First Boston believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and of the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading view of the processes underlying the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion.

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Consolidated Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston performed a consolidated discounted cash flow analysis to calculate the estimated present value of the unlevered, after-tax free cash flows of Ticketmaster. Credit Suisse First Boston calculated certain implied equity values per share of Ticketmaster common stock based on financial forecasts for Ticketmaster provided to Credit Suisse First Boston by Ticketmaster management. The discounted cash flow analysis was based on various operating assumptions provided by Ticketmaster management, including assumptions relating to, among other items, Ticketmaster's forecasted revenues, operating costs, and taxes. Credit Suisse First Boston's analysis used discount rates ranging from 14.0% to 18.0% and trailing EBITDA exit multiples of 8.5x to 10.5x. The following table summarizes the results of this analysis:

Discount Rate	Trailing EBITDA Exit Multiple		
	8.5x	9.5x	10.5x
14.0% Implied Price per Share of Ticketmaster common stock	\$ 18.11	\$ 19.65	\$ 21.20
16.0% Implied Price per Share of Ticketmaster common stock	\$ 16.90	\$ 18.32	\$ 19.74
18.0% Implied Price per Share of Ticketmaster common stock	\$ 15.80	\$ 17.11	\$ 18.42

Contribution Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston analyzed the relative contributions of Ticketmaster and USA to the estimated pro forma total revenues, EBITDA and net income of the combined company for calendar years 2002 and 2003. Credit Suisse First Boston then calculated certain financial metrics implied by Ticketmaster's contribution to such pro forma values, including the implied pro forma fully-diluted ownership of Ticketmaster stockholders (other than USA and its affiliates) and the implied exchange ratio. The following table sets forth the values for such financial metrics:

	Non-USA Ticketmaster Implied Fully- Diluted Ownership in USA⁽¹⁾	Implied Exchange Ratio
Revenues		
Calendar Year 2002 Estimates	5.6%	0.5791x
Calendar Year 2003 Estimates	5.5%	0.5739x
EBITDA		

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	Non-USA Ticketmaster Implied Fully- Diluted Ownership in USA ⁽¹⁾	Implied Exchange Ratio
Calendar Year 2002 Estimates	7.7%	0.8034x
Calendar Year 2003 Estimates	7.4%	0.7770x
Net Income		
Calendar Year 2002 Estimates	14.7%	1.5721x
Calendar Year 2003 Estimates	10.7%	1.1196x

(1) Adjusted to reflect net debt (cash) balances. USA debt excludes all net debt related to Ticketmaster.

Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston separately analyzed each of Ticketmaster's ticketing, online personals and city guide business segments. For purposes of this analysis, Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed the estimated implied aggregate value of these business segments based on a public market trading value analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis. Based on an analysis of this data, Credit Suisse First Boston estimated an implied value per share range of Ticketmaster common stock of \$13.55 to \$17.70 and \$15.79 to \$21.80 based on a public market trading analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis, respectively.

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(In millions, except per share data)

	Trading	Discounted Cash Flow
Ticketing	\$1,200 to \$1,600	\$1,300 to \$1,800
Online Personals	\$600 to \$800	\$800 to \$1,100
Cityguide	\$15 to \$35	\$50 to \$150
Implied Aggregate Value	\$1,815 to \$2,435	\$2,150 to \$3,050
Less: Net Debt/(Cash)	(\$147)	(\$147)
Implied Ticketmaster Equity Value	\$1,962 to \$2,582	\$2,297 to \$3,197
Implied Value per Share of Ticketmaster Common Stock	\$13.55 to \$17.70	\$15.79 to \$21.80
% Premium/(Discount) to Current Market Price of Ticketmaster Class B Common Stock as of October 7, 2002	2.0% to 33.1%	18.8% to 64.0%

Precedent Exchange Ratio Premiums Paid Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed the exchange ratio premiums paid in 34 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1990, and 21 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1996. For each group of transactions, Credit Suisse First Boston calculated the mean premium implied by the average exchange ratio in such transactions relative to the average ratio of the closing stock prices for the target companies and the acquiror companies in the transactions over various periods prior to public announcement of such transactions. Credit Suisse First Boston then applied such mean premiums to the ratio of the current and unaffected closing prices of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to the current and unaffected closing prices of USA common stock over the corresponding periods, to calculate the merger exchange ratios implied by these transactions. The following tables summarize the results of this analysis:

