

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-36384

MAGNITE, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

20-8881738

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1250 Broadway,

15th Floor New York,

New York

10001

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

212 243-2769

-

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common stock, par value \$0.00001 per share	MGNI	Nasdaq Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/> Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Emerging growth company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

As of June 30, 2023, the aggregate market value of shares held by non-affiliates of the registrant (based on the closing sales price of such shares on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on June 30, 2023) was approximately \$1,186,971,950.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding as of February 20, 2024
Common Stock, \$0.00001 par value	139,932,053

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE: To the extent herein specifically referenced in Part III, portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A. See Part III.

MAGNITE, INC.
FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
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SPECIAL NOTE ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS; SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and related statements by the Company contain forward-looking statements, including statements based upon or relating to our expectations, assumptions, estimates, and projections. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as "may," "might," "will," "objective," "intend," "should," "could," "can," "would," "expect," "believe," "design," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," "plan" or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements concerning acquisitions by the Company, including the acquisition of SpotX, Inc. ("SpotX," and such acquisition the "SpotX Acquisition"), the acquisition of SpringServe, LLC ("SpringServe," and such acquisition the "SpringServe Acquisition"), and the merger with Telaria, Inc. ("Telaria," and such merger the "Telaria Merger"), or the anticipated benefits thereof; statements concerning potential synergies from the Company's acquisitions; statements concerning macroeconomic conditions or concerns related thereto; our anticipated financial performance; key strategic objectives; industry growth rates for ad-supported connected television ("CTV") and the shift in video consumption from linear TV to CTV; anticipated benefits of new offerings, including the introduction of our new Magnite Streaming platform and our ClearLine solution; the success of the consolidation of our two CTV platforms; the effects of our cost reduction initiatives; scope and duration of client relationships; the fees we may charge in the future; business mix; sales growth; benefits from supply path optimization; the development of identity solutions; client utilization of our offerings; our competitive differentiation; our market share and leadership position in the industry; market conditions, trends, and opportunities; certain statements regarding future operational performance measures; and other statements that are not historical facts. These statements are not guarantees of future performance; they reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and estimates and subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from expectations or results projected or implied by forward-looking statements.

Risks that our business faces include, but are not limited to, the following:

- our ability to realize the anticipated benefits of the SpotX Acquisition, SpringServe Acquisition, and other acquisitions;*
- the impact of macroeconomic challenges on the overall demand for advertising and the advertising marketplace;*
- CTV spend on our platform may grow more slowly than we expect if growth occurs disproportionately through platforms that we cannot access, industry growth rates for ad supported CTV are not accurate, if CTV sellers fail to adopt programmatic advertising solutions or if we are unable to maintain or increase access to CTV advertising inventory;*
- we may be unsuccessful in our supply path optimization efforts with buyers;*
- our ability to introduce new offerings and bring them to market in a timely manner, and potential responses or reactions of clients, vendors, and competitors to the announcement of new products and offerings;*
- uncertainty of our estimates and expectations associated with new offerings, including our SpringServe ad server, ClearLine solution, and our developing identity solutions;*
- potential negative impacts associated with the integration of our CTV platforms and the introduction of Magnite Streaming;*
- we must increase the scale and efficiency of our technology infrastructure to support our growth and recent developments in artificial intelligence and machine-learning may accelerate or exacerbate potential risks related to technological developments;*
- the emergence of header bidding has increased competition from other demand sources and may cause infrastructure strain and added costs;*
- our access to mobile inventory may be limited by third-party technology or lack of direct relationships with mobile sellers;*
- we may experience lower take rates, which may not be offset by increases in ad spend;*
- the impact of requests for discounts, fee concessions, rebates, refunds or favorable payment terms;*
- our business may be subject to sales and use tax, advertising and other taxes;*
- failure by us or our clients to meet advertising and inventory content standards;*
- the freedom of buyers and sellers to direct their spending and inventory to competing sources of inventory and demand, and to establish direct relationships and integrations without the use of our platform;*
- our reliance on large aggregators of advertising inventory, and the concentration of CTV among a small number of large sellers that enjoy significant negotiating leverage with respect to take rates and other terms;*
- our ability to provide value to both buyers and sellers of advertising without being perceived as favoring one over the other or being perceived as competing with them through our service offerings;*
- our reliance on large sources of advertising demand, including demand side platforms ("DSPs") that may have or develop high-risk credit profiles or fail to pay invoices when due;*
- our sales efforts may require significant time and expense and may not yield the results we seek;*

- we may be exposed to claims from clients for breach of contract;
- the effects of seasonal trends on our results of operations;
- we operate in an intensely competitive market that includes companies that have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do;
- the effects of consolidation in the ad tech industry or among our publisher clients;
- our ability to differentiate our offerings and compete effectively to combat commodification and disintermediation;
- potential limitations on our ability to collect or use data as a result of consumer tools, regulatory restrictions and technological limitations;
- the deprecation of third-party cookies and other identifiers, and the development of new targeting and identity solutions, may disrupt the programmatic ecosystem, cause reduced CPMs and fill rates, result in a shift of ad spend towards "walled gardens," require additional investment and resources, and cause the overall performance of our platform to decline;
- the industry may not adopt or may be slow to adopt the use of first-party publisher segments as an alternative to third-party cookies;
- the impact of antitrust regulations or enforcement actions targeting the digital advertising ecosystem;
- our ability to comply with, and the effect on our business of, evolving legal standards and regulations, particularly concerning data protection and privacy;
- evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations and expectations, including with respect to cyber security, environmental, social and governance matters;
- errors or failures in the operation of our solution, interruptions in our access to network infrastructure or data, and breaches of our computer systems including as a result of cyber security incidents;
- our ability to ensure a high level of brand safety for our clients and to detect "bot" traffic and other fraudulent or malicious activity;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified employees and key personnel;
- costs associated with enforcing our intellectual property rights or defending intellectual property infringement;
- our ability to comply with the terms of our financing arrangements;
- restrictions in our Credit Agreement may limit our ability to make strategic investments, respond to changing market conditions, or otherwise operate our business;
- increases in our debt leverage may put us at greater risk of defaulting on our debt obligations, subject us to additional operating restrictions and make it more difficult to obtain future financing on favorable terms;
- conversion of our Convertible Senior Notes would dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders;
- the Capped Call Transactions subject us to counterparty risk and may affect the value of the Convertible Senior Notes and our common stock;
- the conditional conversion feature of the Convertible Senior Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating result;
- failure to successfully execute our international growth plans;
- failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, which could adversely affect investor confidence;
- the use of our net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards may be subject to certain limitations;
- our ability to raise additional capital if needed;
- volatility in the price of our common stock;
- the impact of our repurchase program on our stock price and cash reserves;
- competition for investors and the impact of negative analyst or investor research reports; and
- provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law may inhibit a potential acquisition of the company and limit the ability of stockholders to cause changes in company management.

We discuss many of these risks and additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by our forward-looking statements under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and elsewhere in this report and in other filings we have made and will make from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. These forward-looking statements represent our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of the report in which they are included. Unless required by federal securities laws, we assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated, to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the statements are made. Without limiting the foregoing, any guidance we may provide will generally be given only in connection with quarterly and annual earnings announcements, without interim updates, and we may appear at industry conferences or make other public statements

without disclosing material nonpublic information in our possession. Given these uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Investors should read this Annual Report on Form 10-K and the documents that we reference in this report and have filed or will file with the SEC completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

NOTE REGARDING THIRD-PARTY INFORMATION

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes data that we obtained from industry publications and third-party research, surveys and studies. While we believe the industry publications and third-party research, surveys and studies are reliable, we have not independently verified such data. Such third-party data and our internal estimates and research are necessarily subject to a high degree of uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those included in this report.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Magnite, Inc., ("we," or "us"), provides technology solutions to automate the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory.

On April 30, 2021, we completed the acquisition of SpotX, Inc. ("SpotX" and such acquisition the "SpotX Acquisition"), a leading platform shaping connected television ("CTV") and video advertising globally. On July 1, 2021, we acquired SpringServe, LLC ("SpringServe"), a leading ad serving platform for video and CTV.

Following these transactions, we believe that we are the world's largest independent omni-channel sell-side advertising platform ("SSP"), offering a single partner for transacting globally across all channels, formats and auction types, and the largest independent programmatic CTV marketplace, making it easier for buyers to reach CTV audiences at scale from industry-leading streaming content providers, broadcasters, platforms and device manufacturers.

Our platform features applications and services for sellers of digital advertising inventory, or publishers, that own and operate CTV channels, applications, websites and other digital media properties, to manage and monetize their inventory; applications and services for buyers, including advertisers, agencies, agency trading desks, and demand side platforms, ("DSPs"), to buy digital advertising inventory; and a transparent, independent marketplace that brings buyers and sellers together and facilitates intelligent decision making and automated transaction execution at scale. Our clients include many of the world's leading buyers and sellers of digital advertising inventory. Our platform processes trillions of ad requests per month allowing buyers access to a global, scaled, independent alternative to "walled gardens," who both own and sell inventory and maintain control on the demand side.

Our streaming SSP platform and ad server offers CTV sellers a holistic solution for workflow, yield management and monetization, across both programmatic and direct-sold video inventory. We provide sellers with a full suite of tools to protect the consumer viewing experience and brand safety expectations, while increasing revenue opportunities, including forecasting tools, customized ad experiences and ad formats, and advanced podding logic. These tools are particularly important to CTV sellers who need to provide a TV-like viewing and advertising experience for consumers. For instance, our ad-pod feature provides publishers with a tool analogous to commercial breaks in traditional linear television so that they can request and manage several ads at once from different demand sources. Using this tool, publishers can establish business rules such as competitive separation of advertisers so that competing brand ads do not appear during the same commercial break. Other tools we offer include audio normalization tools to control for the volume of an ad relative to content, frequency capping to avoid exposing viewers to repetitive ad placements, and creative review so that a publisher can review and approve the ad units being served to its properties.

Buyers leverage our platform to manage their advertising spend and reach their target audiences on brand-safe premium inventory, simplify order management and campaign tracking, obtain actionable insights into audiences for their advertising, and access impression-level purchasing from thousands of sellers. We believe that our scale, platform features, and omni-channel offering makes us an essential partner for buyers.

We operate our business on a worldwide basis, with an established operating presence in North America, Australia and Europe, and a developing presence in Asia and South America. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries and operations perform primarily sales, marketing, and service functions.

Industry Trends

Continued Shift Toward Digital Advertising

Consumers are rapidly shifting their viewing habits towards digital mediums and expect to be able to consume content seamlessly across multiple devices, including computers, tablets, smartphones, and CTVs whenever and wherever they want. As digital content consumption continues to proliferate, we believe the percentage of advertising dollars spent through digital channels will continue to grow.

Automation of Buying and Selling

Due to the size and complexity of the advertising ecosystem and purchasing process, manual processes cannot effectively manage digital advertising inventory at scale. In addition, both buyers and sellers are demanding more transparency, better controls and more relevant insights from their advertising inventory purchases and sales. This has created a need for software solutions, known as programmatic advertising, that automate the process for planning, buying, selling and measuring digital advertising across screens. Programmatic advertising allows buyers and sellers to transact on an impression-by-

impression basis through the use of real-time bidding technology, and allows for the use of advanced data and identity solutions to better target ad campaigns. Programmatic transactions include open auctions, where multiple buyers bid against each other in a real-time auction for the right to purchase a publisher's inventory, as well as reserve auctions, where publishers establish direct deals or private marketplaces with select buyers. These reserve auctions may be “guaranteed,” where a buyer has negotiated a pre-established price and volume with a seller.

Convergence of TV and Digital

CTV viewership is growing rapidly and the pace of adoption is accelerating the transition of linear television to CTV programming. As the number of CTV channels continues to proliferate, we believe that ad-supported models or hybrid models that rely on a combination of subscription fees and advertising revenue will continue to gain traction. In turn, we believe brand advertisers looking to engage with streaming viewers will continue to shift their budgets from linear to CTV. Furthermore, as the CTV market continues to mature, we believe that a greater percentage of CTV advertising inventory will be sold programmatically, and through biddable environments rather than programmatic guaranteed, similar to trends that occurred in desktop and mobile. As such, we expect CTV to be a significant driver of our revenue growth for the foreseeable future.

Identity Solutions

A number of participants in the advertising technology ecosystem have taken or are expected to take action to eliminate or restrict the use of third-party cookies and other primary identifiers that have historically been used to deliver targeted advertisements. For instance, Google has announced plans to fully deprecate third-party cookies by the end of 2024. While we generally support third-party cookie deprecation in favor of more transparent identity solutions, these efforts could lead to significant uncertainty and instability in the short term as the industry adjusts to a new targeting paradigm, as well as a decrease in CPMs and a shift of advertising spend to large walled gardens that have access to large amounts of first party data. Moreover, alternative solutions proposed by Google, such as Privacy Sandbox, are unreleased and unproven, will require substantial development and commercial changes for us to support and may ultimately be self preferential.

Despite these potential near-term challenges, in the longer term we believe that the elimination of third-party cookies has the potential to shift the programmatic ecosystem from an identity model powered by buyers that are able to aggregate and target audiences through cookies to one enabled by sellers that have direct relationships with consumers and are therefore better positioned to obtain user data and consent for implementing first party identifiers. In CTV, this identity model already largely exists with publishers more tightly controlling access to identifiers and user data, while offering proprietary first party data segments for reaching desired audiences. We believe that our scale and expertise in CTV position us well to take a leadership position in advancing this shift to a first party identity model and creating additional value opportunities for our clients. Accordingly, we have invested and intend to further invest in the development and enhancement of industry leading identity and audience solutions.

Supply Path Optimization

Supply Path Optimization ("SPO") refers to efforts by buyers to consolidate the number of vendors with which they work to find the most effective and cost-efficient paths to procure media. SPO is important to buyers because it can increase the proportion of their advertising ultimately spent on working media, with the goal of increasing return on their advertising spend, and can help them gain efficiencies by reducing the number of vendors with which they work in a complex ecosystem. In furtherance of these goals, in April 2023 we announced the launch of ClearLine, a self-service solution that provides agencies direct access to premium advertising on our platform. This solution helps agencies maximize the spend going towards working media, makes it easier for sellers and agencies to securely share data, improves workflow for campaigns traditionally transacted manually, and helps publishers generate more revenue and develop new sources of unique demand. We believe we are well positioned to benefit from SPO in the long run as a result of our transparency, our broad and unique inventory supply across all channels and formats, including CTV, buyer tools, such as traffic shaping and ClearLine that reduce the cost of working with us, and our brand safety measures.

Header Bidding and Data Processing

Header bidding is a programmatic technique by which sellers offer inventory to multiple ad exchanges and supply side platforms, such as our platform, simultaneously. Header bidding has been rapidly adopted in recent years in the desktop and mobile channels and has experienced modest adoption in CTV. The adoption of header bidding has created a number of challenges and technical complexities for both sellers and buyers, which require sophisticated tools to manage. In addition, header bidding has led to a significant increase in the number of ad impressions to be processed and analyzed through our platform as well as by DSPs, which can lead to increased costs if not properly addressed. We have invested in technology solutions, such as Demand Manager, to help desktop and mobile publishers manage their header-bidding inventory.

While header-bidding technologies have not been largely adopted by CTV sellers, such solutions or similar solutions geared towards increasing demand competition have become more prevalent. We have addressed this, in part, through our

SpringServe ad server, which offers sellers a unified programmatic demand solution for CTV that leverages our existing programmatic SSP capabilities as well as connects with third party programmatic demand sources.

Magnite: Competitive Strengths of Our Platform. Key competitive strengths of our platform include:

Leadership in CTV

Our Magnite Streaming platform has been strategically built to meet the unique requirements of CTV sellers. Many of these sellers have their roots in linear television and it is important that established business practices in television advertising can be translated to programmatic advertising. The tools we provide include ad podding for commercial breaks, dynamic ad insertion to serve live streaming events, audio normalization tools to control the volume of an ad relative to content, frequency capping to avoid exposing viewers to repetitive ad placements, and creative review so that a publisher can review and approve the ad units being served to its properties.

On July 1, 2021, we acquired SpringServe, a leading CTV ad serving platform that manages multiple aspects of video advertising for both programmatic transactions and inventory sold directly by the publisher. Combined with our SSP, the SpringServe ad server provides publishers a holistic yield management solution that works across their entire video advertising business to drive value. We believe the acquisition of SpringServe is highly strategic as it allows us to offer publishers an independent full-stack solution to the walled gardens, which can be leveraged across their entire video advertising business.

We have invested significant time and resources in cultivating relationships with CTV sellers and have built a specialized team of CTV experts across our engineering and sales functions to support our clients and evangelize the benefits of CTV advertising. In addition, during 2023 we announced SpringServe Tiles, an innovative product that allows publishers to showcase custom creative and highlight content recommendations within streaming programming guides in any size and a wide variety of formats. SpringServe Tiles combines creative ad capabilities with operational efficiencies and cost savings that come with end-to-end management of monetization, targeting, and reporting all in one platform.

In addition, for certain larger CTV sellers, we may build custom features or functionality to help drive deeper adoption.

Scaled Omni-Channel Platform

We offer a scaled omni-channel platform that brings value to both buyers and sellers of ad inventory. For buyers, we offer a single omni-channel partner to reach target audiences globally across all channels, including CTV, mobile, desktop, and digital out-of-home, and formats, including video, display, and audio. For sellers, we partner as a one stop shop where they can sell digital advertising across all of their properties, regardless of device or format, and gain instant access to the world's largest automated digital advertising buyers with the flexibility to sell their advertising inventory in an automated fashion on an impression-by-impression basis. We believe large numbers of diverse sellers on our platform attract more buyers and vice versa, resulting in a self-reinforcing network effect that adds value for all our clients and creates a stickier platform solution.

Reserve Auctions

A significant portion of premium inventory, in particular with respect to CTV, is purchased and sold through reserve auctions where the seller establishes a direct deal with a buyer or group of buyers. These transaction types allow the seller to maintain tighter control over their advertising allocation and are often used by sellers that maintain a direct sales force but still want to experience the benefits of automation to improve pricing, matching, and dynamic ad placement and to automate manual operations such as ad trafficking, quality assurance, and billing and collections. Our deal management and curation tools support sales functions rather than replacing them, which eliminates friction in the sales process. Buyers and sellers can also leverage their first-party data assets and third-party data assets in our platform to increase the value of sellers' inventory and the precision of buyers' targeting efforts.

Big Data Analytics and Machine-Learning Algorithms; Bid Filtering

A core aspect of our value proposition is our big data and machine-learning platform, a subcategory of artificial intelligence, which is able to discover unique insights from our massive data repositories. Our systems collect and analyze a myriad of information such as historical clearing prices, bid responses, buyer preferences, ad formats, user location, buyer audience preferences, how many ads the user has seen, browser or device information, and sellers' first party data about users. Our access to data puts us in a unique position to develop differentiated insights to help both buyers and sellers. Our solution utilizes artificial intelligence in order to constantly self-improve as we process more volume and accumulate more data, which in turn helps make our machine-learning algorithms more intelligent and contributes to higher-quality matching between buyers and sellers. This data also fuels our bid filtering technology, allowing us to more aggressively block traffic that is not likely to monetize. We believe that our traffic optimization coupled with bid filtering improves return on investment for buyers and increases revenue for sellers, which in turn attracts more buyers and sellers to our platform creating a dual network effect that

makes our platform stickier. These capabilities also help us manage the costs associated with the high volumes of ad requests we receive.

Identity Solutions

We offer identity solutions that help buyers and sellers create better matches and increase advertising ROI and the value of the underlying impression. Our tools enable sellers to create audience segments based on first-party data, which makes their advertising inventory more valuable to buyers looking to achieve specific campaign goals. In addition, our technology is integrated with a number of third party data, attribution and identity vendors, allowing buyers and sellers to leverage these solutions directly through our platform without the need for multiple vendor contracts.

Header Bidding and Demand Manager Solutions

We are integrated with all of the major header-bidding standards, including Prebid.org, which we co-founded, as well as the solutions offered by Google and Amazon. We believe the various header bidding alternatives we offer, our buyer reach and scale, our buying efficiency, and our machine-learning capabilities put us in a strong position to compete for seller impressions monetized through header-bidding solutions, and we expect these header bidding solutions to deliver a meaningful volume of impressions. We also provide a software solution called Demand Manager that helps desktop and mobile sellers manage all of their header-bidding advertising inventory. We believe that adoption and proliferation of these tools will further strengthen our relationship with sellers and contribute to our future revenue growth.

Transparency and Controls

We generate revenue each time an impression is monetized on our platform based on a simple and transparent fee structure established with our publisher partners. Our clients direct the sale and management of ad inventory through our platform, including the ability to define supply hierarchies and demand tiers, set minimum price floors, and establish advertiser and category level blocked and allowed lists. We provide sellers with detailed analytics, which allows them to effectively monitor buying patterns and make real-time changes to take advantage of market dynamics and maximize their yield.

Self-Service Model

We offer a self-service model that lets sellers access our platform without extensive involvement by our personnel. This model allows us to scale efficiently and grow our business at a faster pace than the growth of our sales and support organization. As a result, we are able to achieve a high degree of operating leverage, which positions our business for growing profitability.

Buyer Tools

We provide a suite of buyer tools designed to help buyers curate inventory, append data and improve ROI in order to meet their campaign strategies. Our curation tools enable agency holding companies and major brands to create their own private label marketplaces and establish direct connections with sellers. Custom auction packages and audience tools give buyers a versatile and cost-effective way to curate and target open market inventory, using categories such as audience, context, and viewability, while our deal discovery platform allows buyers to connect directly with sellers to arrange direct reserve auctions. Finally, our ClearLine product is a self-service solution that provides buyers with direct access to premium CTV and video inventory on our platforms in a more cost effective manner.

Independence

We are fully aligned with the interests of our publisher clients. Unlike some large industry participants, we do not have our own media properties that compete for advertising spending with our sellers. Therefore, we are agnostic and have no

preference towards delivering demand to any specific publisher. In addition, because we do not offer a dedicated demand side platform, we are able to avoid inherent conflicts of interest that exist when serving both the buy- and sell-side.

How We Generate Revenue

Digital advertising inventory is created when consumers access sellers' content. Sellers provide digital advertising inventory to our platform in the form of advertising requests, or ad requests. When we receive ad requests from sellers, we send bid requests to buyers, which enable buyers to bid on sellers' digital advertising inventory. Winning bids can create advertising, or paid impressions, for the seller to present to the consumer. The price that buyers pay for each thousand paid impressions purchased is measured in units referred to as CPM, or cost per thousand, and the total volume of spending between buyers and sellers on our platform is referred to as advertising spend.

We generate revenue from the use of our platform for the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory. Generally, our revenue is based on a percentage of the ad spend that runs through our platform, although for certain clients, services, or transaction types we may receive a fixed CPM for each impression sold, and for advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders, we earn revenue based on the full amount of ad spend that runs through our platform. In addition, we may receive certain fixed monthly fees for the use of our platform or products.

We track the performance and revenue of our platform by channel. Our channels include CTV, mobile, and desktop. Consistent with the IAB's definition of CTV, CTV represents advertising transactions on our platform that are delivered to the end consumer via a television set that is connected to the Internet. Our CTV transactions do not include advertisements viewed on a mobile or desktop device. Mobile and desktop represent advertising transactions on our platform that are delivered to the end consumer via their respective devices' operating system, that is, a mobile operating system or a traditional desktop operating system, respectively. Mobile devices generally refer to a handset, tablet, or other communication device that runs on a mobile operating system used to access the Internet wirelessly, usually through a mobile carrier or Wi-Fi network. Desktop transactions are those transactions delivered to the end user whose device runs on a traditional PC, laptops, as well as those delivered on mobile devices or tablets that are not running on mobile based operating systems.

Magnite: Growth Strategies. The key elements to our long-term growth strategy include:

Focus on CTV

We expect CTV to be the biggest driver of our growth. As streaming video continues to become mainstream and ad-supported models become more prevalent, we believe brand advertisers will continue to shift their budgets from linear television to CTV. We plan to invest significant resources in technology, sales and support related to our CTV growth initiatives. Consistent with this growth objective, we introduced Magnite Streaming, which merges leading technology from our legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms. We completed the migration to our unified platform early in the third quarter of 2023.

Supply Path Optimization

As described above, SPO refers to efforts by buyers to consolidate the number of vendors with which they work to find the most effective and cost-efficient paths to procure media. We believe we are well positioned to benefit from SPO due to the factors described above and that it presents an opportunity for us to capture market share and increase the volume of advertising spend on our platform. To capitalize on SPO opportunities, we have invested in our buyer focused sales team to pursue more direct relationships with advertisers and agencies.

Identity Solutions

We believe that the elimination of third-party cookies has the potential to shift the programmatic ecosystem from an identity model powered by buyers that are able to aggregate and target audiences through cookies to one enabled by sellers that have direct relationships with consumers and are therefore better positioned to obtain user data and consent for implementing first party identifiers. In CTV, this identity model already largely exists with publishers more tightly controlling access to identifiers and user data, while offering proprietary first party data segments for reaching desired audiences. As the largest independent supply side platform, we believe we are well positioned to take a leadership role in advancing the shift to a first party identity model and creating additional value opportunities for our clients. Accordingly, we have invested and intend to further invest in the development and enhancement of industry leading identity and audience solutions.

In June 2023 we announced Magnite Access, a suite of products designed to help publishers manage their data assets to generate more revenue. The Magnite Access suite leverages new, custom-built technologies as well as products from recent acquisitions including Nth Party, Ltd. ("Nth Party"), a developer of cryptographic software for secure audience data sharing and analysis, in December 2021, and Carbon (AI) Limited ("Carbon"), a platform that enables publishers to measure, manage, and

monetize audience segments, in February 2022. Portions of Magnite Access are already available to our clients, while others are in testing and are expected to reach wider availability this year.

Increase Efficiencies on our Exchange

We aim to increase the operational efficiency of our platform, so as to enable buyers and sellers to achieve their campaign and monetization objectives in a cost-effective manner. Our solution is constantly self-improving as we process more volume and accumulate more data, which in turn helps make our machine-learning algorithms more intelligent and contributes to higher quality matching between buyers and sellers. We are continuing to invest in traffic optimization and bid filtering technology to allow us to monetize a higher proportion of the ad requests on our platform, which reduces costs for us as well as the process costs for buyers. We believe these cost savings make our platform more attractive to buyers, which in turn improves revenue opportunities for sellers.

Increasing Seller Inventory

In order to increase transaction volume we are continuously looking to add new high quality sellers to our platform and to expand our existing relationships with sellers to increase our share of their inventory, in particular in the CTV and OTT space where inventory is controlled by fewer sellers. Our plan for increasing our inventory volumes includes establishing and deepening our direct relationships with sellers, including through adoption of our SpringServe ad server, custom integrations, expanding our seller tools, capitalizing on our omni-channel capabilities, and leveraging our header bidding integrations, including through Demand Manager.

Expand our International Footprint

With established operating presence in North America, Australia and Europe, and a developing presence in Asia and South America, we serve buyers and sellers on a global basis. We plan to continue to expand our international presence and make additional investments in sales, marketing and infrastructure to support our long-term growth and to position ourselves for expected increases in the penetration of programmatic advertising globally. We expect programmatic advertising to grow at different rates in different geographic markets, and are constantly evaluating new markets with a strategy to use our existing infrastructure and adjacent sales offices or by expanding our infrastructure footprint and placing personnel directly in those markets.

Continue to Innovate and Enhance our Platform

We are working on a number of platform innovations and enhancements designed to improve the value to our clients, such as our recently announced Magnite Streaming platform. We intend to invest in new features that facilitate the creation of first-party publisher segments, improve upon our traffic optimization and bid filtering, enhance our brand safety controls, and help sellers to optimize their yield across both programmatic and directly sold inventory.

Technology and Development

To support a majority of our non-CTV transactions, we have developed a globally distributed infrastructure hosted at on-prem data centers in the U.S., Europe, and Asia that run our proprietary software. Our CTV transactions run primarily on the cloud. We believe these two approaches optimize the type of traffic we handle - hosted data centers for high-frequency, low-latency transactions and cloud-supported for lower frequency transactions subject to more volatile viewing patterns, for example CTV prime-time viewing spikes.

Our approach supports the volume, diversity, and complexity of buyers' bidding patterns, which increases market liquidity. Bid efficiency algorithms provide bid prediction (i.e., which buyers are most likely to bid on a given impression) and throttling (i.e., the volume of bid requests a given buyer can process), to improve infrastructure load and execute transactions efficiently by only sending bid requests to those buyers of advertising inventory who can handle the volume and are likely to respond.

This infrastructure is supported by real-time data pipelines, a system that quickly moves volumes of data generated by our business into reporting and machine-learning systems that allow usage both internally and by buyers and sellers. It also is supported by a 24-hour Network Operations Center, which provides failure protection by monitoring and rerouting traffic in the event of equipment failure or network performance issues between buyers and our marketplace, and our core technology and

development team, which is responsible for the design, development, operation, and maintenance of our platform, and employs an agile development process that emphasizes frequent, iterative, and incremental development cycles.

We believe that continued investment in our platform, including its technologies and functionalities, is critical to our success and long-term growth.

Sales and Marketing

We market our solution to buyers and sellers through global sales teams that operate from various locations around the world. These teams leverage market knowledge and expertise to demonstrate the benefits of advertising automation and our solution to buyers and sellers. We deploy a professional services team with each seller integration to assist sellers in getting the most value from our solution. Our buyer team, which is separately managed, focuses on collaborating with and increasing spend from DSPs, agencies, and brands, and our client services teams work closely with clients to support and execute campaigns. Our marketing initiatives are focused on managing our brand, increasing market awareness, and driving advertising spend to our platform. We often present at industry conferences, create custom events, and invest in public relations. In addition, our marketing team advertises online, in print, and in other forms of media, creates case studies, sponsors research, writes whitepapers, publishes marketing collateral, generates blog posts, and undertakes client research studies.

Competition

Our industry is highly competitive. Overall digital advertising spending is highly concentrated in a small number of very large companies that have their own inventory, including Google, Facebook, Microsoft, Comcast, and Amazon, with which we compete for digital advertising inventory and demand. These companies are formidable competitors due to their huge resources and direct user relationships, and could become even more dominant as third-party cookie use decreases. Despite the dominance of large companies, there is still a large addressable market that is highly fragmented and includes many providers of transaction services with which we compete, including supply side platforms, video ad servers, and advertising exchanges. As we introduce new offerings, as our existing offerings evolve, or as other companies introduce new products and services, we may be subject to additional competition. There has been rapid evolution and consolidation in the advertising technology industry, and we expect these trends to continue, thereby increasing the capabilities and competitive posture of larger companies, particularly those that are already dominant in various ways, and enabling new or stronger competitors to emerge. There are many ways for buyers and sellers of digital advertising inventory to connect and transact, including directly and through many other exchanges, and buyers are increasingly demanding more transparency and lower transaction costs and establishing relationships directly with sellers of advertising inventory, which puts significant pressure on us. Our offering must remain competitive in scope, ease of use, scalability, speed, data access, price, inventory quality, brand security, customer service, identity protection and other technological features that help sellers monetize their inventory and buyers increase the return on their advertising investment. While our industry is evolving rapidly and becoming increasingly competitive, we believe that our solution enables us to compete favorably on these factors. In addition, we believe we enjoy a number of competitive strengths, as further detailed above.

Human Capital: Our Team and Culture

Our team draws from a broad spectrum of experience, including data science, machine-learning algorithms, infrastructure, software development, and from experienced leadership on the seller and buyer sides, including streaming, mobile and video. In addition to the United States, we have personnel and operations in Australia, Brazil, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, in order to service buyers and sellers on a global scale.

Culture

We strive to build a culture that is high-performing and results-oriented while emphasizing growth, collaboration and innovation. Our recruitment team seeks individuals that are committed to seeing the big picture and being catalysts of change. We ask our employees to empower others and commit to making our company a great place to work, not just a "job."

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

Diversity, equity and inclusion applies to everything we do, from our platform and brand to the entire employee experience. Our mission is to diversify voices within the Company, cultivate a culture in which employees feel safe as their authentic selves, and invest in strategies to support our local communities. Our objectives, through the support of the Magnify

Council, a rotating group of internal employees, are to create an exceptional employee experience, continually deploy programs to develop diverse talent, and support external partners that emphasize the global promotion of diversity, equity and inclusion.

Talent Retention

We believe empowerment starts with investing in our employees, both inside and outside the office. We reward team and individual excellence and are committed to creating an exceptional workplace environment in which we seek feedback from our employees in regular engagement surveys. We believe in continual feedback on performance. Our employees set goals at a regular cadence throughout the year and managers provide achievement ratings at year-end. We continually invest in learning and leadership development programs and routinely analyze voluntary employee turnover to understand and address trends. We give equity to our employees to promote alignment and ownership.

Conduct

We are committed to promoting high standards of honest and ethical business conduct and compliance in alignment with our cultural values. We do not tolerate harassment or discrimination. Our employees are required to take annual harassment and discrimination training as well as acknowledge our Code of Business and Ethics Policy.

As of December 31, 2023, we had 911 full-time employees.

Our Intellectual Property

Our proprietary technologies are important and we rely upon trade secret, trademark, copyright, and patent laws in the United States and abroad to establish and protect our intellectual property and protect our proprietary technologies.

We have several issued patents and pending patent applications, some of which may ultimately be abandoned if we determine that the cost of prosecution or maintenance does not justify the utility of receiving the patent. None of these patents has been litigated and we do not believe that any individual patent or patent application is material to our business. Their importance to our business is uncertain and there are no guarantees that any of the patents will serve as protection for our technology or market in the United States or any other country in which an application has been filed.

We register certain domain names, trademarks and service marks in the United States and in certain locations outside the United States. We also rely upon common law protection for certain trademarks. We generally enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with our employees and contractors, and confidentiality agreements with parties with whom we conduct business, in order to limit access to, and disclosure and use of, our proprietary information. We also use measures designed to control access to our technology and proprietary information. We view our trade secrets and know-how as a significant component of our intellectual property assets, which we believe differentiate us from our competitors.

Any impairment of our intellectual property rights, or any unauthorized disclosure or use of our intellectual property or technology, could harm our business, our ability to compete and our operating results.

Client Dynamics

Sellers

Sellers own or operate media properties, websites and applications through which advertisements can be delivered to consumers as they navigate across screens. Sellers use our platform to monetize and manage their advertising inventory.

While we work with many clients, a relatively small number of them provide a large share of the unique user audiences accessible by buyers. This is particularly true in CTV, where sellers tend to be larger compared to other online sellers. Given the limited number of CTV sellers, we are focused on building deeper, long-term strategic partnerships with these clients through a full-service business development strategy. We have invested significant resources in identifying and cultivating these relationships and our sales executives and account managers often serve a consultative role within a client's sales organization to help establish best practices and evangelize the benefits of programmatic advertising. This team is further supported by our product and engineering team with deep technical expertise, and for larger clients, we may build out custom features or functionality to help drive deeper adoption of our platform.

In the mobile channel, many of the application providers that make inventory available through our platform utilize system development kits ("SDKs") and other proprietary technology of third parties, such as aggregators, and it is those third parties, not the application providers themselves, that contract with us to help monetize the inventory. Termination or diminution of our relationships with these third parties could result in a material reduction of the amount of mobile inventory

available through our platform. We encourage application developers to use our own SDK when appropriate, but it is difficult to displace existing SDKs.

Buyers

On the buy-side of our business, we maintain close relationships with brand advertisers and agencies, as well as the technological intermediaries through which they transact on our platform, principally DSPs.

DSPs are directly connected to our technology through server-to-server integrations and are responsible for bidding on and purchasing advertising inventory on our platform pursuant to master service agreements. We have relationships with all of the major DSPs, and because ad spend is highly concentrated among relatively few DSPs, each of these relationships is important to us and represents a source of demand that could be difficult for us to replace.

We maintain close relationships with DSPs to maximize the amount of spend being transacted through our platform. For instance, our sales team collaborates with DSPs to create custom private marketplaces that fit specific targeting criteria for a given campaign and our team of technical account managers continually monitors DSP bidding activities and provides recommendations that inform their trading practices.

While the DSP is generally responsible for the direct purchasing of advertising inventory through our platform, the overall direction of an advertising campaign is typically determined by the advertiser or advertising agency that has engaged the DSP. As such, in order to increase the amount of spend transacted on our platform, and in furtherance of our SPO efforts, we expend significant resources establishing and expanding relationships directly with brand advertisers and agencies.

In addition to transacting through DSPs, we also offer brands and agencies the ability to access our platform directly, including on a managed service basis through the use of insertion orders and programmatically through our ClearLine product offering. For these managed service campaigns, our team of specialists manages the delivery and execution of the campaign according to an agreed set of objectives with the advertiser or agency, at a negotiated fixed price. For ClearLine, advertisers and agencies use a self-service programmatic solution to directly access premium inventory on our platform. This solution helps advertisers and agencies maximize the spend going towards working media, makes it easier to securely share data, and improves workflow for campaigns traditionally transacted manually.

Geographic Scope of Our Operations

The growth of programmatic advertising is expanding into geographic markets outside of the United States, and in some markets, the adoption rate of programmatic digital advertising is greater than in the United States. We face staffing challenges, including difficulty in recruiting, retaining, and managing a diverse and distributed workforce across time zones, cultures, and languages. We must also adapt our practices to satisfy local requirements and standards (including differing privacy requirements that are sometimes more stringent than in the U.S.), and manage the effects of global and regional pandemics, recessions and economic and political instability. Transactions denominated in various non-U.S. currencies expose us to potentially unfavorable changes in exchange rates and added transaction costs. Foreign operations expose us to potentially adverse tax consequences in the United States and abroad and costs and restrictions affecting the repatriation of funds to the United States. For detailed information regarding our revenue and property and equipment, net by geographical region, see Note 4 and Note 6 of the "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements."

Regulation

Our business is highly susceptible to existing and emerging privacy regulations and oversight concerning the collection, use and sharing of data. Data protection authorities in the United States and around the world continue to focus on the advertising technology ecosystem. Because we, and our clients, rely upon large volumes of such data, it is essential that we monitor developments in this area domestically and globally, and engage in responsible privacy practices.

We do not collect information that can be used to directly identify a real person, such as name, address, or phone number, and we take steps to avoid collecting and storing such information. Instead, we rely on pseudonymous forms of data such as IP addresses, general geo-location information, and persistent identifiers about Internet users and do not attempt to associate this data with other data that can be used to identify real people. However, this type of information is considered "personal" across various jurisdictions and is governed by an increasing number of consumer privacy laws and regulations.

Data collection, use, and disclosure by companies that do not have direct relationships with the consumers whose personal data they process will now be subject to state data broker laws, including in California and Texas. Notably, California

recently passed the Delete Act, dramatically increasing obligations and potential penalties relative to the state's preexisting data broker statute.

There are also a number of specific laws and regulations governing the collection and use of certain types of consumer data relevant to our business. For example, the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act ("COPPA"), imposes restrictions on the collection and use of data about users of child-directed websites.

In the European Economic Area ("EEA") member states and the United Kingdom ("UK"), the use and transfer of personal data is governed by the General Data Protection Regulation and the UK General Data Protection Regulation (the "GDPR" and "UK GDPR"). The GDPR and UK GDPR set out significant potential liabilities for certain data protection violations and establish significant regulatory requirements resulting in a greater compliance burden for us in the course of delivering our solution in the EEA and UK.

In addition to the GDPR and UK GDPR, state lawmakers in the United States continue to actively focus on consumer privacy regulations. These laws have caused, and will likely continue to cause, us to incur additional compliance costs and impose additional restrictions on us and on our industry partners. Additionally, our compliance with our privacy policies and our general consumer privacy practices are also subject to review by the Federal Trade Commission and certain State Attorneys General. Outside of the United States, our privacy and data practices are subject to regulation by data protection authorities and other regulators in the countries in which we do business.

Beyond laws and regulations, we are members of self-regulatory bodies that set out best practices, principles and codes of conduct related to the collection, use, and disclosure of consumer data, including the Internet Advertising Bureau ("IAB"), the Digital Advertising Alliance, the Network Advertising Initiative, and the Europe Interactive Digital Advertising Alliance. We provide consumers with notice via our privacy policy about our use of cookies and other technologies to collect consumer data, and of our collection and use of consumer data to deliver personalized advertisements. We allow consumers to opt-out or withdraw consent from the use of data we collect for purposes of behavioral advertising through a mechanism on our website, linked through our privacy policy as well as through portals maintained by some of these self-regulatory bodies.

We support privacy initiatives and believe they will be beneficial to consumers' confidence in advertising technology, which will ultimately be positive for the advertising ecosystem in the long term. However, until prevailing compliance practices standardize, the impact of worldwide privacy regulations on our business and, consequently, our revenue could be negatively impacted.

For additional information regarding regulatory risks to our business, see "Item 1A. Risk Factors."

Seasonality

Our advertising spend, revenue, cash flow from operations, Adjusted EBITDA, operating results, and other key operating and financial measures may vary from quarter to quarter due to the seasonal nature of buyer spending. For example, many buyers devote a disproportionate amount of their advertising budgets to the fourth quarter of the calendar year to coincide with increased holiday purchasing. We expect our revenue, cash flow, operating results and other key operating and financial measures to fluctuate based on seasonal factors from period to period and expect these measures to be higher in the fourth quarter than in other quarters.

Available Information

The Company is subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, and accordingly files Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, and related amendments and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Information filed by the Company with the SEC is available free of charge on the Company's website at investor.magnite.com as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are filed with or furnished to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk, including the risks described below, each of which may be relevant to decisions regarding an investment in or ownership of our stock. The occurrence of any of these risks could have a significant adverse effect on our reputation, business, financial condition, revenue, results of operations, growth, or ability to accomplish our strategic objectives, and could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline. You should carefully consider the risks set forth below and the other information contained in this report, including our consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, before making investment decisions related to our common stock. However, this report cannot anticipate and fully address all

possible risks of investing in our common stock, the risks of investing in our common stock may change over time, and additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of, or that we do not consider to be material, may emerge. Accordingly, you are advised to consider additional sources of information and exercise your own judgment in addition to the information we provide.

Risks Related to Our Business, Growth Prospects and Operating Results

We may not be able to achieve anticipated cost savings or other anticipated benefits of the SpotX Acquisition and other recent acquisitions.

There could be lingering issues related to the integration of SpotX and other recently acquired companies into our core business, and anticipated long term anticipated benefits may not ultimately be realized, including synergies, cost savings, technological innovation and operational efficiencies from such transactions. For example, in 2023 we introduced our unified CTV platform, Magnite Streaming, which merges leading technology from our legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms. Although we believe our new Magnite Streaming platform represents an industry leading solution, which incorporates cutting edge technology from our legacy platforms, there are certain risks inherent in introducing a new platform. For example, it is possible that our new platform will experience bugs or errors, or clients may not be satisfied with the functionality compared to our legacy CTV platforms, which could lead to a loss of business and negatively impact our results. If we are unable to achieve the anticipated benefits of our recent acquisition or the integration of our CTV platforms, it could negatively affect our business and result of operations.

Any acquisitions we undertake may disrupt our business, adversely affect operations, dilute stockholders, and expose us to costs and liabilities.

Acquisitions have been an important element of our business strategy, and we may pursue future acquisitions in an effort to increase revenue, expand our market position, add to our service offering and technological capabilities, respond to dynamic market conditions, or for other strategic or financial purposes. However, there is no assurance that we will identify suitable acquisition candidates or complete any acquisitions on favorable terms, or at all. Further, any acquisitions we do complete would involve a number of risks, which may include the following:

- the identification, acquisition, and integration of acquired businesses require substantial attention from management. The diversion of management's attention and any difficulties encountered in the integration process could hurt our business;
- the identification, acquisition, and integration of acquired businesses requires significant investment, including to determine which new service offerings we might wish to acquire, harmonize service offerings, expand management capabilities and market presence, and improve or increase development efforts and technology features and functions;
- the anticipated benefits from the acquisition may not be achieved, including as a result of loss of clients or personnel of the target, other difficulties in supporting and transitioning the target's clients, the inability to realize expected synergies from an acquisition, or negative organizational cultural effects arising from the integration of new personnel;
- we may face difficulties in integrating the personnel, technologies, solutions, operations, and existing contracts of the acquired business;
- we may fail to identify all of the problems, liabilities or other shortcomings or challenges of an acquired company, technology, or solution, including issues related to intellectual property, solution quality or architecture, income or other taxes and other regulatory compliance practices, revenue recognition or other accounting practices, or employee or client issues;
- to pay for future acquisitions, we could issue additional shares of our common stock or pay cash. Issuance of shares would dilute stockholders. Use of cash reserves could diminish our ability to respond to other opportunities or challenges. Borrowing to fund any cash purchase price would result in increased fixed obligations and could also include covenants or other restrictions that would impair our ability to manage our operations;
- acquisitions expose us to the risk of assumed known and unknown liabilities including contract, tax, regulatory or other legal, and other obligations incurred by the acquired business or fines or penalties, for which indemnity obligations, escrow arrangements or insurance may not be available or may not be sufficient to provide coverage;
- new business acquisitions can generate significant intangible assets that result in substantial related amortization charges and possible impairments;
- the operations of acquired businesses, or our adaptation of those operations, may require that we apply revenue recognition or other accounting methodologies, assumptions, and estimates that are different from those we use in our current business, which could complicate our financial statements, expose us to additional accounting and audit costs, and increase the risk of accounting errors;
- acquired businesses may have insufficient internal controls that we must remediate, and the integration of acquired businesses may require us to modify or enhance our own internal controls, in each case resulting in increased

administrative expense and risk that we fail to comply with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act");

- acquisition of businesses based outside the United States would require us to operate in foreign languages and manage non-U.S. currency, billing, and contracting needs, comply with laws and regulations, including labor laws and privacy laws that in some cases may be more restrictive on our operations than laws applicable to our business in the United States; and
- acquisitions can sometimes lead to disputes with the former owners of the acquired company, which can result in increased legal expenses, management distraction and the risk that we may suffer an adverse judgment if we are not the prevailing party in the dispute.

Our revenue and operating results are highly dependent on the overall demand for advertising and any macroeconomic challenges may adversely affect our business, financial position, results of operations and/or cash flows.

Our business depends on the overall demand for advertising and on the economic health of our current and prospective sellers and buyers. If advertisers reduce their overall advertising spending, our revenue and results of operations are directly affected. Accordingly, our business and operations have been, and could in the future be, adversely affected by events beyond our control, such as health epidemics or pandemics, geopolitical events, including the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, and economic and macroeconomic factors like labor strikes, labor shortages, supply chain disruptions, capital market disruptions and instability of financial institutions, inflation and recessionary concerns impacting the markets and communities in which our clients operate.

Our business has been negatively impacted as a result of macroeconomic challenges, such as inflation, global hostilities, fears of a recession, global pandemics, and other macroeconomic factors, which have generally negatively impacted ad budgets, and in turn led to reduced ad spend through our platform. Any worsening of macroeconomic conditions in future periods would likely have a negative effect on our financial results, the magnitude of which is difficult to predict.

If CTV advertising spend grows more slowly than we expect, or growth occurs disproportionately through platforms that we cannot access, our operating results and growth prospects could be harmed.

The growth of our business is dependent, in part, on the continued growth in CTV advertising spend. Growth in the CTV advertising market is dependent on a number of factors, including the pace of cord-cutting (the replacement of traditional linear TV for CTV streaming), the continued proliferation of digital content and CTV providers, the adoption of ad-supported models by CTV sellers in lieu of, or in addition to, subscription models, and an acceleration in the shift of ad dollars from traditional linear TV to CTV to keep pace with changing viewership habits.

In addition, if CTV sellers that have traditionally utilized subscription models were to adopt additional ad-supported models or tiers, there is no guarantee that we would have access to such inventory, as they may rely on proprietary solutions or enter into preferred or exclusive arrangements with third parties. Moreover, if we are able to access such inventory it may be on less favorable terms or at a reduced take rate. There is the additional risk that these CTV sellers will represent a disproportionate amount of the overall ad spend growth in CTV and that a substantial increase in available CTV ad inventory will result in an overall decline in CPMs.

If the market for ad-supported CTV develops more slowly than we expect or fails to develop our operating results and growth prospects could be harmed. In addition, to the extent that CTV advertising spend growth is concentrated among inventory that is not available to us or not available on favorable terms it could hurt our overall growth prospects.

If CTV sellers fail to adopt programmatic advertising solutions, or adopt such solutions more slowly than we expect, our operating and growth prospects could be harmed.

As digital advertising has continued to scale and evolve, the amount of advertising being bought and sold programmatically has increased dramatically. Despite the opportunities created by programmatic advertising, CTV sellers have been slower to adopt programmatic solutions compared to desktop and mobile video sellers. Many CTV sellers have backgrounds in cable or broadcast television and have limited experience with digital advertising, and in particular programmatic advertising. For these sellers, it is extremely important to protect the quality of the viewer experience to maintain brand goodwill and ensure that online advertising efforts do not create sales channel conflicts or otherwise detract from their direct sales force. In this regard, programmatic advertising presents a number of potential challenges, including the ability to ensure that ads are brand safe, comply with business rules around competitive separation, are not overly repetitive, are played at the appropriate volume and do not cause delays in load-time of content. Our platform was designed to address these challenges and we have invested significant time and resources cultivating relationships with CTV sellers to establish best practices and evangelize the benefits of programmatic CTV.

While we believe that programmatic advertising will continue to grow as a percentage of overall CTV advertising, there can be no assurance that CTV sellers will adopt programmatic solutions or the speed at which they may adopt such solutions. Any such failure or delay in adoption could negatively impact our finance results and growth prospects.

We may not be able to maintain or increase access to the CTV advertising inventory monetized through our platform on terms acceptable to us.

Our success requires us to maintain and expand our access to premium and unique advertising inventory. We do not own or control the ad inventory upon which our business depends and do not own or create content. Sellers are generally not required to offer a specified level of inventory on our platform, and we cannot be assured that any publisher will continue to make their ad inventory available on our platform. Sellers may seek to change the terms on which they offer inventory on our platform, including with respect to pricing, or may elect to make advertising inventory available to our competitors who offer more favorable economic terms. Sellers may also require us to take increased risks in some of our commercial agreements in the form of offering revenue guarantees or minimum spend commitments. Furthermore, sellers may enter into exclusive relationships with our competitors, which preclude us from offering their inventory.

These risks are particularly pronounced with CTV sellers. CTV inventory is highly sought after, and unlike desktop or mobile advertising, which may come from disparate sources, CTV inventory tends to be concentrated on a smaller number of larger sellers that enjoy significant negotiating leverage. In addition, CTV sellers may be more likely to rely on proprietary technology to power their ad business given their additional resources. This dynamic has been exacerbated by consolidation in the industry, as a number of digital-first CTV sellers have been acquired by larger established television and media brands. We expect consolidation to continue among CTV sellers, and in some instances this consolidation may result in the loss of business with an existing client (for example, if an acquiror has a preferred relationship with one of our competitors or has a proprietary solution). Because of the concentration among CTV sellers, the loss of a CTV client may result in a significant decrease in the amount of CTV inventory available through our platform. Any decrease in our ability to access CTV inventory could negatively impact our results, as we view CTV revenue as a key differentiator and driver for our growth.

We may be unsuccessful in our Supply Path Optimization efforts.

SPO refers to efforts by buyers to consolidate the number of vendors with which they work to find the most effective and cost-efficient paths to procure media. There are a number of criteria that buyers use to evaluate supply partners. While we believe we are well positioned to benefit from supply path optimization in the long run as a result of our transparency, our pricing tools, which reduce the overall cost of working with us, our broad and unique inventory supply across all channels and formats, buyer tools such as traffic shaping that reduce the cost of working with us, and our brand safety measures, we compete for demand with a number of well-established companies, and we must continue to adapt and improve our offerings to win buyers' business.

In addition, in order to achieve increased advertising spend or prevent loss of business to a competitor, we may negotiate discounts, rebates, or similar incentives with advertisers or agencies. We believe that because our business has many fixed costs, increases in advertising spend volume generally create opportunities to disproportionately improve our bottom line results, even with increased discounts, rebates or other buyer incentives. However, our revenue could be negatively impacted by discounts, rebates and other buyer incentives, notwithstanding an increase in ad spend.

Our technology development efforts may be inefficient or ineffective, which may impair our ability to attract buyers and sellers.

We face intense competition in the marketplace and are confronted by rapidly changing technology (including advancements in artificial intelligence), evolving industry standards and consumer needs, regulatory changes, and the frequent introduction of new solutions by our competitors to which we must adapt and respond. Our future success will depend in part upon our ability to enhance our existing solution and to develop and introduce competing new solutions in a timely manner with features and pricing that meet changing client and market requirements. Our solutions are complex and require a significant investment of time and resources to develop, test, introduce, and enhance. We schedule and prioritize our development efforts according to a variety of factors, including our perceptions of market trends, client requirements, and resource availability; however, we may encounter unanticipated difficulties that require us to re-direct, scale back, or modify our efforts. If development of our solution becomes significantly more expensive due to changes in regulatory requirements or industry practices, or other factors, we may find ourselves at a disadvantage to larger competitors with more resources to devote to development. These factors place significant demands upon our engineering organization, require complex planning, and can result in acceleration of some initiatives and delay of others. We use outsourced software development for certain development efforts, which may put the company at greater risk with respect to our technology development because we may have less control over the performance of outside programmers and we may be at greater risk of losing their services. To the extent we do not manage our development efforts efficiently and effectively, we may fail to produce solutions that respond appropriately to the needs of buyers and sellers, and competitors may more successfully develop responsive offerings. If our solution is not competitive, buyers and sellers can be expected to shift their business to competing solutions. Buyers and sellers may also resist

adopting our new solutions for various reasons, including reluctance to disrupt existing relationships and business practices or to invest in necessary technological integration. Clients, vendors, and competitors may also react negatively to the announcement of new products and offerings, which may have a harmful effect on our relationships and our business.

The emergence of header bidding has increased competition from other demand sources and may cause infrastructure strain and added cost.

In the mobile and desktop channels, the vast majority of sellers have embraced header bidding technology, a solution by which impressions that would have previously been exposed to different potential sources of demand in a sequence dictated by ad server priorities are instead available for concurrent competitive bidding by demand sources. This can help sellers increase revenue by exposing their inventory to more bidders, thereby allocating more inventory to demand sources that value it most highly. While header bidding has increased our access to certain pools of inventory that otherwise would have been allocated first to other exchanges, thus increasing our revenue opportunity, it has also resulted in a number of challenges for our business. For instance, some sellers may choose not to integrate with us as a header-bidding demand source, or may prioritize other sources of demand, including owners of the header bidding solutions, leaving us at a competitive disadvantage in the auction. In addition, header-bidding has vastly increased the volume of ad requests that need to be processed and analyzed through our system, resulting in increased infrastructure costs.

If we are unable to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our header bidding solutions and installations, we may not fully offset these increased infrastructure costs, and we will not be able to take full advantage of the opportunities made available through current header bidding technology to access a larger addressable market and increase our revenue by capturing a greater share of inventory. In addition, our success in monetizing impressions through header-bidding solutions is dependent on the interoperability of our platform with proprietary header-bidding solutions, some of which are owned by our competitors, including Google. As a result, we may be susceptible to evolution in technology and changes in business practices by the owners of such header-bidding solutions that we cannot predict.

While header-bidding technologies have not been largely adopted by CTV sellers, such solutions or similar solutions geared towards increasing demand competition may become more prevalent in the future. If we are not able to effectively offer or adapt our technology to such solutions, it may lead to increased competition for CTV inventory, resulting in reduced opportunities or higher costs to monetize such inventory. We have addressed the market need for such requirements in part, through our ad server, SpringServe, which offers a unified programmatic demand solution for CTV, which leverages our existing programmatic SSP capabilities and connects with third party programmatic demand sources. However, this is a new offering and it may not be adopted by clients, or such clients may adopt competing solutions. While still relatively nascent, as the programmatic market for CTV advertising continues to mature, other ad serving or similar technology platforms are likely to enter the market and/or gain market share, creating additional competitive pressure and attendant risks.

We must increase the scale and efficiency of our technology infrastructure to support our growth and transaction volumes.

Our technology must scale to process the increased ad requests on our platform. Additionally, for each individual advertising impression created when a user visits a website or uses an application where our auctions technology is integrated, our technology must send bid requests to appropriate buyers, receive and process their responses, select a winner, and, increasingly, integrate with downstream decisioning systems. It must perform these transactions end-to-end within milliseconds. We must continue to increase the capacity of our platform to support our high-volume strategy, to cope with increased data volumes and parties resulting from header bidding and an increasing variety of advertising formats and platforms, and to maintain a stable service infrastructure and reliable service delivery. To the extent we are unable, for cost or other reasons, to effectively increase the capacity of our platform, continue to process transactions at fast enough speeds, and support emerging advertising formats or services preferred by buyers, our revenue will suffer. We expect to continue to invest in our platform to meet increasing demand. Such investment may negatively affect our profitability and results of operations.

To the extent our access to mobile inventory is limited by third-party technology or lack of direct relationships with mobile sellers, our ability to grow our business will be impaired.

Our success in the mobile channel depends upon the ability of our technology solution to provide advertising for most mobile-connected devices, as well as the major operating systems or Internet browsers that run on them and the thousands of applications that are downloaded onto them. The design of mobile devices and operating systems, applications, or Internet browsers is controlled by third parties. These parties frequently introduce new devices and applications, and from time to time they may introduce new operating systems or Internet browsers or modify existing ones in ways that may significantly affect our business, such as by providing ad-blocking capabilities or by limiting access to Internet user data. Network carriers may also affect the ability to access specified content on mobile devices. To the extent our solution is unable to work on these devices, operating systems, applications, or Internet browsers for any reason, our ability to generate revenue through mobile advertising is significantly impaired, and that impairment may be material.

We expect mobile applications to be the largest driver of our mobile business. Many mobile apps utilize software development kits, or SDKs, and other proprietary technology of third parties, such as aggregators, and it is those third parties,

not the application providers themselves, that contract with us to provide exchange services to help monetize the inventory. Due to this consolidation, if our relationships with these third parties decline or are terminated, it may result in a larger than usual loss of access to mobile inventory. Any rapid and/or significant decline in the availability of mobile inventory can adversely affect our mobile advertising spend and growth prospects.

Fee issues have in the past and could in the future have a material adverse effect on our business.

A majority of our revenue comes from buyers purchasing advertising inventory made available by sellers on our platform. We experience requests from buyers for discounts, fee concessions or revisions, rebates or other forms of consideration, refunds, and greater levels of pricing transparency and specificity, in some cases as a condition to maintain the relationship or to increase the amount of advertising spend that the buyer sends to our platform. In addition, we charge fees to sellers for use of our technology, typically as a percentage of the cost of media, and we may decide to offer discounts or other pricing concessions in order to attract more inventory or demand, or to compete effectively with other providers that have different or lower pricing structures and may be able to undercut our pricing due to greater scale or other factors.

These fee concessions may be more prevalent among CTV publishers where inventory is scarce and concentrated among large sellers with significant negotiating leverage. Moreover, the majority of CTV transactions are currently executed through reserve auctions and we expect reserve auctions to grow as a percentage of revenue in mobile and desktop as well. Reserve auctions generally involve lower fees than we can charge for open marketplace transactions and we may experience additional fee pressure as more competitors, including new entrants as well as sellers themselves, build their own technology and infrastructure to enable reserve auctions.

Our revenue, take rate (our fee as a percentage of advertising spend), the value of our business, and the price of our stock could be adversely affected if we cannot maintain and grow our revenue and profitability through volume increases that compensate for price reductions, or if we are forced to make significant fee concessions, rebates, or refunds, or if buyers reduce spending with us or sellers reduce inventory available through our exchange due to fee disputes or pricing issues.

Our take rates may be difficult to forecast and may decrease in future periods; any decrease in our take rates may result in a decrease in our revenue notwithstanding an increase in the amount of spend transacted through our platform.

We generate revenue through our platform on a transactional basis where we are paid by a publisher each time an impression is monetized on our platform. Typically, this fee is structured as a percentage of advertising spend that the publisher receives for its inventory. Our take rate varies by publisher and transaction type. For instance, our take rate tends to be lower for reserve auctions compared to open auctions, and tends to be lower on CTV transactions compared to other channels. Additionally, take rates tend to be higher for our managed service business where we are responsible for delivering a campaign at a fixed price. We may also negotiate lower take rates with large sellers to win additional business or share of inventory.

As a result of these factors, even if we are able to accurately forecast the anticipated total advertising spend transacted by buyers across our platform, we may have limited visibility regarding the revenue or Contribution ex-TAC (as defined in section "Key Operating and Financial Performance Metrics") we will generate. Any decrease in our take rate could cause our revenue and Contribution ex-TAC to decrease notwithstanding an increase in the total spend transacted through our seller platform.

We have a history of losses and we face many risks that may prevent us from achieving or sustaining profitability in the future.

We reported net loss of \$159.2 million, net loss of \$130.3 million, and net income of \$0.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. As of December 31, 2023, we had an accumulated deficit of \$684.0 million. We have implemented strategic plans designed to improve our financial performance and continue to increase revenue, and have taken steps to reduce unnecessary expenses and redirect spending to areas we expect to produce higher growth; however, these plans and steps may ultimately prove to be unsuccessful.

Notwithstanding these measures, revenue could decrease due to competitive pressures, maturation of our business, macroeconomic or other factors, and additional cost-reduction measures may be required even as we must continue to increase investment in technology in response to industry developments and to retain competitiveness. We may not be able to sustain growth or to achieve or sustain profitability in the future.

Our business and the businesses of our advertiser clients may be subject to sales and use tax, advertising and other taxes.

The application of sales and use tax, goods and services tax, business tax and gross receipt tax on our digital services is complex and evolving. In general, sales of tangible personal property are subject to sales and use tax unless a specific exemption applies, while services generally are not subject to sales tax unless specifically enumerated. Advertising services are considered a service and are generally not subject to sales and use tax, except in certain states. Additionally, Maryland adopted a tax on gross revenues from digital advertising. While the law is being challenged in the courts, the law took effect and we are technically subject to the tax, which increases our cost of doing business. Other states are looking to follow suit and tax either

digital advertising or other goods or services. In addition, the continual evolution of our services and the expansion of our business offerings may further complicate the determination of the sales taxability of our services in certain jurisdictions.