Precedent Premiums Paid 1990 - 2002 (34 Deals)

Mean Exchange Ratio Premium Paid	Implied Merger Exchange Ratio Based on Unaffected Market Price Applying Mean Precedent Premium ⁽¹⁾	Implied Merger Exchange Ratio Based on Current Market Price Applying Mean Precedent Premium ⁽²⁾

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Market	17.8%	0.8841x	0.9385x
Trailing 10 Trading Days Average	19.2%	0.9365x	0.9415x
Trailing 20 Trading Days Average	18.1%	0.9214x	0.9260x
Trailing 30 Trading Days Average	16.9%	0.9106x	0.9062x
Trailing 60 Trading Days Average	17.3%	0.9681x	0.8887x

- (1) The implied merger exchange ratio is based on the unaffected market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock and USA common stock prior to USA's announcement on June 3, 2002.
- (2) The implied merger exchange ratio is based on the current market price as of October 7, 2002 of Ticketmaster Class B common stock and USA common stock.

Credit Suisse First Boston noted that the merger exchange ratios implied by the precedent premiums paid in 34 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1990, as applied to the ratio of the unaffected market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to the unaffected market price of USA common stock, indicated a range of implied exchange ratios from 0.8841 to 0.9681, as compared to the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935. Credit Suisse First Boston noted that the merger exchange ratios implied by the precedent premiums paid in 34 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1990, as applied to the ratio of the current market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to the current market price of USA common stock, indicated a range of implied exchange ratios from 0.8887 to 0.9415, as compared to the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935.

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Precedent Premiums Paid 1996 - 2002 (21 Deals)

	Mean Exchange Ratio Premium Paid	Implied Merger Exchange Ratio Based on Unaffected Market Price Applying Mean Precedent Premium ⁽¹⁾	Implied Merger Exchange Ratio Based on Current Market Price Applying Mean Precedent Premium ⁽²⁾
Market	16.2%	0.8724x	0.9262x
Trailing 10 Trading Days Average	17.3%	0.9219x	0.9267x
Trailing 20 Trading Days Average	15.3%	0.8999x	0.9044x
Trailing 30 Trading Days Average	13.1%	0.8810x	0.8768x
Trailing 60 Trading Days Average	13.6%	0.9372x	0.8604x

- (1) The implied merger exchange ratio is based on the unaffected market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock and USA common stock prior to the exchange offer initially proposed by USA on June 3, 2002.
- (2) The implied merger exchange ratio is based on the current market price as of October 7, 2002 of Ticketmaster Class B common stock and USA common stock after the exchange offer initially proposed by USA on June 3, 2002.

Credit Suisse First Boston noted that the merger exchange ratios implied by the precedent premiums paid in 21 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1996, as applied to the ratio of the unaffected market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to the unaffected market price of USA common stock, indicated a range of implied exchange ratios from 0.8724 to 0.9372, as compared to the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935. Credit Suisse First Boston noted that the merger exchange ratios implied by the precedent premiums paid in 21 precedent stock-for-stock minority interest purchase transactions since 1996, as applied to the ratio of the current market price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock to the current market price of USA common stock, indicated a range of implied exchange ratios from 0.8604 to 0.9267, as compared to the exchange ratio in the merger of 0.935.

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No transaction utilized as a comparison in the precedent exchange ratio premiums analysis is identical to the merger. Mathematical analysis, such as determining the average or the median, must be considered along with the other analyses prepared by Credit Suisse First Boston and, is not, in itself, a meaningful method of using comparable company trading data. Credit Suisse First Boston believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and of the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading view of the processes underlying the Credit Suisse First Boston opinion.

Accretion/(Dilution) Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston analyzed certain pro forma effects expected to result from the merger, including, among other things, the expected effect of the merger on USA's estimated earnings per share for calendar year 2003. The estimated earnings for calendar year 2003 were based on publicly available forecasts prepared by Wall Street securities research analysts. The following table sets forth the resulting accretion/(dilution) to USA's estimated earnings per share (without giving effect to the merger) for calendar year 2003 relative to the combined company's estimated pro forma earnings per share for calendar year 2003 assuming cost savings and other synergies anticipated to result from the merger:

Exchange Ratio	Implied		Calendar Year 2003 Estimated Earnings per Share Accretion/ (Dilution) ⁽³⁾	Multiple to Maintain USA Share Price ⁽¹⁾	
	Price per Share ⁽²⁾	Premium to Current Price ⁽²⁾		Price/Earnings	EBITDA
0.9350	\$ 15.60	17.3%	0.3%	26.4x	9.90x

- (1) The multiple at which USA needs to trade in order for USA's stock price to remain at the same level as prior to the announcement of the merger.
- (2) Based on current prices of \$16.68 and \$13.29 for shares of USA common stock and Ticketmaster Class B common stock, respectively, as of October 7, 2002.
- (3) Assumes \$10 million in estimated annual pre-tax synergies and a tax rate of 39%.