As a result of various factors, our operating results have in the past and may in the future fluctuate significantly, be difficult to predict, and fall below analysts' and investors' expectations.

Our operating results are difficult to predict, particularly because we generally do not have long-term contracts with buyers or sellers. We have experienced significant variations in revenue and operating results from period to period, and operating results may continue to fluctuate and be difficult to predict due to a number of factors, including:

- seasonality in demand for digital advertising, as many advertisers devote a disproportionate amount of their advertising budgets to the fourth quarter of the calendar year to coincide with increased holiday purchasing, and advertising inventory in the fourth quarter may be more expensive due to increased demand for advertising inventory;
- changes in pricing of advertising inventory or pricing for our solution and our competitors' offerings, including potential further reductions in our pricing and overall take rate as a result of competitive pressure, changes in supply, improvements in technology and extension of automation to higher-value inventory, uncertainty regarding rate of adoption, changes in the allocation of demand spend by buyers, changes in revenue mix, auction dynamics, pricing discussions or negotiations with clients and potential clients, header bidding and other factors;
- diversification of our revenue mix to include new services, some of which may have lower pricing or may cannibalize existing business;
- the addition or loss of buyers or sellers;
- general economic conditions and the economic health of our current and prospective sellers and buyers;
- changes in the advertising strategies or budgets or financial condition of advertisers;
- the performance of our technology and the cost, timeliness, and results of our technology innovation efforts;
- advertising technology and digital media industry conditions and the overall demand for advertising, or changes and uncertainty in the regulatory environment for us or buyers or sellers, including with respect to privacy regulation;
- the introduction of new technologies or service offerings by our competitors and market acceptance of such technologies or services;
- the phasing out of third-party cookies throughout the industry;
- our level of expenses, including investment required to support our technology development, scale our technology infrastructure and business expansion efforts, including acquisitions, hiring and capital expenditures, or expenses related to litigation;
- the impact of changes in our stock price on valuation of stock-based compensation or other instruments that are marked to market;
- the effectiveness of our financial and information technology infrastructure and controls;
- geopolitical and social factors, such as concerns regarding negative, unstable or changing economic conditions in the countries and regions where we operate, global and regional recessions, political instability, and trade disputes;
- foreign exchange rate fluctuations; and
- changes in accounting policies and principles and the significant judgments and estimates made by management in the application of these policies and principles.

Because significant portions of our expenses are relatively fixed, variation in our quarterly revenue can cause significant variations in operating results and resulting stock price volatility from period to period. Period-to-period comparisons of our historical results of operations are not necessarily meaningful, and historical operating results may not be indicative of future performance. If our revenue or operating results fall below the expectations of investors or securities analysts, or below any guidance we may provide to the market, the price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Risks Related to Our Relationships with Buyers and Sellers and Other Strategic Relationships

We rely on buyers and sellers to abide by contractual requirements and relevant laws, rules, and regulations when using our solution. The acts or omissions of buyers or sellers, or our own failure to meet advertising and inventory content standards and provide services that our buyers and sellers trust, could harm our brand and reputation and those of our partners, and negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Though we contractually require buyers and sellers to abide by relevant laws, rules and regulations, as well as restrictions by their counterparties, when transacting on our platform, we do not control the content of the advertisements that we serve or the content of the websites providing the inventory, and there are many circumstances in which it is difficult or impossible for us to monitor or evaluate the compliance of our buyers and sellers. If buyers or sellers fail to abide by relevant laws, rules and regulations, or contract requirements, we could potentially face liability for such misuse.

In addition, both advertisers and inventory suppliers are concerned about being associated with content they consider inappropriate, competitive or inconsistent with their brands, or illegal, and they are hesitant to spend money or make inventory available, respectively, without some guarantee of brand security. Consequently, our reputation depends in part on providing services that our buyers and sellers trust, and we have contractual obligations to meet content and inventory standards. We contractually prohibit the misuse of our platform by our buyers and sellers and actively monitor inventory against our quality guidelines. Despite such efforts, we may provide access to inventory that is objectionable to our buyers or serve advertising that contains objectionable content, which could harm our or our clients' brand and reputation, decrease their trust in our platform, and negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, we may receive public pressure to discontinue working with certain sellers or buyers on our platform and our determination whether to continue or cease working with a given client may subject us to reputational risk.

Our contracts with buyers and sellers are generally not exclusive, may be terminated upon relatively short notice, and generally do not require minimum volumes or long-term commitments. If buyers or sellers representing a significant portion of the demand or inventory in our marketplace decide to materially reduce the use of our solution, we could experience an immediate and significant decline in our revenue and profitability and harm to our business.

Generally, our buyers and sellers are not obligated to provide us with any minimum volumes of business, may do business with our competitors as well as with us, may reduce or cancel their business with us or terminate our contracts without penalty, and may bypass us and transact directly with each other or through other intermediaries that compete with us. Accordingly, our business is highly vulnerable to changes in the macro environment, price competition, and development of new or more compelling offerings by our competitors, which could reduce business generally or motivate buyers or sellers to migrate to competitors' offerings.

Sellers and buyers may seek to change the terms on which they do business with us, or allocate their advertising inventory or demand to our competitors who provide advertising demand and supply to them on more favorable terms or whose offerings are considered more beneficial. Supply of advertising inventory is also limited for some sellers, such as special sites or new technologies, and sellers may request higher prices, fixed price arrangements or guarantees that we cannot provide as effectively as our competitors, or that would reduce the profitability of that business. In addition, sellers sometimes place significant restrictions on the sale of their advertising inventory, such as strict security requirements, limitations on data sharing, prohibitions on advertisements from specific advertisers or specific industries, and restrictions on the use of specified creative content or format. Finally, with the proliferation of header bidding, sellers' inventory is available for purchase through multiple exchanges simultaneously. Buyers, in turn, are free to direct their spend to us or one or more of our competitors, and increasingly are seeking price concessions, rebates, or other consideration to direct more spend towards us.

We serve many buyers and sellers, but certain large buyers and sellers have accounted for and will continue to account for a disproportionate share of business transacted through our solution. In 2023, there were two buyers of advertising inventory that indirectly contributed to approximately 37% of revenue through their buying activity from sellers on our platform. If a buyer or group of buyers representing a significant portion of the demand in our marketplace, or a seller or group of sellers representing a significant portion of the inventory in our marketplace decides to materially reduce use of our solutions, it could cause an immediate and significant decline in our revenue and profitability and harm to our business. In addition, loss of substantial inventory or demand could degrade our marketplace. Loss of major DSP sources of demand could adversely affect bid density or pricing in our auctions, and reduction in fees if we are not able to redirect inventory to other demand sources. Loss of important unique inventory could reduce fees from demand that cannot be shifted to other sellers and make it harder to differentiate ourselves from our competitors. The number of large media buyers and sellers in the market is finite, and it could be difficult for us to replace the losses from any buyers or sellers whose relationships with us diminish or terminate.

We must provide value to both buyers and sellers of advertising without being perceived as favoring one over the other or being perceived as competing with them through our service offerings.

We are interposed between buyers and sellers, and to be successful, we must continue to find ways of providing value to both without being perceived as favoring one at the expense of the other. For example, our proprietary auction algorithms, which are designed to improve auction outcomes, influence the allocation and pricing of impressions and must do so in ways that add value to both buyers and sellers. Continued technological evolution in the availability and use of more data to inform buying and selling decisions necessitates that we, as an intermediary, use data in a manner that complies with the expectations of both our seller and buyer clients. Furthermore, because new business models continue to emerge, we must constantly adapt our relationship with buyers and sellers and how we market ourselves to each. Consistent with our goal of connecting buyers and sellers, we seek to grow our connections to each, and we must take care that our deeper connections with buyers, on the one hand, or sellers, on the other hand, do not come at the expense of the other's interests. In addition, as our own capabilities evolve, we may be perceived by clients, particularly buyers, as competing with them, which could result in a loss of their business or otherwise negatively impact our relationships. For instance, we recently introduced ClearLine, a self-service buying tool that provides agencies direct access to premium advertising on our platform. This solution helps agencies maximize the spend going towards working media, makes it easier for sellers and agencies to securely share data, improves workflow for campaigns traditionally transacted manually, and helps publishers generate more revenue and develop new sources of unique

demand. If we fail to balance our clients' interests appropriately, our ability to provide a full suite of services and our growth prospects may be compromised.

We rely on buyers to purchase advertising on behalf of advertisers. Such buyers may have or develop high-risk credit profiles or pay slowly, which may result in credit risk to us or require additional working capital to fund our accounts payable. In addition, direct billing arrangements between buyers and sellers may result in unfavorable fee dynamics and increased working capital demands.

Generally, we invoice and collect from buyers the full purchase price for impressions they have purchased, retain our fees, and remit the balance to sellers. However, in some cases, we may be required or choose to pay sellers for impressions delivered before we have collected, or even if we are unable to collect, from the buyer of those impressions. There can be no assurances that we will not experience bad debt in the future, and write-offs for bad debt could have a materially negative effect on our results of operations for the periods in which the write-offs occur. This is particularly true in the case of buyers that act as technological intermediaries, such as DSPs, since those DSPs control large amounts of spend across various advertisers and agencies. In addition to posing their own credit risk, such DSPs may not be required to pay us for specific inventory in the event the DSP is not able to collect payment from the underlying advertiser directing the campaign.

In addition, we attempt to coordinate collections from our buyers so as to fund our payment obligations to our sellers. However, some buyers and sellers may require direct billing and collection arrangements between themselves, and some providers of header bidding wrappers or other downstream decisioning mechanisms in which we participate (such as Google EB) may control billing and collection for transactions we win through their platforms.

In the past, some buyers have experienced financial pressures that have motivated them to slow the timing of their payments to us. If buyers slow their payments to us or our cash collections are significantly diminished as a result of these dynamics, our revenue and/or cash flow could be adversely affected and we may need to use working capital to fund our accounts payable pending collection from the buyers. This may result in additional costs and cause us to forgo or defer other more productive uses of that working capital.

Our sales efforts with buyers and sellers may require significant time and expense and may not yield the results we seek.

Attracting new buyers and sellers and increasing our business with existing buyers and sellers involves substantial time, expense, and personnel investments, and we may not be successful in our efforts. This is particularly true with respect to our managed service business, which relies on direct relationships with advertisers, and is therefore more resource intensive. Certain of our product offerings require a significant amount of time and costs in the initial client setup and implementation, and we generally do not recognize revenue from such clients until we commence services. This process can be costly and time-consuming, and is complicated by us having to spend time integrating our solution with software of buyers and sellers. If we are not successful in targeting, supporting and streamlining our sales processes, our ability to grow our business may be adversely affected. In addition, because of competitive market conditions and negotiating leverage enjoyed by large buyers and sellers, we are sometimes forced to choose between loss of business or contracting on terms that allocate more risk to us than we would prefer to accept.

Our business relationships expose us to risk of substantial liability for contract breach, violation of laws and regulations, intellectual property infringement and other losses, and our contractual indemnities and limitations of liability may not protect us adequately.

Our agreements with sellers, buyers and other third parties typically obligate us to provide indemnity and defense for losses resulting from claims of intellectual property infringement, damages to property or persons, business losses or other liabilities. Generally, these indemnity and defense obligations relate to our own business operations, obligations and acts or omissions. However, under some circumstances, we agree to indemnify and defend contract counterparties against losses resulting from their own business operations, obligations and acts or omissions, or the business operations, obligations and acts or omissions of third parties. For example, because our business interposes us between buyers and sellers in various ways, buyers often require us to indemnify them against acts and omissions of sellers, and sellers often require us to indemnify them against acts and omissions of buyers. Large indemnity obligations, or obligations to third parties not adequately covered by the indemnity obligations of our contract counterparties, could expose us to significant costs.

Our solution relies on third-party open source software components. Failure to comply with the terms of the underlying open source software licenses could expose us to liabilities, and the combination of certain open source software with code that we develop could compromise the proprietary nature of our solution.

Our solution utilizes software licensed to us by third-party authors under "open source" licenses. The use of open source software may entail greater risks than the use of third-party commercial software, as open source licensors generally do not provide warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement claims or the quality of the code. If we combine our proprietary software with open source software in a certain manner, we could, under certain open source licenses, be required to release the source code of our proprietary software to the public. This would allow our competitors to create similar solutions with lower development effort and time and ultimately put us at a competitive disadvantage.

The terms of many open source licenses have not been interpreted by U.S. courts, and there is a risk that these licenses could be construed in a way that could impose unanticipated conditions or restrictions on us. Moreover, we cannot guarantee that our processes for controlling our use of open source software will be effective. If we are held to have breached the terms of an open source software license, we could be required to seek licenses from third parties to continue operating using our solution on terms that are not economically feasible, to re-engineer our solution or the supporting computational infrastructure to discontinue use of certain code, or to make generally available, in source code form, portions of our proprietary code.

Risks Related to the Advertising Technology Industry, Market, and Competition

The digital advertising market may develop more slowly or differently than we expect, if so our business, growth prospects and financial condition would be adversely affected.

Our future growth will be constrained if we are not able to adapt successfully to market evolution. It is difficult to predict adoption rates, demand for our solution, the future growth rate and size of the digital advertising solutions market or the entry of competitive solutions. Any expansion of the market for digital advertising solutions depends on a number of factors, including social and regulatory acceptance, the growth of the overall digital advertising market and the growth of specific sectors including CTV, social, mobile, video, and out-of-home as well as the actual or perceived technological viability, quality, cost, performance and value associated with emerging digital advertising solutions. If digital marketing does not develop in the manner we expect, our business and financial condition would be adversely affected.

We operate in an intensely competitive market that includes companies that have greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do.

We face intense competition in the marketplace. We compete for advertising spending against competitors that, in some cases, are also buyers and/or sellers on our platform. We also compete for supply of advertising inventory against a variety of competitors. Some of our existing and potential competitors are better established, benefit from greater name recognition, may have offerings and technology that we do not have or have significantly more financial, technical, sales, and marketing resources than we do. In addition, some competitors, particularly those with greater scale or a more diversified revenue base and a broader offering, have greater flexibility than we do to compete aggressively on the basis of price and other contract terms, or to compete with us by including in their product offerings services that we may not provide. Some existing and potential buyers have their own direct relationships with sellers or are seeking to establish such relationships, and many sellers are investing in capabilities that enable them to connect more effectively directly with buyers without the use of intermediaries such as us. Our business suffers to the extent that buyers and sellers purchase and sell advertising inventory directly from one another or through intermediaries other than us, reducing the amount of advertising spend on our platform. New or stronger competitors may emerge through acquisitions and industry consolidation or through development of disruptive technologies. If our offerings are not perceived as competitively differentiated, we could lose clients, market share or be compelled to reduce our prices, making it more difficult to grow our business profitably.

There has been rapid evolution and consolidation in the advertising technology industry, and we expect these trends to continue, thereby increasing the capabilities and competitive posture of larger companies, particularly those that are already dominant in various ways, and enabling new or stronger competitors to emerge. There is a finite number of large buyers and sellers in our target markets, and any consolidation of buyers or sellers may give the resulting enterprises greater bargaining power or result in the loss of buyers and sellers that use our platform, and thus reduce our potential base of buyers and sellers, each of which would lead to erosion of our revenue.

As technology continues to improve and market factors continue to attract investment, competition and pricing pressure may increase and market saturation may change the competitive landscape in favor of larger competitors with greater scale and broader offerings, including those that can afford to spend more than we can to grow more quickly and strengthen their competitive position. Competition may be further impacted by advancements in artificial intelligence, and our ability to compete in the future may be dependent, in part, on our ability to further develop artificial intelligence into our solutions. In addition, our competitors or potential competitors may adopt certain aspects of our business model, which could reduce our ability to differentiate our solutions.

For all of these reasons, we may not be able to compete successfully against our current and future competitors.

Risks Related to Our Collection, Use and Disclosure of Data

Our business depends on our ability to collect, use, and disclose data to deliver advertisements. Any limitation imposed on our collection, use or disclosure of this data could significantly diminish the value of our solution and cause us to lose sellers, buyers, and revenue. Proliferation of consumer tools, regulatory restrictions and technological limitations all threaten our ability to use and disclose data.

The more informed advertising is about its audience, the more valuable it is. Programmatic advertising enables more precise audience targeting based on the interests and actions of the user. Targeted advertising is generally more effective and valuable for buyers than other types of advertising, resulting in more revenue for sellers. In order to target advertising, we and our clients must collect and use data in a variety of ways. Our ability to collect, use, and share data about advertising purchase and sale transactions and user behavior and interaction with content is critical to the value of our services, and any limitation on our data practices could impair our ability to deliver effective solutions to our clients. Any restriction on the types of data we collect could make placement of advertising through our solution less valuable, with commensurate reductions in revenue.

Consumers can, with increasing ease, implement practices or technologies that limit our ability, or that of our sellers, buyers and business partners, to collect data. For example, users may delete or block the use of the cookies and similar technologies used to collect data, including through their browser or mobile device settings. Consumers may also download "ad blocking" software that prevents certain cookies and other tracking technologies from being stored on a user's computer or mobile device or from making calls to advertising partners. This may prevent the display of targeted or other advertisements. In addition, device manufacturers, browsers and other tools are increasingly promoting features that allow users to disable the collection of data. For example, Apple now requires user opt-in before permitting access to Apple's unique identifier, or IDFA. Further, Google has announced that it will deprecate the mobile advertising identifier used on Android devices. These shifts have had, and will likely continue to have, a substantial impact on the mobile advertising ecosystem and could harm growth in this channel. User privacy features of other channels of programmatic advertising are growing, such as use of browser-based opt out signals like Global Privacy Control ("GPC") on web browsers, and privacy features on CTV or over-the-top video. Technical or policy changes, including regulation or industry self-regulation, could also harm our growth in those channels. In addition, as further described in the risk factors below, current and potential future privacy laws and regulations in the U.S. and abroad already restrict, and could further restrict, the ability to collect and process certain types of user data.

Further, much of the data we collect and use belongs to our buyers or sellers, and we receive their permission to use it. Although our sellers and buyers generally permit us to aggregate and use data from advertising placements, subject to certain restrictions, sellers or buyers might decide to restrict our collection or use of their data. There could be various reasons for this, including perceptions by buyers that their data can be used by sellers to extract higher prices for impressions, or perceptions by sellers that their data can be used by buyers to bid tactically to reduce pricing for impressions. As consumers continue to increase their use of digital technology and to incorporate multiple devices into their lives, linking and using data across such devices is increasingly important. Various challenges affect our ability to link data relating to discrete devices or browsers, including different technologies, increased user awareness and sensitivity regarding use of data about their device usage, and evolving regulatory and self-regulatory standards. These challenges may slow growth, and if we are not able to cope with these challenges as effectively as other companies, we will be competitively disadvantaged. Any limitation on our ability to collect data about user behavior and interaction with content could make it more difficult for us to deliver effective solutions that meet the needs of sellers and buyers.

As cookies are replaced by alternative tracking mechanisms, our performance may decline and we may lose buyers and revenue.

Industry participants in the advertising technology ecosystem have taken or may take action to eliminate or restrict the use of cookies and other identifiers, and we expect the use of third-party cookies to be largely phased out by the end of 2024. For instance, Google has announced plans to fully eliminate support for third-party cookies in the Chrome browser by the end of 2024. While Magnite generally supports the notion of third-party cookie deprecation, these efforts could lead to significant uncertainty and instability in the short term as well as a decrease in CPMs and a shift in advertising spend, as the industry adjusts to a new targeting paradigm.

In the absence of third-party cookies, it is possible that other companies in our ecosystem that we work with, or with which we may compete, may develop alternative solutions to target users, including through the use of first party data, proprietary algorithms or statistical methods or other proprietary identifiers. These solutions may favor walled gardens or other owned properties that have access to large amounts of first party data and may build solutions into their widely-used web browsers or social platforms. For instance, Google has announced its Privacy Sandbox, which is intended to create web standards for websites to access user information without compromising privacy.

In the absence of third-party cookies, it is possible that other companies in our ecosystem that we work with, or with which we may compete, may develop alternative solutions to target users, including through the use of first party data, proprietary algorithms or statistical methods or other proprietary identifiers. While new identification solutions will likely provide some level of consistency and compatibility with our platform, they are unreleased and unproven, and may require substantial development and commercial changes for us to support. In addition, these solutions may favor walled gardens or other owned properties that have access to large amounts of first party data and may build solutions into their widely-used web browsers or social platforms. For instance, Google has announced its Privacy Sandbox, which is intended to facilitate audience targeting for personalized advertising without the use of third party cookies. This tool set is still being tested in the industry, but its current design does not support all current ad tech use cases and business practices, and may be less effective than solutions based on third-party cookies. There is also a substantial risk that the Privacy Sandbox is developed in a way that self-preferences Google's own ad tech solutions, including products which are competitive with our SSP. Even if third-party cookies are

effectively replaced by open industry-wide tracking standards rather than proprietary standards, we may still incur substantial re-engineering costs to replace cookies with these new technologies. This may also diminish the quality or value of our services to buyers if such new technologies do not provide us with the quality or timeliness of the data that we currently generate from cookies.

Our belief that the elimination of third-party cookies will lead to an increased use of first-party publisher data may be incorrect.

We believe that the elimination of third-party cookies has the potential to shift the programmatic ecosystem from an identity model powered by buyers that are able to aggregate and target audiences through cookies and other tracking technologies to one enabled by sellers that have direct relationships with consumers and are therefore better positioned to obtain user data and consent for implementing first party identifiers. While we believe that our platform and scale position us well to provide the infrastructure and tools needed for a publisher-centric identity model to succeed, there is no guarantee that our efforts will lead to an increase of the use of first-party publisher segments in the ecosystem. It is also possible that the increased use of first-party publisher segments will disproportionately benefit sellers or the large walled gardens that have access to large amounts of first party data. Additionally, these changes could create some variability in our revenue across certain buyers or sellers, depending on the timing of changes and developed solutions, and even if there is an increase in the proliferation of first-party publisher segments, we may still incur substantial re-engineering costs to optimize our solution for use with such segments.

Risks Related to Regulation

More legislation and regulation of digital businesses, including privacy and data protection regimes, could create unexpected additional costs, subject us to enforcement actions for compliance failures, or cause us to change our technology solution or business model, which may have an adverse effect on the demand for our solution.

Many local, state, federal, and international laws and regulations apply to the collection, use, retention, protection, disclosure, transfer, and other processing of data collected from and about consumers and devices, and the regulatory framework for privacy issues is evolving worldwide. Various U.S. and foreign governments, consumer agencies, self-regulatory bodies, and public advocacy groups have called for or implemented new regulation directly impacting the digital advertising industry.

While California was the first state to enact an omnibus consumer privacy law in 2018, similar laws enacted by four other states became enforceable in 2023, each of which affect the digital advertising ecosystem. Numerous other states have recently passed similar laws, which go into effect throughout 2024 and beyond. In the coming months and years, we expect to see more state regulation, as well as potential federal regulation, aimed at the collection and use of data to target advertisements and communicate with consumers. Such legislation or regulation could affect the costs of doing business online and may adversely affect the demand for or the effectiveness and value of our solution. Recently enacted state laws define “personal information” or “personal data” in ways that capture the types of data that we collect, such as device identifiers and IP addresses. Under these laws, consumers have broad privacy rights (including rights of access and deletion), which bear similarity to some of the data subject rights granted to EEA and UK residents under the GDPR and UK GDPR. In addition, these laws require all businesses that engage in certain advertising uses of consumer personal information to offer and honor an opt-out of such activities, including, in some states, through browser or device-based preference signals. The implementation of these state laws and any corresponding regulations will cause us to incur additional compliance costs and may impose additional restrictions on us and on our industry partners.

Separate from these comprehensive state consumer privacy laws, lawmakers continue to focus their efforts on data collection, processing, and disclosures by companies that do not have direct relationships with the consumers whose personal data they process. Several states, including California and Texas, have recently enacted or updated laws restricting the activities of data brokers. Notably, California recently passed the Delete Act, dramatically increasing obligations and potential penalties relative to the state’s preexisting data broker statute. Beyond additional transparency requirements, beginning in August 2026, companies registered as data brokers in California (including Magnite), must honor universal deletion requests consumers make of all data brokers via a deletion mechanism the state will create. Beginning in 2028, data brokers must undergo audits verifying their compliance with the Delete Act. These obligations may reduce the data available to Magnite, require us to develop complex and expensive compliance tools and procedures, and may result in reductions in revenue.

In the European Economic Area (“EEA”) and the United Kingdom (“UK”), the General Data Protection Regulation, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (“GDPR”) and UK General Data Protection Regulation (“UK GDPR”) respectively treat much of the end-user information that is critical to programmatic digital advertising as “personal data”, subject to significant conditions and restrictions on its collection, use, transfer and disclosure. The GDPR and UK GDPR also set out substantial potential liabilities for certain data protection violations and create a compliance burden for us in the course of delivering our solution in Europe.

Compliance stakes are high because penalties for violation of the law can reach up to the greater of 20 million Euros (GDPR)/ £17.5 million (UK GDPR) or 4% of total worldwide annual turnover (revenue).

Further, many governments are restricting the transmission or storage of information about individuals beyond their national borders. Such restrictions could, depending upon their scope, limit our ability to utilize technology infrastructure consolidation, redundancy, and load-balancing techniques, resulting in increased infrastructure costs, decreased operational efficiencies and performance, and increased risk of system failure.

These laws and regulations are continually evolving, not always clear, and not always consistent across the jurisdictions in which we do business. Any failure to protect, and comply with applicable laws and regulations or industry standards applicable to, personal data or other data relating to consumers could result in enforcement action against us, including fines, imprisonment of our officers, and public censure, claims for damages by consumers and other affected individuals, damage to our reputation, and loss of goodwill.

The GDPR and UK GDPR impose strict requirements for transferring personal data from the European Economic Area and United Kingdom to the United States and other countries, and regulatory guidance and case law on international transfers is continually evolving; this increases uncertainty and may require us to change our EEA and UK data practices and/or change our technology solution or business model, which may in turn adversely affect demand for our solution.

The GDPR and UK GDPR generally prohibit the transfer of personal data of EEA and UK subjects outside of the European Economic Area and the UK to countries whose laws do not ensure an adequate level of protection, unless a lawful data transfer solution has been implemented. On July 16, 2020, in a case known as "Schrems II," the Court of Justice of the European Union ("CJEU") ruled on the validity of two of the primary data transfer solutions. The first method, EU-U.S. Privacy Shield operated by the U.S. Department of Commerce, was declared invalid as a legal mechanism to transfer data from the EEA and UK to the U.S. A successor agreement, the Data Privacy Framework ("DPF"), is now in place, but numerous lawsuits against the DPF have already been filed, and it is uncertain whether DPF will stand up to judicial scrutiny by the CJEU or, like its predecessor agreement, be declared invalid.

The GDPR imposes requirements for end user consent or opt-out that may cause us to incur additional or unexpected costs, subject us to enforcement actions for compliance failures, or cause us to change our service or business model, which may have a material adverse effect on our business.

The European Union Privacy and Electronic Communications Directive (Directive 2002/58/EC), commonly referred to as the "ePrivacy Directive," and the GDPR require consent or another legal basis in order to process personal data for purposes of behavioral advertising, and there is currently significant risk and uncertainty regarding the standard for obtaining valid consent. Current regulatory developments indicate stricter interpretation of the ePrivacy Directive, meaning that data processing without consent will continue to decrease.

End-user consent is difficult for ad tech intermediaries like us to obtain because we do not have direct relationships with such end users, so we have historically relied upon sellers to obtain consent for use of our technology. To the extent any seller does not adequately satisfy its consent obligations for our technology, we may face regulatory risk. Further, emerging regulatory guidance in the EU has challenged this method of obtaining consent.

In 2018, IAB Europe released a tool, the Transparency and Consent Framework (the "TCF"), in order to assist sellers, advertisers and advertising technology providers, with passing signals related to the legal basis obtained for processing personal data. For example, the TCF is used to indicate in the bidstream when there is consent from end users in accordance with the ePrivacy Directive and GDPR. Following a decision by the Belgian Data Protection Authority ("ADP"), the TCF was revised in 2023.

There is still significant uncertainty as to whether the new TCF (or any other) tool to convey legal basis (including consent) is acceptable to regulators as an appropriate mechanism to provide transparency and establish lawful grounds for processing, and a referral case is pending before the CJEU. Depending on its outcome, it may become difficult or impossible for us to rely on standardized solutions to provide transparency and compliance with consent requirements, which may increase costs and risks related to compliance. This legal uncertainty and evolving guidance may result in certain sellers removing personal data from their inventory, which would reduce the value to buyers.

Legal standards and regulatory guidance will continue to evolve. National regulators in the UK and EU are evolving their guidance on the use of advertising technologies and compliance with the GDPR and ePrivacy Directive. This guidance may be burdensome or inconsistent across countries, and present challenges to the way we operate.

As a result of all of the factors set forth above, our or our clients' ability to serve target advertisements may become significantly impaired or complicated in certain jurisdictions.

We are subject to regulation with respect to political advertising, which lacks clarity and uniformity.

We are subject to regulation with respect to political advertising activities, which are governed by various federal and state laws in the U.S., and national and provincial laws worldwide. Online political advertising laws are rapidly evolving and in

certain jurisdictions we have compliance requirements with respect to political ads delivered on our platform. In some jurisdictions we may determine not to serve political advertisements due to uncertainty around these requirements and potential burdens of compliance. In addition, our sellers may impose restrictions on receiving political advertising. The lack of uniformity and increasing compliance requirements around political advertising may adversely impact the amount of political advertising spent through our platform, increase our operating and compliance costs, and subject us to potential liability from regulatory agencies.

Issues related to industry self-regulation could harm our brand, reputation, and our business.

In addition to compliance with government regulations, we voluntarily participate in trade associations and industry self-regulatory groups that promulgate best practices or codes of conduct addressing privacy and the provision of digital advertising. If we encounter difficulties abiding by these principles, we may be subject to negative publicity, as well as investigation and litigation by governmental authorities, self-regulatory bodies or other accountability groups, buyers, sellers, or other private parties. Any such action against us could be costly and time consuming, require us to change our business practices, divert management's attention and our resources, and be damaging to our reputation and our business. In addition, we could be adversely affected by new or altered self-regulatory guidelines that are inconsistent with our practices.

Our business is subject to evolving corporate governance and public disclosure regulations and expectations, including with respect to environmental, social and governance matters that could expose us to numerous risks.

Increasingly, regulators, customers, investors, employees and other stakeholders are focusing on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") matters and related disclosures. These changing rules, regulations and stakeholder expectations have resulted in, and are likely to continue to result in, increased general and administrative expenses and increased management time and attention spent complying with or meeting such regulations and expectations.

We may also communicate certain initiatives and goals regarding environmental matters, diversity, responsible advertising, social investments and other ESG matters in our SEC filings or in other public disclosures. We could face scrutiny from certain stakeholders for the scope or nature of such initiatives or goals, or for any revisions to these goals. If our ESG related data, processes and reporting are incomplete or inaccurate, or if we fail to achieve progress with respect to our ESG goals on a timely basis, or at all, our business, financial performance and growth could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Operations

Real or perceived errors or failures in the operation of our solution could damage our reputation and impair our sales.

We must operate our technology infrastructure without interruption to support the needs of sellers and buyers. Because our software is complex, undetected errors and failures may occur, especially when new versions or updates are made to our software or network infrastructure, changes are made to sellers' or buyers' software interfacing with our solution, or as we further integrate acquired technologies. For example, our Magnite Streaming platform is relatively new, and unknown errors or bugs in our software, faulty algorithms, technical or infrastructure problems, or updates to our systems could lead to an inability to effect transactions or process data to place advertisements or price inventory effectively, cause the inadvertent disclosure of proprietary data, or cause advertisements to display improperly or be placed in proximity to inappropriate content. Such errors or failures could also result in negative publicity, disclosure of confidential information, damage to our reputation, loss of or delay in market acceptance of our solution, increased costs or loss of revenue, loss of competitive position, or claims by advertisers for losses sustained by them. We may make errors in the measurement of transactions conducted through our solution, causing discrepancies with the measurements of buyers and sellers, which can lead to a lack of confidence in us and require us to reduce our fees or provide refunds to buyers and sellers. Alleviating problems resulting from errors in our software could require significant expenditures of capital and other resources and could cause interruptions, delays, or the cessation of our business.

Various risks could interrupt access to our network infrastructure or data, exposing us to significant costs and other liabilities.

Our revenue depends on the technological ability of our solution to deliver and measure advertising impressions, and the operation of our exchange and our ability to place impressions depend on the continuing and uninterrupted performance of our IT systems. Our platform operates on our data processing equipment that is housed in third-party commercial data centers that we do not control or on servers owned and operated by cloud-based service providers. We rely on multiple bandwidth providers, multiple internet service providers, as well as content delivery network, or CDN providers, and domain name systems, or DNS providers, and mobile networks to deliver video ads. In addition, our systems interact with systems of buyers and sellers and their contractors. Any damage to, or failure of, these systems could result in interruptions to the availability or functionality of our service. Moreover, the failure of our data center hosting facilities or any other third-party providers to meet our capacity requirements, or dramatically increased costs of such resources, could result in interruptions in the availability or functionality of our solutions or impede our ability to scale our operations. All of these facilities and systems are vulnerable to

interruption and/or damage from a number of sources, many of which are beyond our control, including, without limitation: (i) loss of adequate power or cooling and telecommunications failures; (ii) fire, flood, earthquake, hurricane, and other natural disasters; (iii) software and hardware errors, failures, or crashes; (iv) financial insolvency; and (v) computer viruses, malware, hacking, terrorism, and similar disruptive problems. In particular, intentional cyber-attacks present a serious issue because they are difficult to prevent and remediate and can be used to defraud our buyers and sellers and their clients and to steal confidential or proprietary data from us, our clients, or their users. The use of artificial intelligence has the potential to further exacerbate these cyber security threats. Further, because our Los Angeles office and San Francisco offices and our California data center sites are in seismically active areas, earthquakes present a particularly serious risk of business disruption. These vulnerabilities may increase with the complexity and scope of our systems and their interactions with buyer and seller systems. Malfunction or failure of our systems, or other systems that interact with our systems, or inaccessibility or corruption of data, could disrupt our operations and negatively affect our business and results of operations to a level in excess of any applicable business interruption insurance, result in potential liability to buyers and sellers, and negatively affect our reputation and ability to sell our solution.

Any breach of our computer systems or confidential data in our possession could expose us to significant expense and liabilities and harm our reputation.

We maintain our own confidential and proprietary information in our IT systems, and we control or have access to confidential, proprietary, and personal data belonging or related to buyers, sellers, and their clients and users, as well as vendors and business partners. Our clients and various third parties have access to our confidential and proprietary information. There is no guarantee that inadvertent or unauthorized use or disclosure will not occur or that third parties will not gain unauthorized access to this data despite our efforts to protect this data. Though we undertake robust security measures, any security incident could disrupt computer systems or networks, interfere with services to our sellers, buyers, or their clients, and result in unauthorized access to personally identifiable information, intellectual property, and other confidential business information owned by us or our buyers, sellers, or vendors. As a result, we could be exposed to legal claims and litigation, indemnity obligations, regulatory fines and penalties, contractual obligations, other liabilities, significant costs for remediation and re-engineering to prevent future occurrences, significant distraction to our business, and damage to our reputation, our relationships with buyers and sellers, and our ability to retain and attract new buyers and sellers. Particularly, if information subject to breach notice statuses is compromised, we may be required to undertake notification and remediation procedures, provide indemnity, and undergo regulatory investigations and penalties, all of which can be extremely costly and result in adverse publicity. If the breach is material, we will be subject to additional SEC disclosure requirements, which may harm our brand, reputation, or overall business.

Failure to detect or prevent fraud, intrusion of malware through our platform into the systems or devices of our clients and their customers, or other actions that impact the integrity of our solution or advertisement performance, could cause sellers and buyers to lose confidence in our solution and expose us to legal claims, which would cause our business to suffer. If we terminate relationships with sellers as a result of our screening efforts, our volume of paid impressions may decline.

We have in the past, and may in the future, be subject to fraudulent and malicious activities undertaken by persons seeking to use our platform for improper purposes, including to divert or artificially inflate purchases by buyers through our platform, or to disrupt or divert the operation of the systems and devices of our clients and their customers to misappropriate information, generate fraudulent billings, stage hostile attacks, or for other illicit purposes. Examples of such activities include the use of bots or other automated or manual mechanisms to generate fraudulent impressions that are delivered through our platform, which could overstate the performance of advertising impressions. Such activities could also include the introduction of malware through our platform by persons seeking to commandeer, or gain access to information on, consumers' devices. We use proprietary and third party technology to identify non-human inventory and traffic, as well as malware, and we generally terminate relationships with parties that appear to be engaging in such activities, which may result in fewer paid impressions in the year the relationships are terminated than would have otherwise occurred. Despite our efforts, it can be difficult to detect fraudulent or malicious activity for various reasons and advancements in artificial intelligence are likely to exacerbate these challenges. If we fail to detect or prevent fraudulent or other malicious activity, we could face legal claims from clients and/or consumers and the affected advertisers may experience or perceive a reduced return on their investment or heightened risk associated with use of our solution, resulting in dissatisfaction with our solution, refusals to pay, refund demands, loss of confidence of buyers or sellers, or withdrawal of future business. We also face claims from sellers that we terminate because of known or perceived fraudulent activity, and any such claim could be material.

Failure to maintain the brand security features of our solution or handle viewability issues well could harm our reputation and expose us to liabilities.

It is important to sellers that the advertising placed on their media not conflict with existing seller arrangements and be of high quality, consistent with applicable seller standards and compliant with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. It is important to buyers that their advertisements are placed on appropriate media, in proximity with appropriate content, that the impressions for which they are charged are legitimate, and that their advertising campaigns yield their desired results. We use

various measures, including proprietary technology, in an effort to store, manage and process rules set by buyers and sellers and to ensure the quality and integrity of the results delivered to sellers and buyers through our solution. If we fail to properly implement or honor rules established by buyers and sellers, or if our measures are not adequate, advertisements may be improperly placed through our platform, which can result in harm to our reputation as well as the need to pay refunds and other potential legal liabilities.

Moreover, viewability of digital advertising (i.e. whether an advertisement that can be seen is actually seen, in whole or part, or for how long) represents a way of assessing the value of particular inventory as a means to reach a target audience. If we do not handle viewability well, or if we are not positioned to transact the higher viewability inventory competitively, our revenue and profitability could be adversely affected and we could be competitively disadvantaged.

If we fail to attract, motivate, train, and retain highly qualified engineering, marketing, sales and management personnel, our ability to execute our business strategy could be impaired.

We are a technology-driven company and it is imperative that we have highly skilled computer scientists, data scientists, engineers and engineering management to innovate and deliver our complex solutions. Increasing our base of buyers and sellers depends to a significant extent on our ability to expand our sales and marketing operations and activities, and our solution requires a sophisticated sales force with specific sales skills and specialized technical knowledge that takes time to develop. In particular, it may be difficult to find qualified sales personnel in international markets, or sales personnel with experience in emerging segments of the market. Skilled and experienced management is critical to our ability to achieve revenue growth, execute against our strategic vision and maintain our performance through the growth and change we anticipate.

Our success depends significantly upon our ability to recruit, train, motivate, and retain key technology, engineering, sales, and management personnel, and competition for employees with experience in our industry can be intense, particularly in New York, California, Denver, London and Sydney, where our operations and the operations of other digital media companies are concentrated and where other technology companies compete for management and engineering talent. Other employers may be able to provide better compensation, more diverse opportunities and better chances for career advancement. None of our officers or other key employees have an employment agreement for a specific term, and any of such individuals may terminate his or her employment with us at any time.

It can be difficult, time-consuming, and expensive to recruit personnel with the combination of skills and attributes required to execute our business strategy, and we may be unable to hire or retain sufficient numbers of qualified individuals in the markets where we do business or plan to do business. New hires require significant training and it may take significant time (often six months or more) before they achieve full productivity. As a result, we may incur significant costs to attract and retain employees, including significant expenditures related to salaries and benefits and compensation expenses related to equity awards before new hires contribute to sales or productivity, and we may lose new employees to our competitors or other companies before we realize the benefit of our investment in recruiting and training. Moreover, new employees may not be or become as productive as we expect, and we may face challenges in adequately or appropriately integrating them into our workforce and culture. At times we have experienced elevated levels of unwanted attrition, and as our organization grows and changes and competition for talent increases, this type of attrition may increase.

Our proprietary rights may be difficult to enforce, which could enable others to copy or use aspects of our solution without compensating us, thereby eroding our competitive advantages and harming our business.

Our success depends, in part, on our ability to protect proprietary methods and technologies that we develop or otherwise acquire, so that we can prevent others from using our inventions and proprietary information. Establishing trade secret, copyright, trademark, domain name, and patent protection is difficult and expensive. We rely on trademark, copyright, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary methods and technologies. It may be possible for unauthorized third parties to copy or reverse engineer aspects of our technology or otherwise obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary, or to develop technologies similar or superior to our technology or design around our proprietary rights, despite the steps we have taken to protect our proprietary rights. From time to time, we may take legal action to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets, determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or defend against claims of infringement. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and the diversion of limited resources, and might not be successful. If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights (including aspects of our technology solution) we may find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage.

We may be subject to intellectual property rights claims by third parties, which are costly to defend, could require us to pay significant damages and could limit our ability to use certain technologies and intellectual property.

Third parties may assert claims of infringement or misappropriation of intellectual property rights against us or buyers, sellers, or third parties with which we work; we cannot be certain that we are not infringing any third-party intellectual property rights, and we may have liability or indemnification obligations as a result of such claims. Regardless of whether claims that we are infringing patents or infringing or misappropriating other intellectual property rights have any merit, these claims are time-

consuming and costly to evaluate and defend, and can impose a significant burden on management and employees. The outcome of any claim is inherently uncertain, and we may receive unfavorable interim or preliminary rulings in the course of litigation, or we may decide to settle lawsuits and disputes on terms that are unfavorable to us. We may also have no way of remediating intellectual property violations, and failure to do so could cause our business, results of operations or financial condition to be materially and adversely affected.

Risks Related to Financing Arrangements

Our financing of the SpotX Acquisition and subsequent refinancing significantly increased our leverage, which may put us at greater risk of defaulting on our debt obligations and limit our ability to conduct necessary operating activities, make strategic investments, respond to changing market conditions, or obtain future financing on favorable terms.

We financed the cash portion of the SpotX Acquisition consideration in part through borrowings under a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Goldman Sachs Bank USA as administrative and collateral agent, and other lending parties thereto for a \$360.0 million seven-year senior secured term loan facility ("Term Loan B Facility"), a \$65.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility ("Revolving Credit Facility"), and the sale of \$400.0 million of convertible senior notes ("Convertible Senior Notes"). As part of Term Loan B Facility, the Company received \$325 million in proceeds, net of discounts and fees, which were used to finance the SpotX Acquisition and related transactions, and for general corporate purposes. The majority of the net proceeds from the offering of Convertible Senior Notes was also used to finance the SpotX Acquisition.

On February 6, 2024, we refinanced and terminated our existing Credit Agreement and entered into a new credit agreement with Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc., as term facility administrative agent, Citibank, N.A., as revolving facility administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lending parties (the "New Credit Agreement") for a \$365.0 million term loan that matures in February 2031 and a \$175.0 million revolving facility that matures February 2029.

Our debt leverage could adversely affect our business and operating results by:

- making it more difficult for us to make payments on our indebtedness and comply with applicable financial metrics and covenants;
- requiring us to use a substantial portion of our cash flow to pay interest and principal, which reduces the amount available for operations, distributions, acquisitions and capital expenditures;
- making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions;
- requiring us to agree to less favorable terms, including higher interest rates, in order to incur additional debt, and otherwise limiting our ability to borrow for operations, working capital or to finance acquisitions in the future; or
- limiting our flexibility in conducting our business, which may place us at a disadvantage compared to competitors with less debt or debt with less restrictive terms.

Our New Credit Agreement subjects us to operating restrictions and financial covenants that impose risk of default and may restrict our business and financing activities.

The obligations under our New Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and those of its subsidiaries that are guarantors. The covenants of the New Credit Agreement include customary negative covenants that, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant liens and make certain acquisitions, investments, asset dispositions and restricted payments. In addition, the New Credit Agreement contains a springing financial covenant, tested on the last day of any fiscal quarter if utilization of the Revolving Credit Facility exceeds 35% of the total revolving commitments, that requires the Company to maintain a first lien net leverage ratio not greater than 3.25 to 1.00.

These covenants may restrict our ability to finance our operations and to pursue our business activities and strategies. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control. If a default were to occur and not be waived, such default could cause, among other remedies, all of the outstanding indebtedness under our New Credit Agreement to become immediately due and payable. In such an event, our liquid assets might not be sufficient to meet our repayment obligations, and we might be forced to liquidate collateral assets at unfavorable prices or our assets may be foreclosed upon and sold at unfavorable valuations.

If we do not have or are unable to generate sufficient cash available to repay our debt obligations when they become due and payable, either upon maturity or in the event of a default, we may not be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on favorable terms, if at all. Our inability to obtain financing may negatively impact our ability to operate and continue our business as a going concern.

Conversion of our Convertible Senior Notes will dilute the ownership interest of existing stockholders, including holders who had previously converted their Convertible Senior Notes, or may otherwise depress the price of our common stock.

In March 2021, we sold Convertible Senior Notes for gross proceeds of \$400.0 million. The conversion of some or all of the Convertible Senior Notes will dilute the ownership interests of existing stockholders to the extent we deliver shares of common stock upon conversion of any of the Convertible Senior Notes. The Convertible Senior Notes are not currently convertible but may from time to time in the future be convertible at the option of their holders prior to their scheduled terms under certain circumstances. Any sales in the public market of the common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common stock. In addition, the existence of the Convertible Senior Notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the Convertible Senior Notes could be used to satisfy short positions, or anticipated conversion of the Convertible Senior Notes into shares of our common stock could depress the price of our common stock.

The Capped Call Transactions may affect the value of the Convertible Senior Notes and our common stock.

In connection with the pricing of the Convertible Senior Notes, we entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with various financial institutions (the "Capped Call Transactions"). The Capped Call Transactions are expected generally to reduce or offset the potential dilution upon conversion of the Convertible Senior Notes and/or offset any cash payments we are required to make in excess of the principal amount of converted Convertible Senior Notes, as the case may be, with such reduction and/or offset subject to a cap.

In connection with establishing their initial hedges of the Capped Call Transactions, financial institutions or their respective affiliates likely purchased shares of our common stock and/or entered into various derivative transactions with respect to our common stock concurrently with or shortly after the pricing of the Convertible Senior Notes. These financial institutions or their respective affiliates may modify their hedge positions by entering into or unwinding various derivatives with respect to our common stock and/or purchasing or selling our common stock or other securities in secondary market transactions prior to the maturity of the Convertible Senior Notes (and are likely to do so during any observation period related to a conversion of Convertible Senior Notes). This activity could also cause or avoid an increase or a decrease in the market price of our common stock or the Convertible Senior Notes.

The potential effect, if any, of these transactions and activities on the price of our common stock or the Convertible Senior Notes will depend in part on market conditions and cannot be ascertained at this time. Any of these activities could adversely affect the value of our common stock and the value of the Convertible Senior Notes (and as a result, the amount and value of consideration that a holder would receive upon conversion of any Convertible Senior Notes) and, under certain circumstances, a holder's ability to convert his or her Convertible Senior Notes.

We are subject to counterparty risk with respect to the Capped Call Transactions.

The counterparties to the Capped Call Transactions are financial institutions, and we are subject to the risk that one or more of the counterparties may default or otherwise fail to perform, or may exercise certain rights to terminate, their obligations under the Capped Call Transactions. Our exposure to the credit risk of the option counterparties is not secured by any collateral. Global economic conditions have in the past resulted in the actual or perceived failure or financial difficulties of many financial institutions. If any option counterparty becomes subject to proceedings, we will become an unsecured creditor in those proceedings with a claim equal to our exposure at the time under any Capped Call Transactions with that option counterparty. Our exposure will depend on many factors but, generally, our exposure will increase if the market price or the volatility of our common stock increases. In addition, upon a default or other failure to perform, or a termination of obligations, by a counterparty, the counterparty may fail to deliver the shares of common stock required to be delivered to us under the Capped Call Transactions and we may suffer adverse tax consequences or experience more dilution than we currently anticipate with respect to our common stock. We can provide no assurances as to the financial stability or viability of the counterparties.

The conditional conversion feature of the Convertible Senior Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of the Convertible Senior Notes is triggered, holders of the Convertible Senior Notes will be entitled to convert their Convertible Senior Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert their Convertible Senior Notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation in cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity.

Provisions in the indenture for the Convertible Senior Notes may deter or prevent a business combination that may be favorable to our stockholders.

If a fundamental change occurs prior to the maturity date of the Convertible Senior Notes, holders of the Convertible Senior Notes will have the right, at their option, to require us to repurchase all or a portion of their Convertible Senior Notes. In addition, if a "make-whole fundamental change" (as defined in the Indenture) occurs prior the maturity date, we will in some

cases be required to increase the conversion rate of the Convertible Senior Notes for a holder that elects to convert its Convertible Senior Notes in connection with such make-whole fundamental change.

Furthermore, the Indenture prohibits us from engaging in certain mergers or acquisitions unless, among other things, the surviving entity assumes our obligations under the Convertible Senior Notes. These and other provisions in the Indenture could deter or prevent a third party from acquiring the Company even when the acquisition may be favorable to our stockholders.

Risks Related to Our International Business Strategy.

Our international operations require increased expenditures and impose additional risks and compliance imperatives, and failure to successfully execute our international plans will adversely affect our growth and operating results.

We have operations outside of North America, in the UK, EU, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, India, and Brazil, and achievement of our international objectives will require a significant amount of attention from our management, finance, legal, analytics, operations, sales, and engineering teams, as well as significant investment in developing the technology infrastructure necessary to deliver our solution and maintain sales, delivery, support, and administrative capabilities in the countries where we operate. Attracting new buyers and sellers outside the United States may require more time and expense than in the United States, in part due to language barriers and the need to educate such buyers and sellers about our solution, and we may not be successful in establishing and maintaining these relationships. The data center and telecommunications infrastructure in some overseas markets may not be as reliable as in North America and Europe, which could disrupt our operations. In addition, our international operations will require us to develop and administer our internal controls and legal and compliance practices in countries with different cultural norms, languages, currencies, legal requirements, and business practices than the United States.

International operations also impose risks and challenges in addition to those faced in the United States, including management of a distributed workforce; the need to adapt our offering to satisfy local requirements and standards (including differing privacy policies and labor laws that are sometimes more stringent); laws and business practices that may favor local competitors; legal requirements or business expectations that agreements be drafted and negotiated in the local language and disputes be resolved in local courts according to local laws; the need to enable transactions in local currencies; longer accounts receivable payment cycles and other collection difficulties; the effect of global and regional recessions and economic and political instability; potentially adverse tax consequences in the United States and abroad; staffing challenges, including difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel as well as managing such a diversity in personnel; reduced or ineffective protection of our intellectual property rights in some countries; and costs and restrictions affecting the repatriation of funds to the United States.

One or more of these requirements and risks may make our international operations more difficult and expensive or less successful than we expect, and may preclude us from operating in some markets. There is no assurance that our international expansion efforts will be successful, and we may not generate sufficient revenue or margins from our international business to cover our expenses or contribute to our growth.

Operating in multiple countries requires us to comply with different legal and regulatory requirements.

Our international operations subject us to laws and regulations of multiple jurisdictions, as well as U.S. laws governing international operations, which are often evolving and sometimes conflict. For example, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA"), and comparable foreign laws and regulations (including the U.K. Bribery Act) prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. and other business entities for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. Other laws and regulations prohibit bribery of private parties and other forms of corruption. As we expand our international operations, there is some risk of unauthorized payment or offers of payment or other inappropriate conduct by one of our employees, consultants, agents, or other contractors, including by persons engaged or employed by a business we acquire, which could result in violation by us of various laws, including the FCPA. Safeguards we implement to discourage these practices may prove to be ineffective and violations of the FCPA and other laws may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, or other liabilities or proceedings against us, including class action lawsuits and enforcement actions from the SEC, Department of Justice, and foreign regulators. Other laws applicable to our international business include local employment, tax, privacy, data security, and intellectual property protection laws and regulations, including restrictions on movement of information about individuals beyond national borders. In particular, as explained in more detail elsewhere in this report, the GDPR imposes substantial compliance obligations and increases the risks associated with collection and processing of personal data. In some cases, buyers and sellers operating in non-U.S. markets may impose additional requirements on our non-U.S. business in efforts to comply with their interpretation of their own or our legal obligations. These requirements may differ significantly from the requirements applicable to our business in the United States and may require engineering, infrastructure and other costly resources to accommodate, and may result in decreased operational efficiencies and performance.

As these laws continue to evolve and we expand to more jurisdictions or acquire new businesses, compliance will become more complex and expensive, and the risk of non-compliance will increase.

Compliance with complex foreign and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations increases our cost of doing business abroad, and violation of these laws or regulations may interfere with our ability to offer our solution competitively in one or more countries, expose us or our employees to fines and penalties, and result in the limitation or prohibition of our conduct of business. In addition, we have recently received numerous inquiries from foreign regulators asking for information about advertising technology generally and our business specifically. These investigations are costly and time consuming to respond to and divert management attention.

Risks Related to Our Internal Controls and Finances

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting in the future, we may not be able to accurately or timely report our financial condition or results of operations. If our internal control over financial reporting is not effective, it may adversely affect investor confidence in us and the price of our common stock.

As a public company, we are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting and to report any material weaknesses in such internal control. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we evaluate and determine the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and provide a management report on our internal control over financial reporting.

Our platform system applications are complex, multi-faceted and include applications that are highly customized in order to serve and support our clients, advertising inventory and data suppliers, as well as support our financial reporting obligations. We regularly make improvements to our platform to maintain and enhance our competitive position. In the future, we may implement new offerings and engage in business transactions, such as acquisitions, reorganizations or implementation of new information systems. These factors require us to develop and maintain our internal controls, processes and reporting systems, and we expect to incur ongoing costs in this effort. We may not be successful in developing and maintaining effective internal controls, and any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in their implementation or improvement, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods.

If we identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an unqualified opinion as to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, or if we are unable to comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in a timely manner, then, we may be late with the filing of our periodic reports, investors may lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and the market price of our common stock could be negatively affected. Such failures could also subject us to investigations by Nasdaq, the stock exchange on which our securities are listed, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, and to litigation from stockholders, which could harm our reputation, financial condition or divert financial and management resources from our core business.

Our ability to use our net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income may be subject to certain limitations, which could result in higher tax liabilities.

Our ability to fully utilize our net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income may be limited.

At December 31, 2023, we had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards, or NOLs, of approximately \$324.1 million, state NOLs of approximately \$227.9 million, foreign NOLs of approximately \$23.3 million, federal research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$4.4 million, and state research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$10.5 million. A lack of future taxable income would adversely affect our ability to utilize these NOLs and credit carryforwards. In addition, under Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, and comparable state income tax laws, a corporation that undergoes an "ownership change" is subject to limitations on its ability to utilize its NOLs and credit carryforwards to offset future taxable income following the ownership change. As a result, future changes in our stock ownership, including because of issuance of shares of common stock in connection with acquisitions or other direct or indirect changes in our ownership that may be outside of our control, could result in limitations on our ability to fully utilize our NOLs and credit carryforwards. The Company had an ownership change on December 31, 2016 subjecting the federal and state NOLs to annual limitations that have expired. Additionally, the Company had an ownership change in January 2008 resulting in not material limitation of federal and state NOLs under Section 382 of the Code and comparable state income tax laws. Moreover, not material federal and state NOLs and federal research and development tax credits were generated during the pre-acquisition period by corporations that we acquired, and thus those NOLs already are subject to limitation under Section 382 and 383 of the Code and comparable state income tax laws. Also,

prior to the merger, Telaria acquired corporations with pre-acquisition NOLs that are subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Code and comparable state income tax laws.

In addition, the Company and Telaria both underwent ownership changes for tax purposes (i.e. a more than 50% change in stock ownership in aggregated 5% shareholders) on April 1, 2020 due to the Merger. As a result, the use of the Company's total domestic NOL carryforwards and tax credits generated prior to the ownership change will be subject to annual use limitations under Section 382 and Section 383 of the Code and comparable state income tax laws. The Company believes that the ownership changes will not impact the ability to utilize substantially all of our NOLs and state research and development tax credits to the extent we generate taxable income that can be offset by such losses. The Company reasonably expects its federal research and development tax credits will not be recovered prior to expiration.

Also, depending on the timing and level of our taxable income, a portion of our NOLs may expire unutilized, which could prevent us from offsetting future taxable income we may generate by the amount of our NOLs and credit carryforwards generated in tax years beginning before December 31, 2018. U.S. federal NOLs generated for tax years beginning before December 31, 2018 can offset 100% of taxable income, however, these NOLs can only be carried forward for 20 years. U.S. federal NOLs generated for tax years beginning after December 31, 2018 can offset 80% of taxable income, however, these NOLs can be carried forward indefinitely. We maintain a partial valuation allowance related to our NOLs, credit carryforwards, and other net deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of the ultimate realization of the future benefits of those assets. To the extent we determine that all, or a portion of, our valuation allowance is no longer necessary, we will reverse the valuation allowance and recognize an income tax benefit in the reported financial statement earnings in that period. Once the valuation allowance is eliminated or reduced, its reversal will no longer be available to offset our current financial statement income tax provision in future periods. Release of the valuation allowance would result in the recognition of certain net deferred tax assets and a decrease to income tax expense for the period the release is recorded. However, the exact timing and amount of the valuation allowance release are subject to change on the basis of the level of profitability that we are able to actually achieve and the impact of Section 382.

We may require additional capital to support our business or to refinance our existing debt obligations as they come due, and such capital might not be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. Inability to obtain financing could limit our ability to conduct necessary operating activities, make strategic investments or repay or refinance our existing debt obligations.

Various business challenges and opportunities may require additional funds, including the need to respond to competitive threats or market evolution by developing new solutions and improving our operating infrastructure through additional hiring or acquisition of complementary businesses or technologies, or both. In addition, we could incur significant expenses or shortfalls in anticipated cash generated as a result of unanticipated events in our business or competitive, regulatory, or other changes in our market, or longer payment cycles required or imposed by our buyers.

Our available cash and cash equivalents, any cash we may generate from operations, and our available line of credit under our credit facility may not be adequate to meet our capital needs, and therefore we may need to engage in equity or debt financings to secure additional funds. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing on terms satisfactory to us when we require it or are unable to renew our credit facility when it matures or enter into a new one or we are unable to refinance our Convertible Senior Notes before they come due, on terms satisfactory to us or at all, our ability to continue to support our business growth and respond to business challenges could be significantly impaired, and our business and financial condition may be adversely affected.

If we do raise additional funds through future issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges superior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing that we secure in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital raising activities and other financial and operational matters, including the ability to pay dividends. This may make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital and to pursue business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, if we issue debt, the holders of that debt would have prior claims on the Company's assets, and in case of insolvency, the claims of creditors would be satisfied before distribution of value to equity holders, which would result in significant reduction or total loss of the value of our equity.

Risks Related to the Securities Markets and Ownership of our Common Stock

The price of our common stock has been and may continue to be volatile and the value of an investment in our common stock could decline.

The trading price of our common stock has fluctuated substantially and may continue to do so. These fluctuations could result in significant decreases in the value of an investment in our common stock. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the trading price of our common stock include the following:

- announcements of new offerings, products, services or technologies, commercial relationships, acquisitions, or other events by us or our competitors;
- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of technology companies in general and of companies in the digital advertising industry in particular;
- fluctuations in the trading volume of our shares or the size of our public float;
- actual or anticipated changes or fluctuations in our results of operations;
- actual or anticipated changes in the expectations of investors or securities analysts, and whether our results of operations meet these expectations;
- issuance of research reports by analysts or investors;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both;
- regulatory developments in the United States, foreign countries, or both;
- general economic conditions and trends;
- major catastrophic events;
- political uncertainty;
- breaches or system outages;
- departures of officers or other key employees; or
- an adverse impact on the company resulting from other causes, including any of the other risks described in this report.

In addition, if the market for advertising technology stocks or the stock market, in general, experiences a loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business. The trading price of our common stock might also decline in reaction to events that affect other companies in our industry even if these events do not directly affect us. Declines in the price of our common stock, even following increases, may result in securities litigation against us, which would result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources from our business.

We cannot guarantee that our repurchase program will enhance shareholder value, and repurchases could affect the price of our common stock and Convertible Senior Notes.

On February 1, 2024, our Board of Directors approved a repurchase program (the "Repurchase Plan"), under which we are authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$125.0 million, through February 2026. The Repurchase Plan allows us to repurchase our common stock or Convertible Senior Notes using open market stock purchases, privately negotiated transactions, block trades or other means in accordance with U.S. securities laws. The number of securities repurchased and the timing of repurchases will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, share price, trading volume and general market conditions, along with working capital requirements, general business conditions, other opportunities that we may have for the use or investment of our capital and other factors. The Repurchase Plan does not obligate us to repurchase any particular amount of common stock or Convertible Senior Notes and may be suspended, modified or discontinued at any time at our discretion. The Repurchase Plan could affect the price of our common stock and Convertible Senior Notes, increase volatility and diminish our cash reserves.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish, or cease publishing, research or reports about us, our business or our market, if they publish negative evaluations of our stock, or if we fail to meet the expectations of analysts, the price of our stock and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. We do not have any control over these analysts, and their reports or analysts' consensus may not reflect our guidance, plans or expectations. If one or more of the analysts covering our business issues an adverse opinion of our company because we fail to meet their expectations or otherwise, the price of our stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts cease to cover our stock, we could lose visibility in the market for our stock, which in turn could cause our stock price to decline.

Provisions of our charter documents and Delaware law may inhibit a potential acquisition of the company and limit the ability of stockholders to cause changes in company management.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws include provisions, as described below, that could delay or prevent a change in control of the company, and make it difficult for stockholders to elect directors who are not nominated by the current members of our board of directors or take other actions to change company management.