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The actual results achieved by the combined company after the merger may vary from such estimated results and the variations may be material.

Analysis of USA

Sum-of-the-Parts Analysis. Credit Suisse First Boston separately analyzed each of Ticketmaster, Hotels.com, Expedia, Inc. and USA's wholly owned operations, including HSN and PRC. For purposes of this analysis, Credit Suisse First Boston reviewed the estimated implied value of these business segments based on a trading value analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis. Based on an analysis of this data, Credit Suisse First Boston estimated an implied value per share of USA common stock of \$15.90 to \$22.09 and \$19.68 to \$26.44 based on a trading value analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis, respectively.

(In millions, except per share data)

	Trading	Discounted Cash Flow
Ticketmaster ⁽¹⁾	\$1,600 to \$2,400	\$2,150 to \$3,050
Hotels.com	\$1,900 to \$2,700	\$2,100 to \$2,800
Expedia, Inc.	\$2,100 to \$3,000	\$2,700 to \$3,600
HSN and PRC	\$1,300 to \$2,000	\$1,900 to \$2,900
Implied Aggregate Value	\$6,900 to \$10,100	\$8,850 to \$12,350
Less: Net Debt/(Cash)	(\$559)	(\$559)
Implied Equity Value	\$7,459 to \$10,659	\$9,409 to \$12,909
Implied Value per Share of USA Common Stock	\$15.90 to \$22.09	\$19.68 to \$26.44
% Premium/(Discount) to Current Market Price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock as of	(4.7%) to 32.5%	18.0% to 58.5%

Trading

Discounted Cash Flow

October 7, 2002

(1)

Based on Wall Street analyst reports.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Using a discounted cash flow analysis, Credit Suisse First Boston calculated certain implied fully-diluted equity values per share of USA common stock based on financial forecasts for USA based on Wall Street analyst reports. The discounted cash flow analysis was based on various operating assumptions based on Wall Street analyst reports, including assumptions relating to, among other items, revenue, operating costs, taxes, working capital, capital expenditures and depreciation. Credit Suisse First Boston's analysis used discount rates ranging from 13.0% to 17.0% and trailing EBITDA exit multiples of 7.0x to 9.0x. The following table summarizes the results of this analysis:

Discount Rate	Trailing EBITDA Exit Multiple		
	7.0x	8.0x	9.0x
13.0% Implied Price per Share of USA Common Stock	\$ 21.82	\$ 23.81	\$ 25.80
15.0% Implied Price per Share of USA Common Stock	\$ 20.44	\$ 22.28	\$ 24.11
17.0% Implied Price per Share of USA Common Stock	\$ 19.20	\$ 20.89	\$ 22.58

Credit Suisse First Boston's opinion and presentation to the special committee was one of many factors taken into consideration by the special committee in making its determination to recommend the merger. Consequently, the analyses described above should not be viewed as determinative of the opinion of the special committee, the Ticketmaster board of directors or the management of Ticketmaster with respect to the value of Ticketmaster or whether the special committee would have been willing to agree to a different exchange ratio.

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In addition to the fairness opinion analyses described in this section, at the special committee's request, on October 9, 2002, Credit Suisse First Boston separately provided to the special committee a summary of certain information updating the transaction multiple analysis and historical exchange ratio analysis, each of which are described above, to reflect a current market exchange ratio based on the closing share prices of Ticketmaster Class B common stock and USA common stock on October 9, 2002. Based on this data,

the implied price per share of Ticketmaster common stock was \$15.17,

the premium implied by the exchange ratio to the closing share price of Ticketmaster Class B common stock on October 9, 2002 was 20.4%,

the implied pro forma minority fully-diluted ownership of Ticketmaster stockholders in the combined company was 9.0%,

the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted equity market value was \$2,203 million,

the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted minority equity market value was \$751 million,

the implied Ticketmaster fully-diluted aggregate market value was \$2,056 million,

the implied fully-diluted aggregate value of Ticketmaster as a multiple of Ticketmaster estimated EBITDA for calendar year 2003 was 11.3x,