- Our certificate of incorporation gives our board of directors the authority to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series, and to establish the number of shares in each series and to fix the price, designations, powers, preferences

and relative, participating, optional or other rights, if any, and the qualifications, limitations, or restrictions of each series of the preferred stock without any further vote or action by stockholders. The issuance of shares of preferred stock may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition of the company by significantly diluting the ownership of a hostile acquirer, resulting in the loss of voting power and reduced ability to cause a takeover or effect other changes.

- Our certificate of incorporation provides that our board of directors is classified, with only one of its three classes elected each year, and directors may be removed only for cause and only with the vote of 66 ²/₃% of the voting power of stock outstanding and entitled to vote thereon. Further, the number of directors is determined solely by our board of directors, and because we do not allow for cumulative voting rights, holders of a majority of shares of common stock entitled to vote may elect all of the directors standing for election. These provisions could delay the ability of stockholders to change the membership of a majority of our board of directors.
- Under our bylaws, only the board of directors or a majority of remaining directors, even if less than a quorum, may fill vacancies resulting from an increase in the authorized number of directors or the resignation, death or removal of a director.
- Our certificate of incorporation prohibits stockholder action by written consent, so any action by stockholders may only be taken at an annual or special meeting.
- Our certificate of incorporation provides that a special meeting of stockholders may be called only by the board of directors. This could delay any effort by stockholders to force consideration of a proposal or to take action, including the removal of directors.
- Under our bylaws, advance notice must be given to nominate directors or submit proposals for consideration at stockholders' meetings. This gives our board of directors time to defend against takeover attempts and could discourage or deter a potential acquirer from soliciting proxies or making proposals related to an unsolicited takeover attempt.
- The provisions of our certificate of incorporation noted above may be amended only with the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 ²/₃% of the voting power of all of the then-outstanding shares of the company's voting stock, voting together as a single class. The same two-thirds vote is required to amend the provision of our certificate of incorporation imposing these supermajority voting requirements. Further, our bylaws may be amended only by our board of directors or by the same percentage vote of stockholders noted above as required to amend our certificate of incorporation. These supermajority voting requirements may inhibit the ability of a potential acquirer to effect such amendments to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt.
- Our board of directors may amend our bylaws by majority vote. This could allow the board to use bylaw amendments to delay or prevent an unsolicited takeover, and limits the ability of an acquirer to amend the bylaws to facilitate an unsolicited takeover attempt.

We are also subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits us from engaging in any business combination with an interested stockholder for a period of three years from the date the person became an interested stockholder, unless certain conditions are met. These provisions make it more difficult for stockholders or potential acquirers to acquire the company without negotiation and may apply even if some of our stockholders consider the proposed transaction beneficial to them. For example, these provisions might discourage a potential acquisition proposal or tender offer, even if the acquisition proposal or tender offer were to be at a premium over the then-current market price for our common stock. These provisions could also limit the price that investors are willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity is a critical aspect of our business. As the world's largest independent omni-channel sell-side advertising platform, we face a multitude of cybersecurity threats, and our customers rely on us to safeguard their data. These challenges make it imperative that we take information security seriously, and we expend considerable resources on cybersecurity. We have implemented a comprehensive cybersecurity program to assess, identify, and manage risks from cybersecurity threats that may result in adverse effects on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our information systems.

Cybersecurity matters are overseen by our board of directors, which meets quarterly to review the measures implemented by the Company to identify and mitigate cybersecurity risks. Our chief information security officer (“CISO”) reports to the board quarterly on cybersecurity matters. These reports and presentations are prepared with input from members of our senior management team responsible for overseeing the company’s cybersecurity risk management, including the Chief Technology Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer and Chief People Officer. In addition, cybersecurity risks and associated mitigation efforts are assessed by senior management as part of the enterprise risk assessment process that includes reporting to and discussion with the audit committee and our board of directors. In addition, cybersecurity controls have been integrated into our disclosure controls and procedures.

Our CISO, who has extensive cybersecurity knowledge and skills gained from extensive information technology and engineering experience, heads the team responsible for implementing, monitoring and maintaining cybersecurity and data protection practices across our business. The CISO receives reports on cybersecurity threats from other internal information security personnel on an ongoing basis and in conjunction with management, regularly reviews risk management measures implemented by the Company to identify and mitigate cybersecurity risks. The CISO also attends meetings of the board of directors to report on any material developments. We have protocols by which certain cybersecurity incidents are reported promptly to management and the legal team.

The Company maintains a general security policy, which outlines the relationship between employees and information technologies and systems within the Company, and sets guidelines on how such technologies and systems should and should not be used. This policy is revised regularly by the CISO and reviewed and acknowledged by all Company employees in conjunction with annual cybersecurity training. The Company also has a Systems Security Policy in place, which outlines the requirements for system configuration and administration of systems within the Company, and includes steps for reporting cybersecurity incidents and keeping senior management and other key stakeholders informed and involved as appropriate.

With respect to incident response, we have adopted an Incident Response Playbook that applies in the event of a cybersecurity threat or incident (an “IRP”) to provide a standardized framework for responding to security incidents, including malware, hacking, data breach (including third-party data breach), and other types of vulnerabilities. The IRP sets out a coordinated approach to investigating, containing, documenting and mitigating incidents, and provides triage workflows for individuals to follow. Our incident response process is generally based on the NIST framework and focuses on four phases: preparation; detection and analysis; containment, eradication and recovery; and post-incident remediation. The IRP applies to all Company personnel (including third-party contractors, vendors and partners) that perform functions or services requiring access to secure Company information, and to all devices and network services that are owned or managed by the Company. Our incident response team includes our CISO and the information security team, along with various business units, as applicable, and undergoes periodic training which includes exercises on monitoring and detection tools.

Security incidents are reviewed by the CISO and the information security team as soon as they are discovered or reported. The initial review of a security incident is conducted immediately, in order to appropriately determine the severity and urgency of the event. Key stakeholders and any technical owners of the impacted systems or processes are included in the incident review process and are brought in immediately in the case of potentially critical incidents. All phases of the review process are led by the CISO or another member of the security team, as appropriate.

We perform regular vulnerability scanning of our systems in order to ensure appropriate security controls are in place and function in accordance with established policies. We also have ongoing engagements with security consultants and other third parties as required to assist with assessing, identifying, and managing cybersecurity risks. These vendors help us with annual penetration testing and other items as needed. We have a robust internal controls framework and process and issue annual SOC 1 Type 2 reports covering our DV+, Streaming, and SpringServe platforms. In addition to our internal audit team, we have a dedicated compliance manager within the engineering department who helps ensure compliance with our control framework.

As detailed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we also rely on information technology and third-party vendors to support our operations, including our secure processing of personal, confidential, proprietary and other types of information. We use state of the art systems with respect to the type of information processed, and employ processes designed to oversee, identify, and reduce the potential impact of a security incident with a third-party vendor or customer or otherwise implicating the third-party technology and systems we use. Despite ongoing efforts to continue improvement of our and our vendors’ ability to protect against cyber-attacks, we may not be able to protect all information systems. Any incidents may lead to reputational harm, revenue and client loss, legal actions, statutory penalties, among other consequences.

Although we maintain a robust cybersecurity program, due to evolving cybersecurity threats, it has and will continue to be difficult to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity incidents. While we are not aware of having experienced any material cybersecurity threats or incidents, there can be no guarantee that we will not be the subject of future successful attacks, threats or incidents. To mitigate against such risks, the company carries information security risk insurance that provides protection against potential losses arising from a cybersecurity incident. Refer to Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for additional information related to cybersecurity risks and the impact they may have on our operations.

Item 2. Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in New York, New York, where we occupy office space totaling approximately 41,946 square feet under a lease that expires in 2030. We use these facilities for our principal administration, sales and marketing, technology and development, and engineering activities.

We also have an office in Los Angeles under a lease that expires in 2031 that is approximately 38,754 square feet and lease additional offices and maintain data centers in other locations in North America, South America, Europe, Australia, and Asia. We believe that our current facilities are adequate to meet our current needs, and that, if we require additional space, we will be able to obtain additional facilities on commercially reasonable terms.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We and our subsidiaries may from time to time be parties to legal or regulatory proceedings, lawsuits and other claims incident to our business activities and to our status as a public company. Such routine matters may include, among other things, assertions of contract breach or intellectual property infringement, claims for indemnity arising in the course of our business, regulatory investigations, audits by taxing authorities, or enforcement proceedings, and claims by persons whose employment has been terminated. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and outcomes are not predictable with assurance. Consequently, we are unable to ascertain the ultimate aggregate amount of monetary liability, amounts which may be covered by insurance or recoverable from third parties, or the financial impact with respect to such matters as of December 31, 2023. However, based on our knowledge as of December 31, 2023, we believe that the final resolution of such matters pending at the time of this report, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect upon our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Refer to Note 16—"Commitments and Contingencies" for additional information related to legal proceedings.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market of the Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "MGNI."

Holders of Record

As of February 20, 2024, there were approximately 53 holders of record of our common stock. The actual number of stockholders is greater than this number of record holders and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners but whose shares are held in street name by brokers and other nominees. This number of holders also does not include stockholders whose shares may be held in trust by other entities.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition, our credit facility contains restrictions on our ability to pay dividends.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Common stock repurchases during the quarter ended December 31, 2023 were as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price per Share
October 1 - October 31, 2023		
Equity withholding ⁽¹⁾	—	\$ —
November 1 - November 30, 2023		
Equity withholding ⁽¹⁾	258	\$ 7.89
December 1 - December 31, 2023		
Equity withholding ⁽¹⁾	11	\$ 9.56
	<u>269</u>	

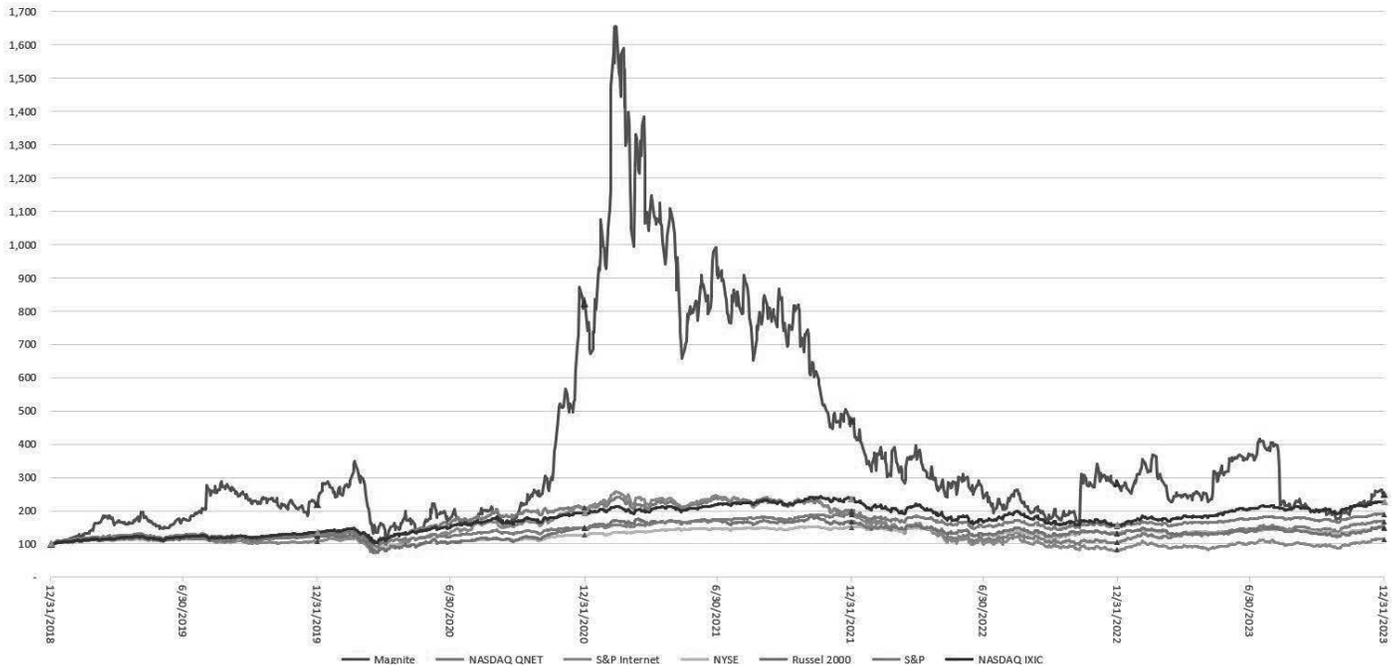
⁽¹⁾ Upon vesting of most restricted stock units or stock awards, we are required to deposit minimum statutory employee withholding taxes on behalf of the holders of the vested awards. As reimbursement for these tax deposits, we have the option to withhold from shares otherwise issuable upon vesting a portion of those shares with a fair market value equal to the amount of the deposits we paid. Withholding of shares in this manner is accounted for as a repurchase of common stock.

Stock Performance Graph

This performance graph shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the SEC for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section, and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of ours under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on an initial investment of \$100 in our common stock between December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2023, with the comparative cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 Index, Nasdaq Composite, Nasdaq Internet Index, S&P Internet Select Industry Index, and Russell 2000 Index over the same period. As previously discussed, we have not paid any cash dividends and, therefore, the cumulative total return calculation for us is based solely upon stock price appreciation (depreciation) and not reinvestment of cash dividends, whereas the data for the comparative indexes assumes reinvestments of dividends. The returns shown are based on historical results and are not necessarily indicative of, nor intended to forecast, future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN



Item 6. Reserved

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the related notes to those statements included in Item 8 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical financial information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates, beliefs, and expectations and that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results and the timing of events could differ materially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to these differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly in "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and the "Special Note About Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview and Trends

See "Item 1. Business" for an overview of our business, the industry in which we operate, and important industry trends.

Recent Developments

SpotX and SpringServe Acquisitions

On April 30, 2021, we completed the acquisition of SpotX, Inc. ("SpotX" and such acquisition the "SpotX Acquisition"), a leading platform shaping connected television ("CTV") and video advertising globally. On July 1, 2021, we acquired SpringServe, LLC ("SpringServe"), a leading ad serving platform for CTV.

Following these transactions, we believe that we are the world's largest independent omni-channel sell-side advertising platform ("SSP"), offering a single partner for transacting globally across all channels, formats and auction types, and the largest independent programmatic CTV marketplace, making it easier for buyers to reach CTV audiences at scale from industry-leading streaming content providers, broadcasters, platforms and device manufacturers.

As CTV viewership is growing rapidly and the pace of adoption is accelerating the shift of advertising budgets from linear television to CTV, these transactions have strategically positioned us to take advantage of this trend, and we believe that CTV will be our biggest growth driver for 2024.

The SpotX Acquisition resulted in a significant increase in our revenue and Contribution ex-TAC (as defined in section "Key Operating and Financial Performance Metrics"), in particular in CTV and online video. Following the transaction, the percentage of our revenue attributable to CTV increased significantly, and because CTV is largely transacted through reserve auctions, these types of auctions have become a more significant portion of the transactions on our platform. In addition, as newer entrants to programmatic advertising, the largest publishers and broadcasters have tended to transact almost exclusively through reserve auctions and have lower overall take rates. These publishers have continued to increase their focus and investment in programmatic CTV, and in recent periods have grown as a percentage of our CTV business. Accordingly, the increase in share among these publishers on our platform has driven a decrease in our aggregate CTV take rates. The acquisition also resulted in an increase in related operating expenses, primarily associated with costs for personnel, data center and hosting costs, facilities, payments to sellers for revenue reported on a gross basis, and other ancillary costs to support the business. We have been able to offset some of these increases through cost saving activities and the achievement of acquisition synergies. As part of our integration efforts, we introduced our unified CTV platform, Magnite Steaming, which merges leading technology from the legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms. We completed the migration to our unified platform early in the third quarter of 2023.

The SpringServe Acquisition expanded our video and CTV offering to include ad server functionality in addition to our programmatic SSP capabilities. The SpringServe ad server manages multiple aspects of video advertising for both programmatic transactions and inventory sold directly by the publisher, including forecasting, routing, customized ad experiences and ad formats, and advanced podding logic. This is of particular importance for CTV publishers. The combination of our SSP and ad server provides publishers a holistic yield management solution that works across their entire video advertising business to drive value. We believe the acquisition of SpringServe is highly strategic as it allows us to offer publishers an independent full-stack solution to the walled gardens, which can be leveraged across their entire video advertising business.

Macroeconomic Developments

Our business has been negatively impacted as a result of macroeconomic challenges, such as the global COVID-19 pandemic, inflation, global conflict, capital market disruptions and instability of financial institutions, the risk of a recession, labor strikes, and other macroeconomic factors, which have generally negatively impacted ad budgets, and in turn have led to slower ad spend growth through our platform. Any worsening of macroeconomic conditions in future periods would likely have a negative effect on our financial results, the magnitude of which is difficult to predict. In addition, continued inflation could result in an increase in our cost base relative to our revenue.

Refer to Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for additional information related to risks associated with macroeconomic challenges.

Components of Our Results of Operations

We report our financial results as one operating segment. Our consolidated operating results are regularly reviewed by our chief operating decision maker, principally to make decisions about how we allocate our resources and to measure our consolidated operating performance.

Revenue

We generate revenue from the use of our platform for the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory. Generally, our revenue is based on a percentage of the ad spend that runs through our platform, although for certain clients, services, or transaction types we may receive a fixed CPM for each impression sold, and for advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders, we earn revenue based on the full amount of ad spend that runs through our platform. In addition, we may receive certain fixed monthly fees for the use of our platform or products. We recognize revenue upon the fulfillment of our contractual obligations in connection with a completed transaction, subject to satisfying all other revenue recognition criteria. For the majority of transactions executed through our platform, we act as an agent on behalf of the publisher that is monetizing its inventory, and revenue is recognized net of any advertising inventory costs that we remit to sellers. With respect to certain revenue streams for managed advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders, we report revenue on a gross basis, based primarily on our determination that the Company acts as the primary obligor in the delivery of advertising campaigns for our buyer clients with respect to such transactions.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, our revenue reported on a gross basis was 18%, 18%, and 17% of total revenue for the respective periods. Any mix shift that causes an increase in the relative percentage of our revenue accounted for on a gross basis would result in a higher revenue contribution and an associated decrease in our gross margin percentage (with no underlying impact on gross profit or Contribution ex-TAC, as defined in section "Key Operating and Financial Performance Metrics"). Our revenue recognition policies are discussed in more detail in Note 4 of the "Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements."

We track the performance and revenue of our platform by channel. Our channels include CTV, mobile, and desktop. Consistent with the IAB's definition of CTV, CTV represents advertising transactions on our platform that are delivered to the end consumer via a television set that is connected to the Internet. Our CTV transactions do not include advertisements viewed on a mobile or desktop device. Mobile and desktop represent advertising transactions on our platform that are delivered to the end consumer via their respective devices' operating system, that is, a mobile operating system or a traditional desktop operating system, respectively. Mobile devices generally refer to a handset, tablet, or other communication device that runs on a mobile operating system used to access the Internet wirelessly, usually through a mobile carrier or Wi-Fi network. Desktop transactions are those transactions delivered to the end user whose device runs on a traditional PC, laptops, as well as those delivered on mobile devices or tablets that are not running on mobile based operating systems.

Expenses

We classify our expenses into the following categories:

Cost of Revenue. Our cost of revenue consists primarily of cloud hosting, data center, and bandwidth costs, ad protection costs, depreciation and maintenance expense of hardware supporting our revenue-producing platform, amortization of software costs for the development of our revenue-producing platform, amortization expense associated with acquired developed technologies, and personnel costs. In addition, for revenue booked on a gross basis, cost of revenue includes traffic acquisition costs. Personnel costs included in cost of revenue include salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, and are primarily attributable to personnel in our network operations group who support our platform. We capitalize costs associated with software that is developed or obtained for internal use and amortize the costs associated with our revenue-producing platform in cost of revenue over their estimated useful lives. We amortize acquired developed technologies over their estimated useful lives.

Sales and Marketing. Our sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, as well as marketing expenses such as brand marketing, travel expenses, trade shows and marketing materials, amortization expense associated with client relationships, backlog, and non-compete agreements from our business acquisitions, professional services, facilities-related costs, and depreciation expense. Our sales and support organization focuses on increasing the adoption of our solution by existing and new buyers and sellers and supports ongoing client relationships. We amortize acquired intangibles associated with client relationships and backlog from our business acquisitions over their estimated useful lives.

Technology and Development. Our technology and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, as well as professional services associated with the ongoing development and maintenance of our solution, third-party software license costs, facilities-related costs, and depreciation and amortization expense. These expenses include costs incurred in the development, implementation, and maintenance of internal use software, including platform and related infrastructure. Technology and development costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent that such costs are associated with internal use software development that qualifies for capitalization, which are then recorded as internal use software development costs, net on our consolidated balance sheets. We amortize internal use software development costs that relate

to our revenue-producing activities on our platform to cost of revenue and amortize other internal use software development costs to technology and development costs or general and administrative expenses, depending on the nature of the related project. We amortize acquired intangibles associated with technology and development functions from our business acquisitions over their estimated useful lives.

General and Administrative. Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, associated with our executive, finance, legal, human resources, compliance, and other administrative personnel, as well as accounting and legal professional services fees, facilities-related costs, depreciation expense, bad debt expense, and other corporate-related expenses.

Merger, Acquisition, and Restructuring Costs. Our merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs consist primarily of professional service fees associated with merger and acquisition activities, cash-based employee termination costs, related stock-based compensation charges, and other restructuring activities, including facility closures, relocation costs, contract termination costs, and impairment costs of abandoned technology associated with restructuring activities.

Other (Income) Expense

Interest (Income) Expense, Net. Interest expense consists of interest expense associated with our Prior Term Loan B Facility (defined below) and Convertible Senior Notes (defined below), and their related amortization of debt issuance costs and debt discount. Interest income consists of interest earned on our cash equivalents.

Foreign Currency Exchange (Gain) Loss, Net. Foreign currency exchange (gain) loss, net consists primarily of gains and losses on foreign currency transactions and remeasurement of monetary assets and liabilities on our balance sheet denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and various intercompany balances held between our subsidiaries. Our primary foreign currency exposures are currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, principally the Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen, and New Zealand Dollar.

Gain on Extinguishment of Debt. Gain on extinguishment of debt consists of gains or losses associated with the repurchases of Convertible Senior Notes at a discount or premium, respectively, including unamortized issuance costs, accrued interest expense, and commissions associated with the extinguished debt.

Other Income. Other income consists primarily of rental income from commercial office space we hold under lease and have sublet to other tenants.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the U.S. (federal and state) and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Tax laws, regulations, administrative practices, principles, and interpretations in various jurisdictions may be subject to significant change, with or without notice, due to economic, political, and other conditions, and significant judgment is required in evaluating and estimating our provision and accruals for these taxes. There are many transactions that occur during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Our effective tax rates could be affected by numerous factors, such as changes in our business operations, acquisitions, investments, entry into new businesses and geographies, intercompany transactions, the relative amount of our foreign earnings, including earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have higher statutory rates, losses incurred in jurisdictions for which we are not able to realize related income tax benefits, the applicability of special tax regimes, changes in foreign currency exchange rates, changes in our stock price, changes in our deferred tax assets ("DTAs") and liabilities and their valuation, changes in the laws, regulations, administrative practices, principles, and interpretations related to tax, including changes to the global tax framework, competition, and other laws and accounting rules in various jurisdictions.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth our consolidated results of operations:

	Year Ended			Change %	
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021	2023 vs 2022	2022 vs 2021
	(in thousands)				
Revenue.....	\$ 619,710	\$ 577,069	\$ 468,413	7 %	23 %
Expenses ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ :					
Cost of revenue.....	409,906	307,165	201,662	33 %	52 %
Sales and marketing.....	173,982	200,081	170,406	(13)%	17 %
Technology and development	94,318	93,757	74,449	1 %	26 %
General and administrative.....	89,048	81,382	64,789	9 %	26 %
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs.....	7,465	7,468	38,177	— %	(80)%
Total expenses.....	774,719	689,853	549,483	12 %	26 %
Loss from operations.....	(155,009)	(112,784)	(81,070)	37 %	39 %
Other expense, net.....	2,538	22,813	13,918	(89)%	64 %
Loss before income taxes.....	(157,547)	(135,597)	(94,988)	16 %	43 %
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	1,637	(5,274)	(95,053)	(131)%	(94)%
Net income (loss).....	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65	22 %	NM

NM means Not Meaningful

(1) Stock-based compensation expense included in our expenses was as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,666	\$ 792
Sales and marketing	27,263	21,558	15,718
Technology and development	20,542	19,961	11,857
General and administrative.....	22,860	18,929	11,297
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs	143	2,004	1,071
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 72,617	\$ 64,118	\$ 40,735

(2) Depreciation and amortization expense included in our expenses was as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 211,956	\$ 142,616	\$ 78,115
Sales and marketing	27,584	71,887	67,463
Technology and development	779	913	674
General and administrative.....	501	636	634
Total depreciation and amortization expense	\$ 240,820	\$ 216,052	\$ 146,886

The following table sets forth our consolidated results of operations for the specified periods as a percentage of our revenue for those periods presented:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revenue	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cost of revenue	66	53	43
Sales and marketing	28	35	36
Technology and development	15	16	16
General and administrative	14	14	14
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs	1	1	8
Total expenses	125	120	117
Loss from operations	(25)	(20)	(17)
Other expense, net	—	4	3
Loss before income taxes	(25)	(23)	(20)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	—	(1)	(20)
Net income (loss)	(26)%	(23) %	— %
Note: Percentages may not sum due to rounding			

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021

Revenue

Revenue increased \$42.6 million, or 7%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year. Our revenue growth was driven primarily by growth in mobile and CTV, which was partially offset by a decrease in desktop. Revenue from mobile and CTV increased by \$39.7 million, or 21%, and \$13.6 million, or 5%, respectively, while desktop decreased by \$10.6 million, or 9%. During 2023, our growth rate in CTV was negatively impacted, in part, by a mix shift towards large CTV sellers that transacted primarily through reserve auctions, which carry a lower overall take rate compared to other transaction types.

Revenue increased \$108.7 million, or 23%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year. Our revenue growth was driven primarily by growth in CTV and mobile as well as incremental revenue from full-year results from the SpotX Acquisition, which was completed on April 30, 2021, and the SpringServe Acquisition, which was completed on July 1, 2021. Revenue from CTV and mobile increased by \$83.3 million, or 45%, and \$27.8 million, or 17%, respectively. On a pro forma basis, including results from SpotX and SpringServe during the relevant pre-acquisition period, revenue increased 7% for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior period.

Our revenue is largely a function of the number of advertising transactions and the price, or CPM, at which the inventory is sold, which results in total advertising spend on our platform, and, with respect to our revenue reported on a net basis, the take rate we charge for our services. Because pricing and take rate vary across publisher, channel, and transaction type, our revenue is subject to changes in publisher-specific take rates, and shifts in the mix of advertising spend on our platform among publishers and transaction types. For instance, managed services tend to have higher take rates while reserve auctions tend to have lower take rates. For 2024, we believe our revenue will increase compared to the prior year period, and although revenue from mobile was the primary driver in revenue growth in 2023, we expect CTV will be our biggest growth driver in 2024.

Our business is dependent in part on the overall health of the advertising market. Our revenue growth has been tempered, and may be negatively impacted in the future, by reductions in revenue resulting from the impact of macroeconomic challenges. If economic conditions were to deteriorate further, we would likely experience a negative impact on our future revenue trends, and the magnitude of these impacts is difficult to predict depending on their scope and duration. Refer to Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for additional information related to these risks and the impact they may have on our business.

Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue increased \$102.7 million, or 33%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year primarily due to an increase of \$69.3 million in depreciation and amortization. This increase was primarily driven by incremental amortization due to the acceleration of the remaining lives of certain acquired intangible assets and capitalized software from the integration of our legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms, which started in the fourth quarter of 2022 and was completed in the third quarter of 2023. The year over year increase in amortization due to the acceleration was \$64.0 million. Costs of revenue also included increases of \$26.2 million in cloud hosting, data center, and bandwidth expenses and \$8.1 million in traffic acquisition costs, both primarily due to revenue growth.

Cost of revenue increased \$105.5 million, or 52%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year primarily due to an increase of \$64.5 million in depreciation and amortization. This increase was driven by incremental amortization due to the acceleration of the remaining lives of certain acquired intangible assets and capitalized software from the integration of our legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms, as well as from a full year of amortization expense from the SpotX Acquisition. The incremental amortization due to the acceleration was \$35.4 million. Costs of revenue also included increases of \$26.9 million in cloud hosting, data center, and bandwidth expenses and \$10.5 million in traffic acquisition costs, both primarily due to revenue growth.

We expect cost of revenue to decrease in 2024 compared to 2023 in absolute dollars primarily due to the completion of the accelerated amortization expense as discussed above.

Cost of revenue may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and period to period, on an absolute dollar basis and as a percentage of revenue, depending on revenue levels and the volume of transactions we process supporting those revenues, and the timing and amounts of depreciation and amortization of equipment and software.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses decreased \$26.1 million, or 13%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year primarily due to a decrease of \$44.3 million in depreciation and amortization related to certain acquired intangible assets becoming fully amortized in 2022 and 2023. This decrease was partially offset by an increase of \$15.3 million of personnel related expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$29.7 million, or 17%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year primarily due to the impact of the SpotX Acquisition, which resulted in substantial increases in headcount in mid-2021, as well as expenses related to the amortization of acquired intangibles. Compared to the prior year, sales and marketing included an increase of \$17.5 million of personnel related expenses and \$4.2 million in amortization of acquired intangibles relating to the SpotX Acquisition. In addition, the increase in sales and marketing expenses included \$3.3 million related to travel and industry events due to the lifting of travel restrictions during the year.

We expect sales and marketing expenses to decrease in 2024 compared to 2023 in absolute dollars primarily due to decreases in amortization of acquired intangible assets. We expect these decreases to be partially offset by increases in personnel related expenses and increases in travel and entertainment expenses.

Sales and marketing expenses may fluctuate quarter to quarter and period to period, on an absolute dollar basis and as a percentage of revenue, based on revenue levels, the timing of our investments and seasonality in our industry and business.

Technology and Development

Technology and development expenses increased \$0.6 million, or 1%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year.

Technology and development expenses increased \$19.3 million, or 26%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year, primarily due to an increase of \$15.8 million in personnel costs as a result of the increased headcount associated with the SpotX Acquisition.

We expect technology and development expenses to increase in 2024 compared to 2023 in absolute dollars due to increases in personnel related expenses.

The timing and amount of our capitalized development and enhancement projects may affect the amount of development costs expensed in any given period. As a percentage of revenue, technology and development expense may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and period to period based on revenue levels, the timing and amounts of technology and development efforts, the timing and the rate of the amortization of capitalized projects and the timing and amounts of future capitalized internal use software development costs.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses increased \$7.7 million, or 9%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year, primarily due to increases of \$4.8 million in bad debt expense. Bad debt expense was primarily a result of a buyer defaulting on payment obligations and subsequently filing for bankruptcy during the second quarter of 2023, resulting in bad debt expense of \$4.2 million. General and administrative expenses also included an increase of \$4.2 million in personnel expenses.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$16.6 million, or 26%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year, primarily due to increases of \$10.2 million in personnel expenses mainly due to increases in stock-based compensation year-over-year, \$2.0 million in facilities related expenses due to a return to office work environment, \$1.8 million in business insurance and taxes, and \$1.1 million related to travel and industry events due to the lifting of travel restrictions during the year.

We expect general and administrative expenses to increase in 2024 compared to 2023 in absolute dollars primarily due to increases in personnel and travel-related expenses.

General and administrative expenses may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and period to period based on the timing and amounts of expenditures in our general and administrative functions as they vary in scope and scale over periods. Such fluctuations may not be directly proportional to changes in revenue.

Merger, Acquisition, and Restructuring Costs

We incurred merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs of \$7.5 million, \$7.5 million, and \$38.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively, primarily related to the SpotX and SpringServe Acquisitions, which were completed on April 30, 2021 and July 1, 2021, respectively. Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs incurred during 2023 included \$3.4 million of severance related expenses, \$2.2 million of facilities related loss contracts, and \$1.4 million of exit costs, all due to restructuring activities as a result of consolidating our legacy CTV and SpotX CTV platforms following the SpotX Acquisition.

In 2022, these costs were primarily due to restructuring activities related to the integration of our recent acquisitions, which included \$3.3 million of impairment costs associated with abandoned technology, \$2.0 million non-cash stock-based compensation expense associated with the acceleration of unvested equity awards, and \$1.2 million of one-time cash-based employee termination costs.

Costs incurred in 2021 included professional fees related to investment banking advisory, legal, and other professional service fees of \$28.4 million, one-time cash-based employee termination benefit costs of \$6.2 million, facility closure costs of \$2.5 million, and non-cash stock-based compensation expense associated with double-trigger accelerations and severance benefits of \$1.1 million.

Other (Income) Expense, Net

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Interest expense, net	\$ 32,369	\$ 29,260	\$ 19,848
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	1,953	(1,129)	(1,480)
Gain on debt extinguishment	(26,480)	—	—
Other income	(5,304)	(5,318)	(4,450)
Total other expense, net	\$ 2,538	\$ 22,813	\$ 13,918

Interest expense, net increased by \$3.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year, mainly due to increased interest expense of \$11.3 million as a result of increased interest rates on our Prior Term Loan B Facility (defined below), partially offset by an increase in interest income of \$8.2 million.

Interest expense, net increased by \$9.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year, mainly due to a full year of interest expense associated with the Prior Term Loan B Facility, which the Company entered into during April 2021, as well as increasing interest rates since our Prior Term Loan B Facility carries a variable rate. The increase in interest expense was partially offset by increases in interest income of \$2.9 million.

Foreign exchange loss, net increased \$3.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year, due to movements in foreign currency exchange rates and the amount of foreign currency-denominated cash, receivables, and payables, which were impacted by our billings to buyers, payments to sellers, and intercompany balances. Foreign exchange gain, net decreased \$0.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year, for the same reasons above.

Gain on debt extinguishment increased by \$26.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the prior year due to our Convertible Senior Notes (defined below) repurchases.

Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes

We recorded an income tax expense of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to an income tax benefit of \$5.3 million and \$95.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily the result of the domestic valuation allowance and the federal, state, and foreign income tax liabilities. We continue to maintain a valuation allowance for our domestic deferred tax assets.

The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2022 was primarily the result of recognizing the benefit of deferred tax assets previously subject to the domestic valuation allowance and the foreign income tax liability. The net deferred tax liabilities recorded in connection with the prior year's acquisitions and current taxable income for the year provided sources of taxable income to support the realization of pre-existing deferred tax assets. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31,

2021 was primarily the result of realizing the benefit of deferred tax assets previously subject to the domestic valuation allowance as a result of the deferred tax liabilities associated with acquisitions that occurred during the year and the tax liability associated with foreign subsidiaries.

Key Operating and Financial Performance Metrics

In addition to our GAAP results, we review non-GAAP financial measures, including Contribution ex-TAC and Adjusted EBITDA, to help us evaluate our business on a consistent basis, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, establish budgets, measure the effectiveness of investments in our technology and development and sales and marketing, and assess our operational efficiencies. Our non-GAAP financial measures are discussed below. Revenue and net income (loss) are discussed above under the headings "Components of Our Results of Operations" and "Results of Operations."

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Financial Measures and non-GAAP Financial Measures:			
Revenue	\$ 619,710	\$ 577,069	\$ 468,413
Gross profit	209,804	269,904	266,751
Contribution ex-TAC	549,147	514,615	416,455
Net income (loss)	(159,184)	(130,323)	65
Adjusted EBITDA	171,364	178,790	148,659

Contribution ex-TAC

Contribution ex-TAC is calculated as gross profit plus cost of revenue excluding traffic acquisition cost ("TAC"). Traffic acquisition cost, a component of cost of revenue, represents what we must pay sellers for the sale of advertising inventory through our platform for revenue reported on a gross basis. Contribution ex-TAC is a non-GAAP financial measure that is most comparable to gross profit. Our management believes Contribution ex-TAC is a useful measure in assessing the performance of Magnite and facilitates a consistent comparison against our core business without considering the impact of traffic acquisition costs related to revenue reported on a gross basis.

Our use of Contribution ex-TAC has limitations as an analytical tool and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our financial results as reported under GAAP. A potential limitation of this non-GAAP financial measure is that other companies, including companies in our industry which have similar business arrangements, may define Contribution ex-TAC differently, which may make comparisons difficult. Because of these and other limitations, you should consider our non-GAAP measures only as supplemental to GAAP-based financial performance measures, including revenue, gross profit, net income (loss) and cash flows.

The following table presents the calculation of gross profit and reconciliation of gross profit to Contribution ex-TAC for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Revenue	\$ 619,710	\$ 577,069	\$ 468,413
Less: Cost of revenue	409,906	307,165	201,662
Gross profit	209,804	269,904	266,751
Add back: Cost of revenue, excluding TAC	339,343	244,711	149,704
Contribution ex-TAC	<u>\$ 549,147</u>	<u>\$ 514,615</u>	<u>\$ 416,455</u>

Sellers use our technology to monetize their content across all digital channels, including CTV, mobile and desktop. Each of these digital channels has its own industry growth rate, with CTV and mobile projected to continue to grow steadily, while desktop growth flattens. MAGNA's October 2023 Programmatic Market forecast has estimated compound annual growth rates from 2023 to 2027 for mobile and desktop at 15% and 3%, respectively, and over the same period, eMarketer projected CTV to grow at a 15% compound annual growth rate.

We track the breakdown of Contribution ex-TAC across channels to better understand how our clients are transacting on our platform, which informs decisions as to business strategy and the allocation of resources and capital. The following table presents Contribution ex-TAC by channel:

Channel:	Contribution ex-TAC		
	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
CTV	\$ 218,494	\$ 214,803	\$ 143,407
Mobile	226,826	188,116	160,067
Desktop	103,827	111,696	112,981
Total	\$ 549,147	\$ 514,615	\$ 416,455

Contribution ex-TAC increased \$34.5 million, or 7%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in Contribution ex-TAC was primarily due to the growth drivers described above for revenue.

Contribution ex-TAC increased \$98.2 million, or 24%, for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021. The increase in Contribution ex-TAC was primarily due to incremental revenue from the SpotX Acquisition, which was completed on April 30, 2021, and the SpringServe Acquisition, which was completed on July 1, 2021, as well as organic growth across CTV and mobile. We saw substantial growth in our CTV channel, which benefited from a full year of results from the SpotX and Spring Serve Acquisitions, as well as modest growth in mobile, which was partially offset by a decline in our Contribution ex-TAC from desktop.

For 2024, we expect Contribution ex-TAC will increase compared to the prior year period, and although Contribution ex-TAC from mobile was the primary driver in Contribution ex-TAC growth in 2023, we expect CTV will be our biggest growth driver in 2024.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define Adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) adjusted to exclude stock-based compensation expense, depreciation and amortization, amortization of acquired intangible assets, impairment charges, interest income or expense, and other cash and non-cash based income or expenses that we do not consider indicative of our core operating performance, including, but not limited to foreign exchange gains and losses, acquisition and related items, gains or losses on extinguishment of debt, non-operational real estate and other expense (income), net, and provision (benefit) for income taxes. We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors in evaluating our performance for the following reasons:

- Adjusted EBITDA is widely used by investors and securities analysts to measure a company's performance without regard to items such as those we exclude in calculating this measure, which can vary substantially from company to company depending upon their financing, capital structures, and the method by which assets were acquired.
- Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA in conjunction with GAAP financial measures for planning purposes, including the preparation of our annual operating budget, as a measure of performance and the effectiveness of our business strategies, and in communications with our board of directors concerning our performance. Adjusted EBITDA is also used as a metric for determining payment of cash incentive compensation.
- Adjusted EBITDA provides a measure of consistency and comparability with our past performance that many investors find useful, facilitates period-to-period comparisons of operations, and also facilitates comparisons with other peer companies, many of which use similar non-GAAP financial measures to supplement their GAAP results.

Although Adjusted EBITDA is frequently used by investors and securities analysts in their evaluations of companies, Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results of operations as reported under GAAP. These limitations include:

- Stock-based compensation is a non-cash charge and will remain an element of our long-term incentive compensation package, although we exclude it as an expense when evaluating our ongoing operating performance for a particular period.
- Depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, and the assets being depreciated or amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, but Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for these replacements.

- Impairment charges are non-cash charges related to goodwill, intangible assets and/or long-lived assets.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect certain cash and non-cash charges related to acquisition and related items, such as amortization of acquired intangible assets, merger, acquisition, or restructuring related severance costs, and changes in the fair value of contingent consideration.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash and non-cash charges and changes in, or cash requirements for, acquisition and related items, such as certain transaction expenses and expenses associated with earn-out amounts.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in our working capital needs, capital expenditures, non-operational real estate expenses or income, or contractual commitments.
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements for income taxes and the cash impact of other income or expense.
- Other companies may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Our Adjusted EBITDA is influenced by fluctuations in our revenue, cost of revenue, and the timing and amounts of the cost of our operations. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss), income (loss) from operations, or any other measure of financial performance calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss), the most comparable GAAP measure, to Adjusted EBITDA for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Net income (loss)	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65
Add back (deduct):			
Depreciation and amortization expense, excluding amortization of acquired intangible assets	38,330	31,658	25,017
Amortization of acquired intangibles	202,490	184,394	121,869
Stock-based compensation expense	72,617	64,118	40,735
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs, excluding stock-based compensation expense	7,322	5,464	37,106
Non-operational real estate and other expense, net	310	622	552
Interest expense, net	32,369	29,260	19,848
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	1,953	(1,129)	(1,480)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(26,480)	—	—
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1,637	(5,274)	(95,053)
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 171,364</u>	<u>\$ 178,790</u>	<u>\$ 148,659</u>

Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$7.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to increases in cloud hosting, data center, and bandwidth costs, traffic and acquisitions costs, personnel expenses, and bad debt expense, which exceeded increases in revenue year-over-year, which are discussed in section "Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021."

Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$30.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to incremental revenue growth from the SpotX Acquisition and organic growth, which are discussed in section "Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021."

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

At December 31, 2023, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$326.2 million, of which \$52.6 million was held in foreign currency denominated cash accounts, and an aggregate gross principal amount of \$556.1 million of indebtedness outstanding under our Prior Term Loan B Facility (as defined below) and our Convertible Senior Notes (as defined below). In addition, we were party to a \$65.0 million Prior Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below), of which approximately \$5.3 million was assigned to outstanding but undrawn letters of credit. The Prior Term Loan B Facility and Prior Revolving Credit Facility were fully terminated and replaced with the New Term Loan B Facility and New Revolving Credit Facility (both defined below). See "Capital Resources" below for further information about our outstanding debt.

Our principal cash requirements for the twelve-month period following this report primarily consist of personnel costs, contractual payment obligations, including office leases, data center costs and cloud hosting costs, capital expenditures, payment of

interest and required principal payments on our Convertible Senior Notes, New Term Loan B Facility, cash outlays for income taxes, and cash requirements to fund working capital. In the longer term, we would expect to have similar cash requirements, with increases in absolute dollars associated with the continued growth of our business and expansion of operations. See "Contractual Obligations and Known Future Cash Requirements" for a further discussion of our known material contractual obligations.

Our working capital needs and cash conversion cycle, which is influenced by seasonality and by the mix of terms among our buyers and sellers and which may be negatively impacted as a result of pandemics, inflationary, recessionary and other macroeconomic challenges, can have large fluctuations due to the timing of receipts from buyers and timing of disbursements to sellers. In addition, in the event a buyer defaults on payment, we may still be required to pay sellers for the inventory purchased. The impacts from changes in working capital and capital expenditures can significantly impact our cash flows and therefore, our liquidity during any period presented.

We have historically relied upon cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations, borrowings under credit facilities and issuance of debt for our liquidity needs. Our ability to meet our cash requirements depends on, among other things, our operating performance, competitive developments, and financial market conditions, all of which are significantly affected by business, financial, economic, political, global health-related and other factors, many of which we may not be able to control or influence.

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operating activities, and amounts available to borrow under our New Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to meet our working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months from the issuance of our financial statements. However, there are multiple factors that could impact our cash balances in the future, including the factors described above with respect to working capital and cash conversion cycles, as well as the duration and severity of events beyond our control, macroeconomic factors and other factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A: "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Capital Resources

In March 2021, we sold convertible senior notes ("Convertible Senior Notes") for gross proceeds of \$400.0 million. The Convertible Senior Notes are senior, unsecured obligations with interest payable semi-annually in cash at a rate of 0.25% per annum in arrears on March 15 and September 15. The Convertible Senior Notes will mature on March 15, 2026, unless earlier converted, redeemed, or repurchased. The initial conversion rate is 15.6539 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, which represents an initial conversion price of approximately \$63.88 per share of the Company's common stock and is subject to adjustment as described in the Offering Memorandum. At December 31, 2023, the balance of the Convertible Senior Notes was \$202.5 million, net of unamortized debt issuance costs of \$2.6 million. Accrued interest for the Convertible Senior Notes at December 31, 2023 was \$0.1 million.

In conjunction with the issuance of the Convertible Senior Notes, we entered into capped call transactions to reduce the Company's exposure to additional cash payments above principal balances in the event of a cash conversion of the Convertible Senior Notes. The Company may owe additional cash or shares to the holders of the Convertible Senior Notes upon early conversion if our stock price exceeds \$91.260 per share, which is subject to certain adjustments.

On April 30, 2021, and in conjunction with the SpotX Acquisition, we entered into a credit agreement (the "Prior Credit Agreement") with Goldman Sachs Bank USA as administrative and collateral agent, and other lending parties thereto for a \$360.0 million seven-year senior secured term loan facility ("Prior Term Loan B Facility") and a \$52.5 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Prior Revolving Credit Facility"), which was subsequently increased to \$65.0 million in June 2021. The Prior Credit Agreement was fully refinanced and replaced by the New Credit Agreement (defined below). Amounts outstanding under the Prior Credit Agreement accrued interest at a rate equal to either, (1) for the Prior Term Loan B Facility, at the Company's election, the Eurodollar Rate (as defined in the Prior Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 5.00% per annum, or ABR (as defined in the Prior Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 4.00%, and (2) for the Prior Revolving Credit Facility, at the Company's election, the Eurodollar Rate plus a margin of 4.25% to 4.75%, or ABR plus a margin of 3.25% to 3.75%, in each case, depending on the Company's first lien net leverage ratio. As part of the Prior Term Loan B Facility, the Company received \$325 million in proceeds, net of discounts and fees, which were used to finance the SpotX Acquisition and related transactions and for general corporate purposes. In June 2023, the Company amended its Prior Credit Agreement to transition away from a variable interest rate based on the Eurodollar Rate towards a similar variable interest rate based on Adjusted Term SOFR, as defined in the amendment to the Credit Agreement, which is based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). At December 31, 2023, amounts available under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility were \$59.7 million, net of letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$5.3 million. Accrued interest for the Prior Term Loan B Facility at December 31, 2023 was \$1.0 million.

On February 6, 2024, we entered into a credit agreement (the "New Credit Agreement") with Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. as term loan administrative agent and Citibank, N.A. as revolving facility administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lender parties thereto. The New Credit Agreement provides for a \$365.0 million seven-year senior secured term loan facility (the "New Term Loan B Facility") and a \$175.0 million five-year senior secured revolving credit facility (the "New Revolving Credit Facility"). The net proceeds from the New Term Loan B Facility were used, among other things, to terminate and to repay in full the outstanding facilities under the Prior Credit Agreement. The New Revolving Credit Facility will be available for

general corporate purposes. The obligations under the New Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company pursuant to a collateral agreement entered into with the collateral agent. Amounts outstanding under the New Credit Agreement accrue interest at a rate equal to, (1) for the term loans, at the Company's election, Term SOFR (as defined in the New Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 4.50% per annum, or ABR (as defined in the New Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 3.50%, and (2) for the revolving loans, at the Company's election, Term SOFR plus a margin of 3.50% to 4.00%, or ABR plus a margin of 2.50% to 3.00%, in each case, depending on the Company's first lien net leverage ratio. The covenants of the New Credit Agreement include customary negative covenants that, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant liens and make certain acquisitions, investments, asset dispositions and restricted payments. In addition, the New Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant, tested on the last day of any fiscal quarter if utilization of the revolving credit facility exceeds 35% of the total revolving commitments, that requires the Company to maintain a first lien net leverage ratio not greater than 3.25 to 1.00. The New Credit Agreement includes customary events of default, and customary rights and remedies upon the occurrence of any event of default thereunder, including rights to accelerate the loans, terminate the commitments thereunder and realize upon the collateral securing the obligations under the New Credit Agreement.

In December 2021, the Board of Directors approved a repurchase program (the "2021 Repurchase Plan"), under which we were authorized to purchase up to \$50.0 million of our common stock over the twelve month period commencing December 10, 2021. In November 2022, the Board of Directors approved an extension of the 2021 Repurchase Plan through December 15, 2023. In February 2023, the Board of Directors approved a repurchase plan (the "February 2023 Repurchase Plan"), pursuant to which we were authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$75.0 million, through February 16, 2025, which was completed during the second quarter of 2023. On August 4, 2023, the Board of Directors approved a new repurchase plan (the "August 2023 Repurchase Plan"), pursuant to which we were authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$100.0 million, through August 4, 2025. As of December 31, 2023, \$9.5 million remained available under the August 2023 Repurchase Plan. As a result of repurchases under the February 2023 Repurchase Plan and August 2023 Repurchase Plan, as of December 31, 2023, the Company had reduced the principal balance of its Convertible Senior Notes to \$205.1 million.

Subsequently, on February 1, 2024, the Board of Directors approved a new repurchase plan (the "February 2024 Repurchase Plan"), which fully replaced the August 2023 Repurchase Plan, pursuant to which we are authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$125.0 million, through February 1, 2026.

In the future, we may attempt to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities or through equity-linked or debt financing arrangements. If we raise additional funds by issuing equity or equity-linked securities, the ownership of our existing stockholders may be diluted. If we raise additional financing by incurring indebtedness, we will be subject to increased fixed payment obligations and could also be subject to financial maintenance covenants, or restrictive covenants, such as limitations on our ability to incur additional debt, and other operating restrictions that could adversely impact our ability to conduct our business. Any future indebtedness we incur may result in terms that could be unfavorable to equity investors. An inability to raise additional capital could adversely affect our ability to achieve our business objectives.

Our cash and cash equivalents balance is affected by our results of operations, the timing of capital expenditures, and by changes in our working capital, particularly changes in accounts receivable and accounts payable. The timing of cash receipts from buyers and payments to sellers can significantly impact our cash flows from operating activities and our liquidity for, and within, any period presented. Our collection and payment cycle can vary from period to period depending upon various circumstances, including seasonality, and may be negatively impacted by certain macroeconomic challenges, such as capital market disruptions and instability of financial institutions.

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the periods presented:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
(in thousands)			
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 214,367	\$ 192,550	\$ 126,589
Cash flows used in investing activities	(37,383)	(65,152)	(690,997)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(177,842)	(30,172)	678,053
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	575	(1,417)	(683)
Change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	<u>\$ (283)</u>	<u>\$ 95,809</u>	<u>\$ 112,962</u>

Operating Activities

Our cash flows from operating activities are primarily driven by revenue from transactions of advertising on our platform, offset by the cash costs of operations, and are significantly influenced by the timing of and fluctuations in receipts from buyers and

related payments to sellers. Our future cash flows will be diminished if we cannot increase our revenue levels and manage costs appropriately.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, net cash provided by operating activities was \$214.4 million, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$192.6 million and \$126.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Our operating activities included net loss of \$159.2 million, net loss of \$130.3 million, and net income of \$0.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, and 2021, respectively, which were offset by non-cash adjustments of \$298.1 million, \$282.4 million, and \$94.6 million, respectively. Net changes in our working capital resulted in increases of \$75.5 million, \$40.4 million, and \$31.9 million in cash provided by operating activities in 2023, 2022, and 2021 respectively. The net changes in working capital for all periods presented are primarily due to the timing of cash receipts from buyers and the timing of payments to sellers.

We believe that cash flows from operations will continue to fluctuate, but in general will increase over time as our business continues to grow.

Investing Activities

Our primary investing activities have consisted of acquisitions of businesses, purchases of property and equipment, and capital expenditures in support of creating and enhancing our technology infrastructure. Purchases of property and equipment and investments in internal use software development may vary from period-to-period due to the timing of the expansion of our operations, changes to headcount, and the cycles of our internal use software development.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, net cash used in investing activities was \$37.4 million, compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$65.2 million and \$691.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, we used cash for purchases of property and equipment of \$26.8 million, \$30.8 million, and \$17.7 million, respectively, and used cash for investments in our internally developed software of \$10.6 million, \$13.6 million, and \$11.4 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2022, we used net cash of \$20.8 million to acquire Carbon and during the year ended December 31, 2021, we used net cash of \$661.9 million to acquire SpotX, SpringServe, and Nth Party.

We anticipate cash flows used in our investing activities will generally increase in 2024 compared to 2023 in order to support our overall growth, in particular with respect to investments in property and equipment and internally developed software.

Financing Activities

Our financing activities consisted of our Convertible Senior Notes transactions, repayment of amounts borrowed under our Prior Term Loan B Facility, transactions related to our equity plans, and stock purchases under the repurchase plans.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, net cash used in financing activities was \$177.8 million, compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$30.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 and net cash provided by financing activities of \$678.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2021. Cash outflows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2023 primarily included \$165.5 million of payments related to repurchasing our Convertible Senior Notes, \$11.8 million for taxes paid related to net share settlement of stock-based awards, \$3.6 million for repayment of our Prior Term Loan B Facility, and \$2.3 million for payment of our indemnification claims holdback related to historical acquisitions. These outflows for the year ended December 31, 2023 were partially offset by cash proceeds from issuance of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan of \$3.5 million and from stock options exercised of \$2.2 million. Cash outflows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 included \$15.7 million for payments related to share repurchases, \$14.5 million for taxes paid related to net share settlement of stock-based awards, and \$3.6 million for repayment of our Prior Term Loan B Facility. These outflows for the year ended December 31, 2022 were partially offset by cash proceeds from issuance of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan of \$3.7 million and from stock options exercised of \$2.2 million. Cash inflows from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 included \$400.0 million in proceeds from our Convertible Senior Notes offering, \$349.2 million in net proceeds from our Prior Term Loan B Facility, cash proceeds from stock options exercised of \$9.4 million and \$3.7 million cash proceeds from issuance of common stock under our employee stock purchase plan. These inflows for the year ended December 31, 2021 were partially offset by a \$39.0 million payment for capped call transactions entered into in connection with the Convertible Senior Notes offering, debt issuance cost payments of \$30.4 million, repurchases of \$6.0 million of treasury stock in conjunction with our stock repurchase plan, \$6.5 million for income tax deposits paid in respect of vesting of stock-based compensation awards that were reimbursed by the award recipients through surrender of shares, \$1.8 million repayment of Prior Term Loan B Facility, and repayment of \$0.6 million financing lease obligations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any relationships with other entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities that have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other

contractually narrow or limited purposes. We did not have any other off-balance sheet arrangements at December 31, 2023 other than the short-term operating leases described below and commitments mentioned in Note 16 - Commitments and Contingencies.

Contractual Obligations and Known Future Cash Requirements

Our principal commitments as of December 31, 2023 consist of obligations under our Convertible Senior Notes, Prior Term Loan B Facility, Prior Revolving Credit Facility, leases for our various office facilities, including our corporate headquarters in New York, New York and offices in Los Angeles, California, and operating lease agreements, including data centers and cloud hosting services that expire at various times through 2033. In certain cases, the terms of the lease agreements provide for rental payments on a graduated basis.

The following table summarizes our future lease obligations, payments of principal and interest under our debt agreements and other future payments due under non-cancelable agreements at December 31, 2023:

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	Thereafter	Total
	(in thousands)						
Lease liabilities associated with leases included Right of Use Assets as of December 31, 2023 ..	\$ 23,890	\$ 15,367	\$ 12,282	\$ 7,697	\$ 7,841	\$ 14,366	\$ 81,443
Convertible Senior Notes	—	—	205,067	—	—	—	205,067
Interest, Convertible Senior Notes	513	513	256	—	—	—	1,282
Prior Term Loan B ⁽¹⁾	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,600	336,600	—	351,000
Interest, Prior Term Loan B ⁽²⁾	37,527	37,038	36,653	36,268	11,936	—	159,422
Other non-cancelable obligations	62,038	23,963	241	241	241	—	86,724
Total	\$ 127,568	\$ 80,481	\$ 258,099	\$ 47,806	\$ 356,618	\$ 14,366	\$ 884,938

⁽¹⁾ Includes only scheduled amortization of payments and excludes currently unknown prepayment amounts that may be required, per terms of the Prior Credit Agreement, after the end of each fiscal year. Note that in February 2024, the Company entered into a New Credit Agreement, which replaced the Prior Credit Agreement.

⁽²⁾ Interest payments are based on an assumed rate of 10.56%, which was the rate as of December 31, 2023 for the associated Prior Term Loan B Facility. Note that in February 2024, the Company entered into a New Credit Agreement, which replaced the Prior Credit Agreement.

Payments associated with our Convertible Senior Notes and Prior Term Loan B are based on contractual terms and intended timing of repayments of long-term debt and associated interest, in each case, as of December 31, 2023. As described above (see "Capital Resources"), in February 2024, we entered into a New Credit Agreement, the proceeds of which were used in part to refinance and terminate the Prior Term Loan B with the New Term Loan B Facility. The New Term Loan B Facility includes a \$365.0 million senior secured term loan facility that matures in February 2031. Quarterly principal installment payments of 0.25% of the aggregate initial principal balance, or \$0.9 million, will be due at the end of each fiscal quarter, with the first principal installment due June 30, 2024, and the amount equal to the then unpaid principal amount of the initial balance on February 6, 2031. Amounts outstanding under the New Term Loan B Facility will accrue interest and will be due at least quarterly.

Other non-cancelable obligations include agreements in the normal course of business and purchase consideration that extend beyond a year as of December 31, 2023. The amounts above include commitments under a cloud-managed services agreement, under which the Company has a non-cancelable minimum spend commitment from July 2023 to June 2025 based on actual spend, as defined in the agreement, with the third-party provider from July 2022 to June 2023 of \$57.6 million for each twelve-month period (i.e. July 2023 to June 2024 and July 2024 to June 2025). The minimum spend commitment reflected above approximates the manner in which we expect to fulfill the obligation.

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into agreements with sellers, buyers, and other third parties pursuant to which we agree to indemnify buyers, sellers, vendors, lessors, business partners, lenders, stockholders, and other parties with respect to certain matters, including, but not limited to, losses resulting from claims of intellectual property infringement, damages to property or persons, business losses, or other liabilities. Generally, these indemnity and defense obligations relate to our own business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions. However, under some circumstances, we agree to indemnify and defend contract counterparties against losses resulting from their own business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions, or the business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions of third parties. These indemnity provisions generally survive termination or expiration of the agreements in which they appear. In addition, we have entered into indemnification agreements with our directors, executive officers and certain other officers that will require us, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors, officers, or employees. No demands for indemnification have been made as of December 31, 2023.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Our actual results could differ from these estimates.

We believe that the following assumptions and estimates have the greatest potential impact on our consolidated financial statements: (i) the determination of revenue recognition as net versus gross in our revenue arrangements and (ii) the determination of amounts to capitalize and the estimated useful lives of internal-use software development costs. There have been no significant changes in our accounting policies or estimates from those disclosed in our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021.

We believe that the accounting policies disclosed below include estimates and assumptions critical to our business and their application could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. In addition to these critical policies, our significant accounting policies are included within Note 2 of our "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" within this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition

We generate revenue from transactions where we provide a platform for the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory. Generally, our revenue is based on a percentage of the ad spend that runs through our platform, although for certain clients, services, or transaction types we may receive a fixed CPM for each impression sold, and for advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders we earn revenue based on the full amount of ad spend that runs through our platform. In addition, we may receive certain fixed monthly fees for the use of our platform or products. Our platform dynamically connects sellers and buyers of advertising inventory in a digital marketplace. Our solution incorporates proprietary machine-learning algorithms, sophisticated data processing, high-volume storage, detailed analytics capabilities, and a distributed infrastructure. Digital advertising inventory is created when consumers access sellers' content. Sellers provide digital advertising inventory to our platform in the form of advertising requests, or ad requests. When we receive ad requests from sellers, we send bid requests to buyers, which enable buyers to bid on sellers' digital advertising inventory. Winning bids can create advertising, or paid impressions, for the seller to present to the consumer.

The total volume of spending between buyers and sellers on our platform is referred to as advertising spend. We keep a percentage of that advertising spend as a fee, and remit the remainder to the seller. The fee that we retain from the gross advertising spend on our platform is recognized as revenue. The fee earned on each transaction is based on the pre-existing agreement we have with the seller and the clearing price of the winning bid. We recognize revenue upon fulfillment of our performance obligation to a client, which occurs at the point in time an ad renders and is counted as a paid impression, subject to a contract existing with the client and a fixed or determinable transaction price. Performance obligations for all transactions are satisfied, and the corresponding revenue is recognized, at a distinct point in time. We have no arrangements with multiple performance obligations. We consider the following when determining if a contract exists (i) contract approval by all parties, (ii) identification of each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred, (iii) specified payment terms, (iv) commercial substance of the contract, and (v) collectability of substantially all of the consideration is probable.

The determination of whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis is based on an assessment of whether we are acting as the principal or an agent in the transaction. In determining whether we are acting as the principal or an agent, we followed the accounting guidance for principal-agent considerations. Making such determinations involves judgment and is based on an evaluation of the terms of each arrangement, none of which are considered presumptive or determinative.

For the majority of transactions on our platform, we report revenue on a net basis as we do not act as the principal in the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory because we do not have control of the digital advertising inventory and do not set prices agreed upon within the auction marketplace. However, with respect to certain revenue streams for managed advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders, we report revenue on a gross basis, based primarily on our determination that we act as the primary obligor in the delivery of advertising campaigns for buyers with respect to such transactions.

Internal Use Software Development Costs

We capitalize certain internal use software development costs associated with creating and enhancing internally developed software related to our technology infrastructure. These costs include personnel and related employee benefits expenses for employees who are directly associated with and who devote time to software projects, and external direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining the software. Software development costs that do not meet the qualification for capitalization, as further discussed below, are expensed as incurred and recorded in technology and development expenses in the results of operations.