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the implied price per share of Ticketmaster common stock as a multiple of Ticketmaster's estimated earnings per share for calendar year 2003, based on fully-taxed Wall Street forecasts and the fully-taxed base case, as described above, were 22.1x and 24.8x, respectively,

the average current market exchange ratio for the 30, 20 and 10 trading days ended October 9, 2002 were .7771x, .7841x and .7882x, respectively, resulting in premiums implied by the merger exchange ratio of 20.3%, 19.2% and 18.6%, respectively, for such time periods, and

the current market exchange ratio as of October 9, 2002 was .7768x, resulting in an implied premium of 20.4%.

The special committee retained Credit Suisse First Boston to act as its financial advisor in connection with the merger. Credit Suisse First Boston was selected by the special committee based on Credit Suisse First Boston's qualifications, expertise and reputation. Credit Suisse First Boston is an internationally recognized investment banking and advisory firm. Credit Suisse First Boston, as part of its investment banking business, is continuously engaged in the valuation of businesses and securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, leveraged buyouts, negotiated underwritings, competitive biddings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, private placements and valuations for corporate and other purposes. In the past, Credit Suisse First Boston and its affiliates have provided certain investment banking and financial services unrelated to the merger to Ticketmaster and USA and their respective affiliates for which it received compensation, and may in the future provide certain investment banking and financial services to USA and its affiliates. In the ordinary course of its business, Credit Suisse First Boston and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities of Ticketmaster and USA for Credit Suisse First Boston's and its affiliates' own accounts and for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, may at any time hold a long or short position in such securities.

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated as of June 12, 2002, the special committee engaged Credit Suisse First Boston to provide financial advisory services to the special committee in connection with the merger, including, among other things, rendering its opinion. Pursuant to the terms of the engagement letter, Ticketmaster has agreed to pay Credit Suisse First Boston a customary fee in connection therewith, a significant portion of which is contingent upon the consummation of the merger. Credit Suisse First Boston will also receive a fee for rendering its opinion. In addition,

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Ticketmaster has agreed to reimburse Credit Suisse First Boston for its out-of-pocket expenses, including attorney's fees, incurred in connection with its engagement and to indemnify Credit Suisse First Boston and certain related persons against certain liabilities and expenses arising out of or in conjunction with its rendering of services under its engagement, including liabilities arising under the federal securities laws.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following description summarizes the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger for Ticketmaster stockholders. It is based upon the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (which we refer to as the Code), regulations under the Code, and court and administrative rulings and decisions in effect on the date of this information statement/prospectus, all of which are subject to change, possibly retroactively. Any change could affect the continuing validity of the tax consequences described in this information statement/prospectus. We have not requested and will not request an advance ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, as to the tax consequences of the merger. This description is not binding on the IRS, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions described below.

The description applies only to Ticketmaster stockholders who are U.S. persons. For purposes of this description, the term "U.S. person" means:

an individual who is a U.S. citizen or a U.S. resident alien;

a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;

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a trust where (1) a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and (2) one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust; or

an estate that is subject to U.S. tax on its worldwide income from all sources.

Our description is not a comprehensive description of all the tax consequences that may be relevant to you. It applies only to Ticketmaster stockholders who hold their shares of Ticketmaster common stock as a capital asset. Further, it assumes that the merger is completed as described in this information statement/prospectus and that all conditions to closing the merger set forth in this information statement/prospectus are satisfied without waiver. No attempt has been made to address all United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular Ticketmaster stockholder in light of the stockholder's individual circumstances or to Ticketmaster stockholders who are subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, such as:

banks, insurance companies and financial institutions;

tax-exempt organizations;

mutual funds;

persons that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;

investors in pass-through entities;

traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;

dealers in securities or foreign currencies;

Ticketmaster stockholders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax;

Ticketmaster stockholders who received their shares of Ticketmaster common stock through the exercise of options, or otherwise as compensation or through a tax-qualified retirement plan;

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holders of options granted by Ticketmaster; and

Ticketmaster stockholders who hold shares of Ticketmaster common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction.