Software development activities generally consist of three stages, (i) the planning stage, (ii) the application and infrastructure development stage, and (iii) the post implementation stage. Costs incurred in the planning and post implementation stages of software development, including costs associated with the post-configuration training and repairs and maintenance of the developed technologies, are expensed as incurred. We capitalize costs associated with software developed for internal use when the planning stage is completed, management has authorized further funding for the completion of the project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and perform as intended. Costs incurred in the application and infrastructure development stages, including significant enhancements and upgrades, are capitalized. Capitalization ends once a project is substantially complete and the software and technologies are ready for their intended purpose. There is judgment involved in estimating the stage of development as well as estimating time allocated to a particular project. A significant change in the time spent on each project could have a material impact on the amount capitalized and related amortization expense in subsequent periods.

We amortize internal use software development costs using a straight-line method over a three year estimated useful life, commencing when the software is ready for its intended use. The straight-line recognition method approximates the manner in which the expected benefit will be derived. We determined the life of internal use software based on historical software upgrades and replacement.

On an ongoing basis, we assess if the estimated remaining useful lives of capitalized projects continue to be reasonable based on the remaining expected benefit and usage. If the remaining useful life of a capitalized project is revised, it is accounted for as a change in estimate and the remaining unamortized cost of the underlying asset is amortized prospectively over the updated remaining useful life. During the fourth quarter of 2022, we accelerated the remaining useful lives of certain capitalized internal use software projects due to the integration of our legacy CTV platforms, which resulted in approximately \$1.9 million and \$0.7 million of incremental amortization expense during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

We also evaluate internal use software for abandonment and use that as a significant indicator for impairment on a quarterly basis.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

The information set forth under Note 2 to our "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" under the caption "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

We have operations both in the United States and internationally, and we are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks include primarily interest rate, foreign exchange, and inflation risks. The risks below may be further exacerbated by the effects of certain global macroeconomic challenges and market conditions.

Interest Rate Fluctuation Risk

Our cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and money market funds, but may from time to time also include commercial paper, with original maturities of three months or less. Our investments may consist of repurchase agreements, U.S. government agency debt, and U.S. treasury debt. The primary objective of our investment activities is to preserve the value of our cash without significantly increasing risk. Because our cash, cash equivalents, and investments have a short maturity, our portfolio's fair value is relatively insensitive to interest rate changes, however, interest income earned will vary as interest rates change.

We do not have economic interest rate expense exposure on our Convertible Senior Notes due to their fixed interest rate nature. The amount paid upon redemption or maturity, before considering any potential additional amount owed due to increases in our underlying share price above the conversion price, is not based on changes in any interest rate index or underlying market interest rates. It is fixed at 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes plus unpaid interest. Since the Convertible Senior Notes bear a fixed interest rate, we are not exposed to interest rate risk on those notes, however, the fair value of those notes will change as market interest rates change.

As of December 31, 2023, we were party to our Prior Term Loan B Facility, which bore interest rate at a floating interest rate that reset periodically, subject to a 0.75% floor (the "SOFR Floor"). Interest expense has been impacted by floating interest rates as a result of underlying interest rates on our Prior Term Loan B Facility moving above this floor since the second quarter of 2022. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. We do not believe that an increase or decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points would have a material effect on our operating results or financial condition. As of the end of December 31, 2023, the annualized impact to interest expense for each 100 basis points increase above the SOFR Floor on our Prior Term Loan B Facility is approximately \$3.5 million. The actual impact to our financial results of the same increase in interest rates is expected to be lower depending on the timing and magnitude of such rate changes relative to our SOFR Floor, and will be partially offset by higher interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalent balances over the same period. In future periods, we will continue to evaluate our investment opportunities and policy relative to our overall objectives.

On February 6, 2024, we refinanced the Prior Term Loan B Facility with a \$365.0 million New Term Loan B Facility. We do not believe that an increase or decrease in interest rates of 100 basis points on the New Term Loan B Facility will have a material effect on our operating results or financial condition as compared to the annualized impact on our Prior Term Loan B Facility, which is discussed above.

With regard to all debt currently outstanding as of December 31, 2023 and to debt outstanding under the New Credit Agreement, the Company is potentially exposed to refinancing risk in the future, should the Company seek to refinance its debt or raise new debt. As such, the type, cost, and terms of any new debt potentially raised in the future may differ from that of our existing debt agreements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

As a U.S. based company that does business around the globe, we have foreign currency risks related to our revenue and expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, principally the Australian Dollar, British Pound, Canadian Dollar, Euro, Japanese Yen, and New Zealand Dollar. Foreign exchange rate volatility is influenced by many factors that we cannot forecast with reliable accuracy. In the event our non-U.S. Dollar denominated revenue and expenses increase, or the volatility of the foreign currencies that we transact in increases, our operating results may be more greatly affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates of those foreign currencies. In addition, we have experienced and will continue to experience fluctuations in our net income (loss) as a result of transaction gains and losses related to translating certain cash balances, trade accounts receivable and payable balances and intercompany balances that are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. The effect of an immediate 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates on foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, including intercompany balances, would result in a foreign currency loss of approximately \$9.5 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. At this time we do not, but we may in the future, enter into derivatives or other financial instruments in an attempt to hedge our foreign currency exchange risk.

Inflation Risk

We do not believe that cost inflation has had a material effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations. If our costs were to become subject to significant inflationary pressures, we might not be able to fully offset such higher costs through price increases. Our inability or failure to do so could harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. This risk of cost inflation is distinct from the risk that inflation throughout the broader economy could lead to reduced ad spend and indirectly harm our business, financial condition, and results of operations. For a discussion of the indirect results of inflation on our business, see "Macroeconomic Developments."

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

MAGNITE, INC.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Magnite, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Magnite, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023 and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Revenue — Refer to Notes 2 and 4 to the financial statements.

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company generates revenue from transactions where it provides a platform for the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory. The Company uses automated systems to process and record revenue based on contractual terms with buyers and publishers, and its revenue is comprised of a significant volume of low-dollar transactions.

We identified revenue as a critical audit matter because the Company's systems to process and record revenue are highly automated. This required increased extent of effort, including the need for us to involve professionals with expertise in Information Technology (IT) to identify, test, and evaluate the Company's systems, software applications, and automated controls.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the Company's systems to process revenue transactions included the following, among others:

- With the assistance of our IT specialists, we:

- Identified the significant systems used to process revenue transactions and tested the general IT controls over each of these systems, including testing of user access controls, change management controls, and IT operations controls.
- Performed testing of system interface controls and automated controls within the relevant revenue streams, as well as controls designed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of revenue.
- Independently created test transactions and traced such transactions through the systems to final output for financial reporting.
- We tested internal controls within the relevant revenue business processes, including those in place to reconcile the various systems to the Company’s general ledger.
- We evaluated recorded revenue and revenue trends and used data analytics to analyze transactional revenue data.
- We used technology-based data analysis tools to inspect journal entries to:
 - Identify significant relationships in the revenue population.
 - Sufficiently understand identified significant relationships and related accounts affecting revenue.
- We performed audit procedures on those related accounts determined to have a significant relationship with revenue. Such procedures included:
 - For a sample of accounts receivable balances, evaluating responses to confirmations sent to customers or other evidence such as cash receipts received after year end.
 - For a sample of accounts payables – seller balances, performing detail transaction testing by agreeing the amounts recognized to source documents.
 - For a sample of cash disbursements made after year end, evaluating whether the amounts were appropriately included in accounts payable – seller as of the balance sheet date.
 - Analytical procedures on the accounts payable – seller balance by developing an independent expectation for the recorded balance based on a historical relationship with revenue.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 28, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except par values)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 326,219	\$ 326,254
Accounts receivable, net	1,176,276	976,506
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	20,508	23,501
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,523,003	1,326,261
Property and equipment, net	47,371	44,969
Right of use lease asset	60,549	78,211
Internal use software development costs, net	21,926	23,671
Intangible assets, net	51,011	253,501
Goodwill	978,217	978,217
Other assets, non-current	6,729	7,383
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,688,806	\$ 2,712,213
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 1,372,176	\$ 1,094,321
Lease liabilities, current	20,402	21,172
Debt, current	3,600	3,600
Other current liabilities	5,957	5,939
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,402,135	1,125,032
Debt, non-current, net of debt issuance costs	532,986	722,757
Lease liabilities, non-current	49,665	66,331
Deferred tax liabilities, net	680	5,072
Other liabilities, non-current	1,657	1,723
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,987,123	1,920,915
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, \$0.00001 par value, 10,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022; 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022	—	—
Common stock, \$0.00001 par value; 500,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022; 138,577 and 134,006 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively	2	2
Additional paid-in capital	1,387,715	1,319,221
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,076)	(3,151)
Accumulated deficit	(683,958)	(524,774)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	701,683	791,298
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,688,806	\$ 2,712,213

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

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Revenue	\$ 619,710	\$ 577,069	\$ 468,413
Expenses:			
Cost of revenue	409,906	307,165	201,662
Sales and marketing	173,982	200,081	170,406
Technology and development	94,318	93,757	74,449
General and administrative	89,048	81,382	64,789
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs	7,465	7,468	38,177
Total expenses	774,719	689,853	549,483
Loss from operations	(155,009)	(112,784)	(81,070)
Other (income) expense:			
Interest expense, net	32,369	29,260	19,848
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	1,953	(1,129)	(1,480)
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(26,480)	—	—
Other income	(5,304)	(5,318)	(4,450)
Total other expense, net	2,538	22,813	13,918
Loss before income taxes	(157,547)	(135,597)	(94,988)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1,637	(5,274)	(95,053)
Net income (loss)	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65
Net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (1.17)	\$ (0.98)	\$ —
Diluted	\$ (1.17)	\$ (0.98)	\$ —
Weighted average shares used to compute net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	136,620	132,887	126,294
Diluted	136,620	132,887	136,261

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

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Net income (loss)	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65
Other comprehensive income (loss):.....			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1,075	(1,775)	(419)
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	1,075	(1,775)	(419)
Comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (158,109)</u>	<u>\$ (132,098)</u>	<u>\$ (354)</u>

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

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	
Balance at December 31, 2020.....	114,029	\$ 2	\$ 777,084	\$ (957)	\$ (394,516)	—	\$ —	\$ 381,613
Exercise of common stock options.....	1,560	—	9,425	—	—	—	—	9,425
Issuance of common stock related to employee stock purchase plan.....	255	—	3,714	—	—	—	—	3,714
Issuance of common stock related to RSU vesting.....	4,624	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement.....	(289)	—	(6,496)	—	—	—	—	(6,496)
Issuance of common stock associated with the SpotX Acquisition.....	12,374	—	495,591	—	—	—	—	495,591
Purchase of treasury stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	(349)	(6,007)	(6,007)
Capped call options.....	—	—	(38,960)	—	—	—	—	(38,960)
Stock-based compensation.....	—	—	42,231	—	—	—	—	42,231
Other comprehensive loss.....	—	—	—	(419)	—	—	—	(419)
Net income.....	—	—	—	—	65	—	—	65
Balance at December 31, 2021.....	132,553	2	1,282,589	(1,376)	(394,451)	(349)	(6,007)	880,757
Exercise of common stock options.....	613	—	2,234	—	—	—	—	2,234
Issuance of common stock related to employee stock purchase plan.....	426	—	3,744	—	—	—	—	3,744
Issuance of common stock related to RSU vesting.....	3,276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement.....	(1,270)	—	(14,498)	—	—	—	—	(14,498)
Purchase of treasury stock.....	—	—	—	—	—	(1,243)	(15,663)	(15,663)
Retirement of common stock.....	(1,592)	—	(21,670)	—	—	1,592	21,670	—
Stock-based compensation.....	—	—	66,822	—	—	—	—	66,822
Other comprehensive loss.....	—	—	—	(1,775)	—	—	—	(1,775)
Net loss.....	—	—	—	—	(130,323)	—	—	(130,323)
Balance at December 31, 2022.....	134,006	2	1,319,221	(3,151)	(524,774)	—	—	791,298
Exercise of common stock options.....	395	—	2,166	—	—	—	—	2,166
Issuance of common stock related to employee stock purchase plan.....	438	—	3,513	—	—	—	—	3,513
Issuance of common stock related to RSU and PSU vesting.....	4,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shares withheld related to net share settlement.....	(1,039)	—	(11,814)	—	—	—	—	(11,814)
Stock-based compensation.....	—	—	74,629	—	—	—	—	74,629
Other comprehensive income.....	—	—	—	1,075	—	—	—	1,075
Net loss.....	—	—	—	—	(159,184)	—	—	(159,184)
Balance at December 31, 2023.....	138,577	2	\$ 1,387,715	\$ (2,076)	\$ (683,958)	—	\$ —	\$ 701,683

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

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	240,820	216,052	146,886
Stock-based compensation	72,617	64,118	40,735
Impairment of intangible assets	—	3,320	—
Gain on extinguishment of debt	(26,480)	—	—
(Gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	311	(86)	130
Provision for (recovery of) doubtful accounts	4,666	(163)	49
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	6,279	6,785	4,925
Non-cash lease expense	(1,712)	1,485	(350)
Deferred income taxes	(2,379)	(8,802)	(98,770)
Unrealized foreign currency (gain) loss, net	1,266	(271)	(2,259)
Other items, net	2,696	—	3,292
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect of business acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(220,102)	(46,325)	(254,368)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	1,004	(4,228)	1,324
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	294,677	91,377	284,905
Other liabilities	(112)	(389)	25
Net cash provided by operating activities	214,367	192,550	126,589
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(26,764)	(30,815)	(17,697)
Capitalized internal use software development costs	(10,619)	(13,582)	(11,431)
Mergers and acquisitions, net of cash acquired and indemnification claims holdback	—	(20,755)	(661,869)
Net cash used in investing activities	(37,383)	(65,152)	(690,997)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from Convertible Senior Notes offering	—	—	400,000
Proceeds from issuance of debt, net of debt discount	—	—	349,200
Payment for capped call options	—	—	(38,960)
Payment for debt issuance costs	—	—	(30,378)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	2,166	2,234	9,425
Proceeds from issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	3,513	3,744	3,714
Repayment of debt	(3,600)	(3,600)	(1,800)
Repurchase of Convertible Senior Notes	(165,518)	—	—
Repayment of financing lease	(276)	(807)	(645)
Purchase of treasury stock	—	(15,663)	(6,007)
Taxes paid related to net share settlement	(11,814)	(14,498)	(6,496)
Payment of indemnification claims holdback	(2,313)	(1,582)	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(177,842)	(30,172)	678,053
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	575	(1,417)	(683)
CHANGE IN CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH	(283)	95,809	112,962
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH — Beginning of period	326,502	230,693	117,731
CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH — End of period	\$ 326,219	\$ 326,502	\$ 230,693

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

MAGNITE, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS-(Continued)
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
RECONCILIATION OF CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS AND RESTRICTED CASH TO CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 326,219	\$ 326,254	\$ 230,401
Restricted cash included in prepaid expenses and other current assets	—	248	240
Restricted cash included in other assets, non-current	—	—	52
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	\$ 326,219	\$ 326,502	\$ 230,693
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF OTHER CASH FLOW INFORMATION:			
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 5,357	\$ 4,932	\$ 2,141
Cash paid for interest	\$ 37,028	\$ 26,320	\$ 12,908
Capitalized assets financed by accounts payable and accrued expenses and other liabilities	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,295	\$ 2,171
Capitalized stock-based compensation	\$ 2,012	\$ 2,704	\$ 1,496
Operating lease right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for operating lease liabilities	\$ 4,017	\$ 20,131	\$ 42,013
Purchase consideration - indemnification claims holdback	\$ —	\$ 2,293	\$ 1,602
Common stock and options issued for mergers and acquisitions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 495,591
Debt discount, non-cash	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,800

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

MAGNITE, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1—Nature of Operations

Company Overview

Magnite, Inc. ("Magnite" or the "Company"), formerly known as The Rubicon Project, Inc., was formed in Delaware and began operations on April 20, 2007. The Company operates a sell side advertising platform that offers buyers and sellers of digital advertising a single partner for transacting globally across all channels, formats, and auction types.

The Company's common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq") under the symbol "MGNI." Magnite has its principal offices in New York City, Los Angeles, Denver, London, and Sydney, and additional offices in Europe, Asia, North America, and South America.

The Company provides a technology solution to automate the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory for buyers and sellers globally, across all channels, formats and auction types. The Company's platform features applications and services for sellers of digital advertising inventory, or publishers, that own or operate websites, applications, CTV channels, and other digital media properties, to manage and monetize their inventory; applications and services for buyers, including advertisers, agencies, agency trading desks, and demand side platforms, to buy digital advertising inventory; and a transparent, independent marketplace that brings buyers and sellers together and facilitates intelligent decision making and automated transaction execution at scale. The Company's clients include many of the world's leading sellers and buyers of digital advertising inventory.

Sellers monetize their inventory through the Company's platform by seamlessly connecting to a global market of integrated buyers that transact through real-time bidding, which includes direct sale of premium inventory to a buyer, referred to as private marketplace, and open auction bidding, where buyers bid against each other in a real-time auction for the right to purchase a publisher's inventory, referred to as open marketplace. At the same time, buyers leverage the Company's platform to manage their advertising spending and reach their target audiences, simplify order management and campaign tracking, obtain actionable insights into audiences for their advertising, and access impression-level purchasing from thousands of sellers.

Note 2—Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, and include the operations of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Segments

Management has determined that the Company operates as one segment. The Company's chief operating decision maker reviews financial information on an aggregated and consolidated basis, together with certain operating and performance measures principally to make decisions about how to allocate resources and to measure the Company's performance.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported and disclosed financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates, primarily those related to: (i) revenue recognition criteria, including the determination of revenue reporting as net versus gross in the Company's revenue arrangements, (ii) accounts receivable and allowances for doubtful accounts, (iii) amounts capitalized and the useful lives of intangible assets, internal use software development costs, and property and equipment, (iv) valuation of long-lived assets and their recoverability, including goodwill, and (v) the realization of tax assets and estimates of tax liabilities.

These estimates are based on historical data and experience, as well as various other factors that management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Estimates relating to the allowance for doubtful accounts, amounts capitalized and estimated useful lives of internal-use software development costs, estimated useful lives of long-lived assets, recoverability of intangible assets and goodwill, and income taxes, including the realization of tax assets and estimates of tax

liabilities require the selection of appropriate valuation methodologies and models, and judgment in evaluating ranges of assumptions and financial inputs. Actual results may differ materially from those estimates under different assumptions or circumstances.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue from transactions where it provides a platform for the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory. Generally, the Company's revenue is based on a percentage of the ad spend that runs through its platform, although for certain clients, services, or transaction types the Company may receive a fixed CPM for each impression sold, and for advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders the Company earns revenue based on the full amount of ad spend that runs through its platform. In addition, the Company may receive certain fixed monthly fees for the use of its platform or products. The Company's platform dynamically connects sellers and buyers of advertising inventory in a digital marketplace. The Company's solution incorporates proprietary machine-learning algorithms, sophisticated data processing, high-volume storage, detailed analytics capabilities, and a distributed infrastructure. Digital advertising inventory is created when consumers access sellers' content. Sellers provide digital advertising inventory to the Company's platform in the form of advertising requests, or ad requests. When the Company receives ad requests from sellers, it sends bid requests to buyers, which enable buyers to bid on sellers' digital advertising inventory. Winning bids can create advertising, or paid impressions, for the seller to present to the consumer.

The total volume of spending between buyers and sellers on the Company's platform is referred to as advertising spend. The Company keeps a percentage of that advertising spend as a fee, and remits the remainder to the seller. The fee that the Company retains from the gross advertising spend on its platform is recognized as revenue. The fee earned on each transaction is based on the pre-existing agreement between the Company and the seller and the clearing price of the winning bid. The Company recognizes revenue upon fulfillment of its performance obligation to a client, which occurs at the point in time an ad renders and is counted as a paid impression, subject to a contract existing with the client and a fixed or determinable transaction price. The Company does not have arrangements with multiple performance obligations. The Company does not disclose the value of unsatisfied performance obligations for (i) contracts with an original expected length of one year or less and (ii) contracts for which the Company recognizes revenue at the amount to which it has the right to invoice for services performed. The Company considers the following when determining if a contract exists (i) contract approval by all parties, (ii) identification of each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred, (iii) specified payment terms, (iv) commercial substance of the contract, and (v) collectability of substantially all of the consideration is probable.

The determination of whether revenue should be reported on a gross or net basis is based on an assessment of whether the Company is acting as the principal or an agent in the transaction. In determining whether the Company is acting as the principal or an agent, the Company follows the accounting guidance for principal-agent considerations. Making such determinations involves judgment and is based on an evaluation of the terms of each arrangement, none of which are considered presumptive or determinative.

Expenses

The Company classifies its expenses into the following categories:

Cost of Revenue. The Company's cost of revenue consists primarily of cloud hosting, data center, and bandwidth costs, ad protection costs, depreciation and maintenance expense of hardware supporting the Company's revenue-producing platform, amortization of software costs for the development of the Company's revenue-producing platform, amortization expense associated with acquired developed technologies, and personnel costs. In addition, for revenue booked on a gross basis, cost of revenue includes traffic acquisition costs. Personnel costs included in cost of revenue include salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, and are primarily attributable to personnel in the Company's network operations group who support the Company's platform. The Company capitalizes costs associated with software that is developed or obtained for internal use and amortizes the costs associated with its revenue-producing platform in cost of revenue over their estimated useful lives. The Company amortizes acquired developed technologies over their estimated useful lives.

Sales and Marketing. The Company's sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, as well as marketing expenses such as brand marketing, travel expenses, trade shows and marketing materials, amortization expense associated with client relationships, backlog, and non-compete agreements from the Company's business acquisitions, professional services, facilities-related costs, and depreciation expense. The Company's sales and support organization focuses on increasing the adoption of the Company's solution by existing and new buyers and sellers and supports ongoing client relationships. The Company amortizes acquired intangibles associated with client relationships and backlog from its business acquisitions over their estimated useful lives.

Technology and Development. The Company's technology and development expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, as well as professional services associated with the ongoing development and maintenance of the Company's solution, third-party software license costs, facilities-related costs, and depreciation and amortization expense. These expenses include costs incurred in the development, implementation, and maintenance of internal use software, including platform and related infrastructure. Technology and development costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent that such costs are associated with internal use software development that qualifies for capitalization, which are then recorded as internal use software development costs, net on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The Company amortizes internal use software development costs that relate to its revenue-producing activities on the Company's platform to cost of revenue and amortize other internal use software development costs to technology and development costs or general and administrative expenses, depending on the nature of the related project. The Company amortizes acquired intangibles associated with technology and development functions from its business acquisitions over their estimated useful lives.

General and Administrative. The Company's general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, including salaries, bonuses, and stock-based compensation, associated with the Company's executive, finance, legal, human resources, compliance, and other administrative personnel, as well as accounting and legal professional services fees, facilities-related costs, depreciation expense, bad debt expense, and other corporate-related expenses.

Merger, Acquisition, and Restructuring Costs. The Company's merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs consist primarily of professional service fees associated with merger and acquisition activities, cash-based employee termination costs, related stock-based compensation charges, and other restructuring activities, including facility closures, relocation costs, contract termination costs, and impairment costs of abandoned technology associated with restructuring activities.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation expense related to employee and non-employee stock-based awards is measured and recognized in the consolidated financial statements based on the fair value of the awards granted. The Company grants awards to employees that vest based solely on continued service, or service conditions, awards that vest based on the achievement of performance targets, or performance conditions, and awards that vest based on the Company's stock price exceeding a peer index, or market conditions. The fair value of restricted stock units that vest based on continued service is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock as reported on the Nasdaq on the grant date. The fair value of each option award containing service conditions is estimated on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value of awards containing market conditions is estimated using a Monte-Carlo simulation model. For service condition awards, stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally four years. For performance condition and market condition awards, stock-based compensation expense is recognized using a graded vesting model over the requisite service period of the awards. For market condition awards, expense recognized is not subsequently reversed if the market conditions are not achieved.

The assumptions and estimates used in the Black-Scholes pricing model are as follows:

Fair Value of Common Stock. The fair value of common stock is based on the closing price of the Company's common stock as reported on the Nasdaq on the grant date.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the yields of U.S. Treasury securities with maturities appropriate for the term of stock option awards.

Expected Term. For employee stock options the expected term is determined based on historical trends. The expected term of employee stock options that contain performance conditions represents the weighted-average period that the stock options are estimated to remain outstanding.

Volatility. The computation of the expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common stock.

Dividend Yield. The dividend yield assumption is based on the Company's history and current expectations of dividend payouts. The Company has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future, so the Company used an expected dividend yield of zero.

Determining the fair value of stock-based awards with performance and market conditions requires judgment. The Company's use of the Monte-Carlo simulation model requires the input of subjective assumptions, such as the expected term of the award, the expected volatility of the price of the Company's common stock, risk-free interest rates, the expected dividend yield of the Company's common stock, in addition for those awards containing market conditions, which also include expected volatilities of selected peer companies, and expected correlation coefficients of the Company and those of the selected peer companies. The assumptions used in the Company's valuation model represent management's best estimates. These estimates involve inherent

uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. If factors change and different assumptions are used, the Company's stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based upon the net tax effects of the differences between the Company's consolidated financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rate expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the differences are expected to be reversed.

A valuation allowance is used to reduce some or all of the deferred tax assets if, based upon the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that those deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company maintains a partial valuation allowance to offset its domestic net deferred tax assets due to the uncertainty of realizing future income tax benefits from the net operating loss carryforwards and other deferred tax assets.

The Company recognizes the income tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The income tax benefits recognized in the consolidated financial statements from such positions are then measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. The Company recognizes interest and penalties accrued related to its uncertain tax positions in its income tax provision (benefit) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Capital Stock

The Company has authorized capital stock of 500,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock. The Company has issued common stock, which is included in outstanding common stock on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. During 2021 and 2022, the Company repurchased shares of common stock, which was recorded as treasury stock on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. In 2022, all repurchased shares, including any outstanding treasury stock from 2021, were subsequently retired. The Company has not issued any shares of its preferred stock subsequent to the Company's initial public offering ("IPO") and does not have any preferred stock outstanding.

The Company is required to reserve and keep available out of its authorized but unissued shares of common stock such number of shares sufficient to affect the conversion of all shares granted and available for grant under the Company's stock award plans. The number of shares of the Company's stock reserved for these purposes at December 31, 2023 was 44,592,265.

The board of directors is authorized to establish, from time to time, the number of shares to be included in each series of preferred stock, and to fix the designation, powers, privileges, preferences, and relative participating, optional or other rights, if any, of the shares of each series of preferred stock, and any of its qualifications, limitations or restrictions.

Net Income (Loss) Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders

Basic net income (loss) per share of common stock is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted income per share considers adjustments to net income and the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the effect of potentially dilutive securities during the period. Potentially dilutive securities consist of stock options, restricted stock units, performance stock units, potential shares issuable under the Company's Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"), and potential shares issuable as part of the Convertible Senior Notes. Diluted income per share is computed utilizing the treasury method for options, restricted stock units, performance stock units, and potential ESPP shares. Diluted income per share for the Convertible Senior Notes is calculated under the if-converted method. Potential common share equivalents are excluded where their inclusion would be anti-dilutive. For periods in which the Company reports net loss, diluted net loss per share is the same as basic net loss per share because the effects of potentially dilutive securities would be anti-dilutive.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) encompasses all changes in equity other than those arising from transactions with stockholders, and consists of net income (loss), unrealized gains (losses) on investments and foreign currency translation adjustments.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company invests excess cash primarily in money market funds, corporate debt securities, and highly liquid debt instruments of the U.S. government and its agencies. The Company classifies investments held in money market funds as cash equivalents because the money market funds have weighted-average maturities at the date of purchase of less than 90 days, are

freely redeemable into cash and have a constant net asset value. Investments held in U.S. government and agency bonds and corporate debt securities with stated maturities of less than one year are classified as short-term investments.

Restricted Cash

The Company classifies certain restricted cash balances within prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets, non-current on the consolidated balance sheets based upon the term of the remaining restrictions.

Accounts Receivable Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, are unsecured, and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is based on the best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on historical collection experience and the review in each period of the status of the then-outstanding accounts receivable, while taking into consideration current client information, subsequent collection history and other relevant data. The Company reviews the allowance for doubtful accounts on a quarterly basis. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when the Company believes it is probable the receivable will not be recovered.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based upon the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives of the Company's property and equipment are as follows:

	Years
Computer equipment and network hardware	3
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5 to 7
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life or life of lease

Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred, while renewals and improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the Company's results of operations.

Internal Use Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes certain internal use software development costs associated with creating and enhancing internally developed software related to the Company's technology infrastructure. These costs include personnel and related employee benefits expenses for employees who are directly associated with and who devote time to software projects, and external direct costs of materials and services consumed in developing or obtaining the software. Software development costs that do not meet the qualification for capitalization, as further discussed below, are expensed as incurred and recorded in technology and development expenses in the results of operations.

Software development activities generally consist of three stages, (i) the planning stage, (ii) the application and infrastructure development stage, and (iii) the post implementation stage. Costs incurred in the planning and post implementation stages of software development, including costs associated with the post-configuration training and repairs and maintenance of the developed technologies, are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes costs associated with software developed for internal use when the planning stage is completed, management has authorized further funding for the completion of the project, and it is probable that the project will be completed and perform as intended. Costs incurred in the application and infrastructure development stages, including significant enhancements and upgrades, are capitalized. Capitalization ends once a project is substantially complete and the software and technologies are ready for their intended purpose. Internal use software development costs are amortized using a straight-line method over the estimated useful life, which is generally three years, commencing when the software is ready for its intended use. The straight-line recognition method approximates the manner in which the expected benefit will be derived. On an ongoing basis, the Company assesses the remaining estimated useful lives of internal use software projects. If remaining useful lives are revised, the change is accounted for as a change in estimate.

The Company does not transfer ownership of its software, or lease its software, to third parties.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets primarily consist of acquired developed technology, client relationships, and in-process research and development projects resulting from business combinations, which are recorded at acquisition-date fair value, less accumulated amortization. The Company determines the appropriate useful life of its intangible assets by performing an analysis of expected cash

flows of the acquired assets. Intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives using a straight-line method, which approximates the pattern in which the economic benefits are consumed.

The Company's intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Years
Developed technology	5
In-process research and development	3 to 5
Customer relationships	0.5 to 4
Backlog	0.75
Non-compete agreements	1 to 2
Other intangible assets	0.25 to 1.5

On an ongoing basis, the Company assesses the remaining estimated useful lives of intangible assets. If remaining useful lives are revised, the change is accounted for as a change in estimate.

Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment indicators at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. Conditions that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, a significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, or any other significant adverse change that would indicate that the carrying amount of an asset or group of assets may not be recoverable. For intangible assets used in operations, impairment losses are only recorded if the asset's carrying amount is not recoverable through its undiscounted, probability-weighted future cash flows at the asset group level that represents the lowest level of independent cash flows. The Company measures the impairment loss based on the difference between the carrying amount and estimated fair value.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets including Internal Use Capitalized Software Costs

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate their carrying value may not be recoverable. Such events or changes in circumstances may include: a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset is being used, significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of a long-lived asset, an accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or development of a long-lived asset, current or future operating or cash flow losses that demonstrate continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset, or a current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life. The Company performs impairment testing at the asset group level that represents the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. The Company assesses recoverability of a long-lived asset by determining whether the carrying value of the asset group can be recovered through projected undiscounted cash flows over their remaining lives. If the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the forecasted undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized, measured as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds estimated fair value. An impairment loss is charged to operations in the period in which management determines such impairment.