This description does not address any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, local or foreign jurisdiction, and it does not address any federal tax consequences other than federal income tax consequences. It does not address the tax consequences of any transaction other than the merger. Accordingly, you are strongly urged to consult with your own tax advisor to determine the particular federal, state, local or foreign income or other tax consequences of the merger to you.

The merger has been structured to qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Assuming that the merger so qualifies, you will generally not recognize gain or loss upon the receipt of shares of USA common stock in exchange for your shares of Ticketmaster common stock, other than any gain or loss recognized on the receipt of cash instead of fractional shares or as a result of validly exercised appraisal rights by holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock in connection with the merger. In addition, the aggregate basis of the shares

of USA common stock that you receive in the merger (including fractional shares deemed received and redeemed as described below) will equal the aggregate basis of your shares of Ticketmaster common stock exchanged in the merger, and the holding period of the shares of USA common stock that you receive in the merger (including fractional shares deemed received and redeemed as described below) will include the holding period of your shares of Ticketmaster common stock exchanged in the merger. USA and Ticketmaster will not be required to complete the merger unless USA receives an opinion from Wachtell Lipton, and Ticketmaster receives an opinion from Mintz Levin, in each case to the effect that, among other things, the merger will qualify as a reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Cash received by a holder of Ticketmaster common stock instead of a fractional share interest in USA common stock will be treated as though the fractional share interest were received in the merger and then immediately redeemed for cash, and a Ticketmaster stockholder should generally recognize capital gain or loss measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis of the fractional share interest (determined as described above). This gain or loss should be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period for the fractional share interest (determined as described above) is greater than one year at the effective time of the merger. Long-term capital gain of a non-corporate stockholder is generally subject to a maximum tax rate of 20%.

A holder of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock who receives cash for all of his or her shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock pursuant to the exercise of appraisal rights in connection with the merger generally will recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the tax basis of the shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock surrendered and the amount of cash received, except that any cash received that is or is deemed to be interest for federal income tax purposes will be taxed as ordinary income. Gain or loss that is not treated as ordinary income will be capital gain or loss and any such capital gain or loss will be long term if, as of such time, you have held your shares of Ticketmaster common stock for more than one year. A Ticketmaster stockholder receiving cash pursuant to the exercise of appraisal rights may be required to recognize gain or loss in the year the merger closes, irrespective of whether the stockholder actually receives payment for its shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock in that year.

Payments in connection with the merger may be subject to "backup withholding" at a 30% rate. Backup withholding generally applies if a holder (a) fails to furnish his or her TIN, (b) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (c) fails properly to include a reportable interest or dividend payment on its United States federal income tax return or (d) under certain circumstances, fails to provide a certified statement, signed under penalties of perjury, that the TIN provided is its correct number and that the stockholder is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax but merely an advance payment, which may be refunded to the extent it results in an overpayment of tax.

Certain persons generally are entitled to exemption from backup withholding, including corporations, financial institutions and certain foreign stockholders if such foreign stockholders submit a statement, signed under penalties of perjury, attesting to their exempt status. Certain penalties apply for failure to furnish correct information and for failure to include reportable payments in income. Each stockholder should consult such stockholder's own tax advisor as to its qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining such exemption.

All stockholders who are U.S. persons exchanging shares of Ticketmaster common stock pursuant to the merger should complete and sign the main signature form and the Substitute Form W-9 included as part of the letter of transmittal, when provided following the completion of the merger, to provide the information and certification necessary to avoid backup withholding (unless an applicable exemption exists and is proved in a manner satisfactory to USA and the exchange agent). Non-corporate foreign stockholders should complete and sign IRS Form W-BEN (such forms will be available from the exchange agent following the completion of the merger), in order to avoid backup withholding.

Tax matters are very complicated, and the tax consequences of the merger to each Ticketmaster stockholder will depend on the facts of that stockholder's particular situation. The United States federal income tax discussion set forth above does not address all United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular Ticketmaster stockholder in light of the stockholder's individual circumstances and may not be applicable to stockholders in special situations. You are urged to consult your own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences of the merger, including tax return reporting requirements, the applicability of federal, state, local and foreign tax laws and the effect of any proposed changes in the tax laws.

Appraisal Rights

Under Delaware law, holders of shares of Ticketmaster Class B common stock, which are publicly traded, do not have appraisal rights in connection with the merger. However, holders of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock at the effective time of the merger who (a) do not wish to accept the consideration provided for in the merger and (b) comply with the procedures provided for in Section 262 of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, or the DGCL, will be entitled to have their shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock appraised by the Delaware Court of Chancery and to receive a payment in cash of the "fair value" of those shares as determined by the court. The

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following discussion summarizes provisions of Section 262 of the DGCL regarding appraisal rights that are applicable in connection with the merger. This discussion is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 262 of the DGCL. A copy of Section 262 is attached to this document as *Appendix C*, and we urge you to read it carefully in its entirety. If you fail to take any action required by Delaware law, your rights to an appraisal in connection with the merger will be waived or terminated.

Notification of Merger's Effective Time

Within ten days after the effective time of the merger, Ticketmaster will send notice of the effective time and the availability of appraisal rights to each holder of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock.

Electing Appraisal Rights

To exercise appraisal rights, the record holder of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock must, within 20 days after the date Ticketmaster mails the notice referred to in the prior paragraph, deliver a written demand for appraisal to Ticketmaster. This demand must reasonably inform

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Ticketmaster of the identity of the holder of record and that the stockholder demands appraisal of his, her or its shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock.

A demand for appraisal must be delivered to: Corporate Secretary, Ticketmaster, 3701 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010.

Only Record Holders May Demand Appraisal Rights

Only a record holder of Ticketmaster Class A common stock is entitled to demand appraisal rights. The demand must be executed by or for the record holder, fully and correctly, as the holder's name appears on the holder's stock certificates.

If shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock are owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, the demand should be executed in that capacity.

If shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock are owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be executed by or for all owners.

An authorized agent, including one of two or more joint owners, may execute the demand for appraisal for a holder of record. The agent must identify the owner or owners of record and expressly disclose the fact that, in executing the demand, the agent is acting as agent for the owner or owners of record.

A holder of record, such as a broker, who holds shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock as nominee for a beneficial owner, may exercise a holder's right of appraisal with respect to shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock held for all or less than all of those beneficial owners' interest. In that case, the written demand should set forth the number of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock covered by the demand. If no number of shares is expressly mentioned, the demand will be presumed to cover all of the shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock standing in the name of the record holder. Holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock who hold their shares in brokerage accounts or through any other nominee and wish to exercise appraisal rights should consult their brokers or other nominees to determine the procedures they must follow in order for their brokers and other nominees to exercise appraisal rights in respect of their shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock.

Court Petition Must Be Filed

Within 120 days after the effective time of the merger, Ticketmaster or any holder of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock who has satisfied the foregoing conditions may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding a determination of the fair value of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock. Neither USA nor Ticketmaster will have any obligation to file such a petition. Holders of Ticketmaster Class A common stock seeking to exercise appraisal rights should initiate all necessary action to perfect their rights within the time

periods prescribed by Delaware law.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the merger, any holder of Ticketmaster Class A common stock who has complied with the requirements under Section 262 of the DGCL for exercise of appraisal rights may make a written request to receive from Ticketmaster a statement of the total number of shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock with respect to which demands for appraisal have been received and the total number of holders of these shares. Ticketmaster will be required to mail these statements within ten days after it receives a written request.

Appraisal Proceeding by Delaware Court

If a petition for an appraisal is timely filed, after a hearing on the petition, the Delaware Court of Chancery will determine which of the stockholders are entitled to appraisal rights. The court will appraise the shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock owned by the stockholders and determine their fair value. In determining fair value, the court may consider a number of factors including market values of Ticketmaster Class A common stock, if any, asset values and other generally accepted valuation considerations, but will exclude any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. The court will also determine the amount of interest, if any, to be paid upon the value of Ticketmaster Class A common stock to the stockholders entitled to appraisal.

The value determined by the court for shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock could be more than, less than, or the same as the merger consideration, but the form of the consideration payable as a result of the appraisal proceeding would be cash. The court may determine the costs of the appraisal proceeding and allocate them to the parties as the court determines to be equitable under the circumstances. The court may also order that all or a portion of any stockholder's expenses incurred in connection with an appraisal proceeding, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and reasonable fees and expenses of experts utilized in the appraisal proceeding, be charged, on a pro rata basis, against the value of all shares of Ticketmaster Class A common stock entitled to appraisal.

Effect of Appraisal Demand on Voting and Right to Dividends; Tax Consequences