Business Combinations

The results of businesses acquired in a business combination are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition. The Company allocates the purchase price of a business combination, which is the sum of the consideration provided, which may consist of cash, equity or a combination of the two, to the identifiable assets and liabilities of the acquired business at their acquisition date fair values. The excess of the purchase price over the amount allocated to the identifiable assets and liabilities, if any, is recorded as goodwill. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management to use significant judgment and estimates including the selection of valuation methodologies, estimates of future revenues and cash flows, discount rates and selection of comparable companies.

When the Company issues stock-based or cash awards to an acquired company's stockholders, the Company evaluates whether the awards are contingent consideration or compensation for post-business combination services. The evaluation includes, among other things, whether the vesting of the awards is contingent on the continued employment of the selling stockholder beyond the acquisition date. If continued employment is required for vesting, the awards are treated as compensation for post-acquisition services and recognized as expense over the requisite service period.

The Company estimates the fair value of intangible assets acquired generally using a discounted cash flow approach, which includes an analysis of the future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset and the risk associated with achieving these cash flows. The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model include the discount rate that is applied to the forecasted future

cash flows to calculate the present value of those cash flows and the estimate of future cash flows attributable to the acquired intangible asset, which include revenue, expenses and taxes. The carrying value of acquired working capital assets and liabilities approximates its fair value, given the short-term nature of these assets and liabilities.

Acquisition-related transaction costs are not included as a component of consideration transferred, but are accounted for as an expense in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the aggregate fair value of the consideration transferred in a business combination over the fair value of the assets acquired, net of liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized, but is subject to impairment testing conducted annually during the fourth quarter or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired.

In accordance with guidance related to impairment testing, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether or not it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If the qualitative assessment option is not elected, or if the qualitative assessment indicates that it is more likely than not that the fair value is less than its carrying amount, a quantitative analysis is then performed. The quantitative analysis, if performed, compares the estimated fair value of the Company with its respective carrying amount, including goodwill. If the estimated fair value of the Company exceeds its carrying amount, including goodwill, goodwill is considered not to be impaired and no additional steps are necessary. If the fair value is less than the carrying amount, including goodwill, then an impairment adjustment must be recorded up to the carrying amount of goodwill.

The Company operates as a single operating segment and has identified a single reporting unit.

Operating Leases

The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company's classes of assets that are leased include office facilities, data centers, and equipment. The Company has elected not to recognize short-term leases on the balance sheet, nor separate lease and non-lease components for data center leases. In addition, the Company utilized the portfolio approach to group leases with similar characteristics together.

For identified leases, the Company used its incremental borrowing rate to discount the related future payment obligations, which represents the rate of interest the Company would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment.

The Company records rent expense for operating leases, including leases of office locations, data centers, and equipment, on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The straight-line calculation of rent expense includes rent escalations on certain leases, as well as lease incentives provided by the landlords, including payments for leasehold improvements and rent-free periods. The Company begins recognition of rent expense on the commencement date, which is generally the date that the asset is made available for use. Lease liability, which represents the present value of the Company's obligation related to the estimated future lease payments, is included in lease liabilities, current and lease liabilities, non-current within the consolidated balance sheets. These liability balances are reduced as lease related payments are made. For operating leases, the right of use ("ROU") asset is amortized on a periodic basis over the expected term of the lease (see Note 15).

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and seller payables approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Certain assets of the Company are recorded at their fair value, using the fair value hierarchy, on a recurring basis, and other assets and liabilities, including goodwill and intangible assets are subject to measurement at fair value on a non-recurring basis if they are deemed to be impaired as a result of an impairment review (see Note 5).

Concentration of Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and accounts receivable. Cash maintained with financial institutions typically exceeds applicable federally insured limits in the U.S. and may not be covered by similar local depositor insurance schemes for cash held in foreign currencies or in bank accounts outside of the U.S. Cash equivalents, primarily money market fund investments, are not insured by federal insurance schemes and are exposed to other potential risks linked to high concentration among major custodial banks.

Accounts receivable include amounts due from buyers with principal operations primarily in the United States. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its buyers.

At December 31, 2023, two buyers accounted for 48% and 11%, respectively, of consolidated accounts receivable, net. At December 31, 2022, two buyers accounted for 45% and 9%, respectively, of accounts receivable, net.

The Company recognizes revenue from its contracts with sellers. No seller of advertising inventory accounted for 10% or more of revenue during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021.

At December 31, 2023, one seller of advertising inventory accounted for 29% of accounts payable and accrued expenses and at December 31, 2022, one seller of advertising inventory accounted for 28% of accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the applicable entity at the rates of exchange in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains or losses are included in foreign exchange (gain) loss, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. To the extent that the functional currency is different from the U.S. Dollar, the financial statements have then been translated into U.S. Dollars using period-end exchange rates for assets and liabilities and average exchange rates for the results of operations. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) on the consolidated balance sheets.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

In October 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-08, Business Combinations (Topic 805) – *Accounting for Contract Assets and Contract Liabilities from Contracts with Customers* ("ASU 2021-08"). ASU 2021-08 requires the recognition and measurement of contract assets and contract liabilities acquired in a business combination in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. Considerations to determine the amount of contract assets and contract liabilities to record at the acquisition date include the terms of the acquired contract, such as timing of payment, identification of each performance obligation in the contract and allocation of the contract transaction price to each identified performance obligation on a relative standalone selling price basis as of contract inception. ASU 2021-08 is effective for the Company beginning in the first quarter of 2023. The Company adopted this standard January 1, 2023 and will apply the guidance to future acquisitions, if any.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, Segment Reporting (Topic 280) – *Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-07"). ASU 2023-07 expands public entities' segment disclosures by requiring disclosure of significant segment expenses that are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and included within each reported measure of segment profit or loss, an amount and description of its composition for other segment items, and interim disclosures of a reportable segment's profit or loss and assets. ASU 2023-07 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2023 and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2024. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on its disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740) – *Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures* ("ASU 2023-09") to enhance income tax information primarily through changes in the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid information. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 on a prospective basis. The Company is evaluating the impact of adopting this new accounting guidance on its disclosures.

The Company does not believe there are any other recently issued and effective or not yet effective pronouncements that would have or are expected to have a material impact on the Company's present or future consolidated financial statements.

Note 3—Net Income (Loss) Per Share

The following table presents the basic and diluted net income (loss) per share:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Basic Income (Loss) Per Share:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (159,184)	\$ (130,323)	\$ 65
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used to compute net income (loss) per share - basic	136,620	132,887	126,294
Basic net income (loss) per share	<u>\$ (1.17)</u>	<u>\$ (0.98)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Diluted Income (Loss) Per Share:			
Net income (loss), diluted income (loss)	<u>\$ (159,184)</u>	<u>\$ (130,323)</u>	<u>\$ 65</u>
Denominator:			
Weighted-average common shares used in basic income (loss) per share	136,620	132,887	126,294
Dilutive effect of weighted-average restricted stock units	—	—	5,294
Dilutive effect of weighted-average common stock options	—	—	4,435
Dilutive effect of weighted-average performance stock units	—	—	197
Dilutive effect of weighted-average ESPP shares	—	—	41
Weighted-average shares used to compute diluted net income (loss) per share	<u>136,620</u>	<u>132,887</u>	<u>136,261</u>
Diluted net income (loss) per share	<u>\$ (1.17)</u>	<u>\$ (0.98)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

The following weighted-average shares have been excluded from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share attributable to common stockholders for each period presented because they are anti-dilutive:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Unvested restricted stock units	1,608	1,506	—
Options to purchase common stock	1,566	1,864	—
Unvested performance stock units	84	124	—
ESPP shares	31	18	—
Convertible Senior Notes	<u>4,981</u>	<u>6,262</u>	<u>4,940</u>
Total shares excluded from net income (loss) per share	<u>8,270</u>	<u>9,774</u>	<u>4,940</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, the Company excluded outstanding performance stock units from the calculation of diluted net loss per share because they were anti-dilutive. As of December 31, 2023, the performance stock units granted during 2021, 2022, and 2023 had expected achievement levels of 0%, 58%, and 46%, respectively. As of December 31, 2022, the performance stock units granted during 2020, 2021, and 2022 had expected achievement level of 116%, 0%, and 81%, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the Company included outstanding performance stock units in the calculation of diluted net income per share. As of December 31, 2021, the performance stock units granted during 2020 and 2021 had expected achievement levels of 150% and 0%, respectively. Refer to Note 12 — "Stock-Based Compensation" for additional information related to performance stock units.

For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, shares that would be issuable assuming conversion of all of the Convertible Senior Notes (as defined in Note 17) were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because they were anti-dilutive. The Convertible Senior Notes have an initial conversion rate of 15.6539 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes, which will be subject to anti-dilution adjustments in certain circumstances. As of December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the number of shares that would be issuable assuming conversion of all of the Convertible Senior Notes is approximately 3,210,098, 6,261,560, and 6,261,560, respectively.

Note 4—Revenues

For the majority of transactions on the Company's platform, the Company reports revenue on a net basis as it does not act as the principal in the purchase and sale of digital advertising inventory because it does not have control of the digital advertising inventory and does not set prices agreed upon within the auction marketplace. For certain advertising campaigns that are transacted through insertion orders, the Company reports revenue on a gross basis, based primarily on its determination that the Company acts as the primary obligor in the delivery of advertising campaigns for buyers with respect to such transactions.

The following table presents the Company's revenue recognized on a net basis and on a gross basis for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	Year Ended					
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Revenue:						
Net basis	\$ 508,478	82 %	\$ 475,633	82 %	\$ 389,358	83 %
Gross basis	111,232	18	101,436	18	79,055	17
Total	<u>\$ 619,710</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 577,069</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 468,413</u>	<u>100 %</u>

The following table presents the Company's revenue by channel for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, 2021:

	Year Ended					
	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		December 31, 2021	
	(in thousands, except percentages)					
Channel:						
CTV	\$ 282,126	46 %	\$ 268,572	47 %	\$ 185,254	40 %
Mobile	232,495	37	192,803	33	164,977	35
Desktop	105,089	17	115,694	20	118,182	25
Total	<u>\$ 619,710</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 577,069</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>\$ 468,413</u>	<u>100 %</u>

The following table presents the Company's revenue disaggregated by geographic location, based on the location of the Company's sellers:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
United States	\$ 462,167	\$ 447,634	\$ 365,161
International	157,543	129,435	103,252
Total	<u>\$ 619,710</u>	<u>\$ 577,069</u>	<u>\$ 468,413</u>

Payment terms are specified in agreements between the Company and the buyers and sellers on its platform. The Company generally bills buyers at the end of each month for the full purchase price of impressions filled in that month. The Company recognizes volume discounts as a reduction of revenue as they are incurred. Specific payment terms may vary by agreement, but are generally seventy-five days or less. The Company's accounts receivable are recorded at the amount of gross billings to buyers, net of allowances for the amounts the Company is responsible to collect. The Company's accounts payable related to amounts due to sellers are recorded at the net amount payable to sellers (see Note 10). Accordingly, both accounts receivable and accounts payable appear large in relation to revenue reported on a net basis.

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount, are unsecured, and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is reviewed quarterly, requires judgment, and is based on the best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in existing accounts receivable. The Company reviews the status of the then-outstanding accounts receivable on a customer-by-customer basis, taking into consideration the aging schedule of receivables, its historical collection experience, current information regarding the client, subsequent collection history, and other relevant data, in establishing the allowance for doubtful accounts. Accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$20.4 million at December 31, 2023, and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2022. Accounts receivable are written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts when the Company determines amounts are no longer collectible.

The Company reviews the associated payable to sellers for recovery of buyer receivable allowance and write-offs; in some cases, the Company can reduce the payable to sellers. The reduction of seller payables related to recovery of uncollected buyer receivables is netted against allowance expense. The contra seller payables related to recoveries were \$1.1 million and \$0.6 million as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

The following is a summary of activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Allowance for doubtful accounts, beginning balance	\$ 1,092	\$ 3,475	\$ 2,360
Allowance for doubtful accounts, assumed from mergers or acquisitions	—	—	835
Write-offs	(856)	(751)	(337)
Increase (decrease) in provision for expected credit losses	20,115	(1,719)	597
Recoveries of previous write-offs	12	87	20
Allowance for doubtful accounts, December 31	<u>\$ 20,363</u>	<u>\$ 1,092</u>	<u>\$ 3,475</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the provision for expected credit losses associated with accounts receivable and the offset by increases of contra seller payables related to recoveries of uncollected buyer receivables resulted in a net amount of bad debt each year. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the increase in the provision for expected credit losses associated with accounts receivable of \$20.1 million was offset by increases of contra seller payables related to recoveries of uncollected buyer receivables of \$15.4 million, which resulted in an \$4.7 million amount of bad debt expense. The increase in the provision for expected credit losses was primarily attributed to one buyer filing for bankruptcy, resulting in \$4.2 million of bad debt expense during the year ended December 31, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the decrease in the provision for expected credit losses associated with accounts receivable of \$1.7 million was offset by decreases of contra seller payables related to recoveries of uncollected buyer receivables of \$1.6 million, which resulted in an \$0.2 million amount of bad debt recoveries. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the provision for expected credit losses associated with accounts receivable of \$0.6 million was offset by increases of contra seller payables related to recoveries of uncollected buyer receivables of \$0.5 million, which resulted in an immaterial amount of bad debt expense.

Note 5—Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

Fair value represents the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs are based on market data obtained from independent sources. The fair value hierarchy is based on the following three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last one is considered unobservable:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs.

The table below sets forth a summary of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
		(in thousands)		
Cash equivalents	\$ 281,162	\$ 281,162	\$ —	\$ —

The table below sets forth a summary of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2022:

	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
	(in thousands)			
Cash equivalents	\$ 259,647	\$ 259,647	\$ —	\$ —

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, cash equivalents of \$281.2 million and \$259.6 million, respectively, consisted of money market funds and commercial paper, with original maturities of three months or less. The carrying amounts of cash equivalents are classified as Level 1 or Level 2 depending on whether or not their fair values are based on quoted market prices for identical securities that are traded in an active market.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had Convertible Senior Notes and its Term Loan B Facility (as defined in Note 17) included in its balance sheets. The estimated fair value of the Company's Convertible Senior Notes was \$174.3 million and \$305.0 million, as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The estimated fair value of Convertible Senior Notes is based on market rates and the closing trading price of the Convertible Senior Notes as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the estimated fair value of the Company's Term Loan B Facility was \$352.3 million and \$333.3 million, respectively. The estimated fair value is based on borrowing rates currently available to the Company for financing with similar terms and is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

Note 6—Property and Equipment

Major classes of property and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)	
Purchased software	\$ 1,124	\$ 1,250
Computer equipment and network hardware	154,821	150,405
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	4,031	3,659
Leasehold improvements	3,893	3,368
Gross property and equipment	163,869	158,682
Accumulated depreciation	(116,498)	(113,713)
Net property and equipment	<u>\$ 47,371</u>	<u>\$ 44,969</u>

Depreciation expense on property and equipment totaled \$24.0 million, \$19.0 million, and \$16.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. There was impairment changes to property and equipment related to restructuring activities of \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 and there were no impairment charges to property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

The Company's property and equipment, net by geographical region was as follows:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)	
United States	\$ 32,161	\$ 31,036
International	15,210	13,933
Total	<u>\$ 47,371</u>	<u>\$ 44,969</u>

Note 7—Internal Use Software Development Costs

Internal use software development costs were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	(in thousands)	
Internal use software development costs, gross	82,932	\$ 77,151
Accumulated amortization	(61,006)	(53,480)
Internal use software development costs, net	<u>\$ 21,926</u>	<u>\$ 23,671</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company capitalized \$12.6 million, \$16.2 million, and \$12.9 million, respectively, of internal use software development costs. Amortization expense was \$14.3 million, \$12.6 million, and \$9.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. In the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, amortization expense included the write-off of software development costs of \$0.4 million, \$1.5 million, and \$0.1 million, in the respective periods, related to the abandonment of the associated projects.

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company reassessed the remaining estimated useful lives of capitalized software projects related to integration of its technology platforms, which were revised to end during the third quarter of 2023. The change in the remaining estimated useful lives for the related projects resulted in increased amortization expense of \$1.9 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. The increased amortization expense increased the basic and diluted loss per share by \$0.01 and \$0.01, net of tax, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Based on the Company's internal use software development costs at December 31, 2023, excluding projects that are not ready for their intended use with a value of \$3.9 million, estimated amortization expense of \$9.3 million, \$6.6 million, and \$2.2 million is expected to be recognized in 2024, 2025, and 2026, respectively.

Note 8—Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Details of the Company's goodwill were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 969,873
Additions for Acquisition of Carbon (Note 9)	8,456
Adjustments to the Acquisition of SpotX (Note 9)	(112)
Ending balance at December 31, 2022	978,217
Additions or adjustments	—
Ending balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 978,217</u>

The Company's intangible assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 included the following:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	(in thousands)	
Amortizable intangible assets:		
Developed technology	\$ 109,736	\$ 390,136
Customer relationships	37,300	136,000
In-process research and development	8,830	12,730
Trademarks	900	900
Non-compete agreements	200	900
Total identifiable intangible assets, gross	<u>156,966</u>	<u>540,666</u>
Accumulated amortization—intangible assets:		
Developed technology	(75,321)	(184,439)
Customer relationships	(24,867)	(97,316)
In-process research and development	(4,832)	(4,398)
Trademarks	(750)	(450)
Non-compete agreements	(185)	(562)
Total accumulated amortization—intangible assets	<u>(105,955)</u>	<u>(287,165)</u>
Total identifiable intangible assets, net	<u>\$ 51,011</u>	<u>\$ 253,501</u>

Amortization of intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 was \$202.5 million, \$184.4 million, and \$121.9 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company wrote off fully amortized intangible assets with a historical cost of \$383.7 million, \$40.5 million and \$11.1 million, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company abandoned certain in-process research and development projects and technology intangible assets. The abandonment resulted in \$3.3 million of impairment costs, which was included in merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs in the consolidated statements of operations.

During the fourth quarter of 2022, the Company reassessed the remaining estimated useful lives of the developed technology and in-process research and development related to the SpotX acquisition based on the remaining expected benefit from those assets, which were revised to end during the third quarter of 2023. The change in the remaining estimated useful lives for developed technology and in-process research and development resulted in increased amortization expense of \$97.6 million and \$34.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The increased amortization expense increased the basic and diluted loss per share by \$0.71 and \$0.27, net of tax, for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The estimated remaining amortization expense associated with the Company's intangible assets was as follows as of December 31, 2023:

Fiscal Year	<u>Amount</u>
	(in thousands)
2024	\$ 30,134
2025	14,445
2026	6,001
2027	431
Total	<u>\$ 51,011</u>

The Company's qualitative assessment in the fourth quarter of 2023 did not indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of its goodwill, intangible assets, and other long-lived assets is less than the aggregate carrying amount.

Note 9—Business Combinations

2021 Acquisition—SpotX

On April 30, 2021, the Company completed the SpotX Acquisition, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 4, 2021 (the "Purchase Agreement"), ("SpotX" and such acquisition the "SpotX Acquisition"), by and between the Company and RTL US Holdings, Inc. ("RTL"). The initial purchase price for the SpotX Acquisition was \$560 million in cash ("Cash Consideration") and 14,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock. Per the terms of the Purchase Agreement, at the completion of the Company's offering of its Convertible Senior Notes, RTL elected to increase the Cash Consideration by an amount equal to 20% of the gross proceeds of the Convertible Senior Notes (which amount was equal to \$80 million) and to reduce the number of shares of common stock it would otherwise receive by a number of shares of common stock equal to 20% of the gross proceeds of the proposed offering of notes (\$80 million) divided by the closing price of a share of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately prior to the date of pricing of the proposed offering of notes (\$49.21). As a result of this election, the adjusted purchase price was \$1.1 billion, prior to customary working capital adjustments and other adjustments, consisting of \$640.0 million in cash plus 12,374,315 shares of common stock (based on the fair value of the Company's common stock on April 30, 2021). The Cash Consideration is subject to customary working capital and other adjustments. The working capital was approximately \$65.2 million, including cash balances acquired and other working capital adjustments, resulting in a total purchase price of \$1.2 billion. The Company financed the Cash Consideration through borrowings under the Term Loan B Facility and the Convertible Senior Notes (Note 17).

In accordance with ASC 805, the Company recorded the acquisition based on the fair value of the consideration transferred and then allocated the purchase price to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of the value of consideration transferred over the aggregate fair value of those net assets was recorded as goodwill. Any identified definite lived intangible assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives and any identified intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment at least annually. All intangible assets and goodwill will be tested for impairment when certain indicators are present. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management to use significant judgment and estimates including the selection of valuation methodologies, estimates of future revenues and cash flows, discount rates, and selection of comparable companies.

For purposes of measuring the estimated fair value, where applicable, of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, the Company has applied the guidance in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, which establishes a framework for measuring fair value. In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is an exit price and is defined as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." Under ASC 805, acquisition-related transaction costs and acquisition-related restructuring charges are not included as components of consideration transferred but are accounted for as expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred.

The following table summarizes the total purchase consideration (in thousands):

Cash Consideration	\$	640,000
Stock Consideration (Fair Value of Shares of Magnite common stock)		495,591
Working capital adjustment		65,152
Total purchase consideration	\$	<u>1,200,743</u>

The purchase consideration for the SpotX Acquisition included 12,374,315 shares of the Company's common stock with a fair value of approximately \$495.6 million, based on the close price of the Company's common stock at closing on April 30, 2021, which was \$40.05 per share, and working capital adjustment of \$65.2 million, mainly consisting of cash balances acquired on the date of the SpotX Acquisition and other opening balance sheet adjustments.

During the first quarter of 2022, the Company adjusted the preliminary purchase price allocation for SpotX based on updated fair values associated with the acquired assets and liabilities. Adjustments impacted acquisition related accounts payable and tax accruals. The Company finalized the purchase price allocation of SpotX in the second quarter of 2022, resulting in no additional changes to the purchase price allocation.

The fair value of the purchase price was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values as of the date of the SpotX Acquisition as set forth below (in thousands):

Cash	\$	81,967
Restricted cash		199
Accounts receivable		199,649
Prepaid and other assets, current		12,308
Fixed assets		6,823
Intangible assets		429,600
Right-of-use lease asset		10,055
Goodwill		782,719
Total assets to be acquired		1,523,320
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		205,822
Other current liabilities		1,091
Lease liabilities		12,625
Deferred tax liability, net		103,039
Total liabilities to be assumed		322,577
Total purchase price	\$	1,200,743

The Company believes the amount of goodwill resulting from the purchase price allocation is primarily attributable to expected synergies from the assembled workforce, an increase in development capabilities, increased offerings to customers, and enhanced opportunities for growth and innovation. Goodwill will not be amortized but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if certain indicators of impairment are present. In the event that goodwill has become impaired, the Company will record an expense for the amount impaired during the quarter in which the determination is made. The acquired intangibles and goodwill resulting from the SpotX Acquisition are not amortizable for tax purposes.

The following table summarizes the components of the intangible assets and estimated useful lives as of the date of the SpotX Acquisition (dollars in thousands):

		Estimated Useful Life
Technology	\$ 280,400	5 years
Customer relationships	130,300	2 to 4 years
Backlog	11,100	<1 year
In-process research and development	5,800	3 years*
Non-compete agreements	1,500	1 year
Trademarks	500	<1 year
Total intangible assets acquired	\$ 429,600	

* In-process research and development consists of six projects with a weighted-average useful life of 3 years. Amortization begins once associated projects are completed and it is determined the projects have alternative future use.

The fair value of the acquired technology and in-process research and development was valued using the Excess Earnings Method. This methodology included allocating future revenue projections to the existing technologies and applying decay rates and appropriate discount rates that reflect the respective intangible asset's relative risk profile when compared to other intangible assets as well as the discount rate for the overall business.

The Company used the Loss-of-Revenue and Income Method in its valuation of the existing customer relationships and non-compete agreements. To the extent that future cash flows of the business would be negatively affected in the absence of these relationships and non-compete agreements, they would be deemed to have economic value. This method attempts to quantify the scenario whereby the owner loses the right to the intangible asset and the resulting losses of revenue and income. Under this analysis, the value of the cash flows with the intangible asset is compared to the value of the cash flows without the intangible asset and the difference represents the value of the intangible asset. This methodology included applying a discount rate and the expected timing it would take to further enhance customer relationships.

The fair value of the backlog was based on the Excess Earnings Method, taking into consideration the existing contracts as of the date of the SpotX Acquisition and the respective cost to complete the servicing of the existing agreements. The resulting stream of after tax earnings were discounted to present value by applying an appropriate discount rate for the asset. The discount rate was selected based on the intangible asset's relative risk profile when compared to the other intangible assets as well as the discount rate for the overall business.

The fair value of the trademarks was based on the Income Approach, specifically the Relief-from-Royalty Method. Under this method, data is obtained regarding actual royalty payments made for similar intangible assets. After the appropriate royalty rate is determined, the reasonable royalty savings is then discounted to its present value over the remaining technological, economic, or legal life of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets are generally amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the pattern in which the economic benefits are consumed, over their estimated useful lives. Amortization of developed technology is included in cost of revenues and the amortization of customer relationships, backlog, non-compete agreements, and trademarks is included in sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Once the projects associated with acquired in-process research and development are completed, amortization will be included in cost of revenues in the consolidated statements of operations. The acquired intangible assets and goodwill resulting from the SpotX Acquisition are not tax deductible.

As part of the SpotX Acquisition, deferred tax liabilities were established. As a result of the deferred tax liability balance created by the acquisition, the Company reduced its deferred tax asset ("DTA") valuation allowance by \$56.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2021. Such reduction was recognized as an income tax benefit in the post-acquisition consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The Company recognized approximately \$27.9 million of acquisition related costs included in the merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs in the Company's consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2021 related to the SpotX Acquisition.

2021 Acquisition—SpringServe

On July 1, 2021, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, SpotX, completed the acquisition of SpringServe, LLC ("SpringServe" and such acquisition the "SpringServe Acquisition"). As a result of the SpringServe Acquisition, SpringServe became a wholly-owned subsidiary of SpotX, and a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company.

The following table summarizes the total purchase consideration (in thousands):

Cash Consideration	\$	31,136
SpotX initial cash investment in SpringServe		2,075
Fair value appreciation of SpotX purchase right		7,450
Indemnification claims - holdback		1,409
Total purchase consideration	\$	<u>42,070</u>

In 2020, SpotX made a minority investment of \$2.1 million in SpringServe in conjunction with a strategic partnership agreement between the two companies, which included an option agreement to purchase SpringServe. At the time of Magnite's acquisition of SpotX, the fair value of SpotX's minority investment and purchase right were valued at a combined \$7.5 million for a total minority investment and purchase right of \$9.5 million. In connection with the SpringServe Acquisition, \$1.4 million of the purchase price was held back to cover possible indemnification claims.

In accordance with ASC 805, the Company recorded the acquisition based on the fair value of the consideration transferred and then allocated the purchase price to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their respective fair values as of the acquisition date. The excess of the value of consideration transferred over the aggregate fair value of those net assets was recorded as goodwill. Any identified definite lived intangible assets will be amortized over their estimated useful lives and any identified intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill will not be amortized but will be tested for impairment at least annually. All intangible assets and goodwill will be tested for impairment when certain indicators are present. Determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed requires management to use significant judgment and estimates including the selection of valuation methodologies, estimates of future revenues and cash flows, discount rates, and selection of comparable companies.

For purposes of measuring the estimated fair value, where applicable, of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed, the Company has applied the guidance in ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement, which establishes a framework for measuring fair value. In accordance with ASC 820, fair value is an exit price and is defined as "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date." Under ASC 805, acquisition-

related transaction costs and acquisition-related restructuring charges are not included as components of consideration transferred but are accounted for as expenses in the period in which the costs are incurred.

The Company finalized the purchase price allocation of SpringServe in the third quarter of 2022, resulting in no additional changes to the purchase price allocation and the full payment of the \$1.4 million holdback liability. The fair value of the purchase price was allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon their estimated fair values as of the date of the SpringServe Acquisition as set forth below (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 1,062
Accounts receivable	3,234
Prepaid and other assets, current	157
Fixed assets	25
Intangible assets	23,400
Right-of-use lease asset	1,879
Goodwill	24,156
Total assets to be acquired	53,913
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,475
Other current liabilities	35
Lease liabilities	3,179
Deferred tax liability, net	6,154
Total liabilities to be assumed	11,843
Total preliminary purchase price	<u>\$ 42,070</u>

The Company believes the amount of goodwill resulting from the purchase price allocation is primarily attributable to expected synergies from the assembled workforce, an increase in development capabilities, increased offerings to customers, and enhanced opportunities for growth and innovation. Goodwill will not be amortized but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently if certain indicators of impairment are present. In the event that goodwill has become impaired, the Company will record an expense for the amount impaired during the quarter in which the determination is made.

The following table summarizes the components of the intangible assets and estimated useful lives as of the date of the SpringServe Acquisition (dollars in thousands):

		Estimated Useful Life
Technology	\$ 15,500	5 years
Customer relationships	5,700	2 years
Trademarks and Trade Names	900	3 years
In-process research and development	800	3 years*
Non-compete agreements	500	2 years
Total intangible assets acquired	<u>\$ 23,400</u>	

* In-process research and development consists of two projects with a weighted-average useful life of 3 years. Amortization begins once associated projects are completed and it is determined the projects have alternative future use.

The fair value of the acquired technology and in-process research and development was valued using the Excess Earnings Method. This methodology included allocating future revenue projections to the existing technologies and applying decay rates and appropriate discount rates that reflect the respective intangible asset's relative risk profile when compared to other intangible assets as well as considering the risk associated with the overall business.

At the acquisition date, SpringServe had existing customer relationships. To the extent that future cash flows of the business would be negatively affected in the absence of these relationships, they would be deemed to have economic value. In addition, certain employees of SpringServe signed two year non-compete agreements. The Company used the Loss-of-Revenue and Income Method in its valuation of the existing customer relationships and non-compete agreements. This method attempts to quantify the scenario whereby the owner loses the right to the intangible asset and the resulting losses of revenue and income. Under this analysis, the value of the cash flows with the intangible asset is compared to the value of the cash flows without the intangible asset and the difference represents the value of the intangible asset. This methodology included applying a discount rate and the expected timing it would take to further enhance customer relationships.

The fair value of the trademarks and trade names were based on the Income Approach, specifically the Relief-from-Royalty Method. Under this method, data is obtained regarding actual royalty payments made for similar intangible assets. After the appropriate royalty rate is determined, the reasonable royalty savings is then discounted to its present value over the remaining technological, economic, or legal life of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets are generally amortized on a straight-line basis, which approximates the pattern in which the economic benefits are consumed, over their estimated useful lives. Amortization of developed technology is included in cost of revenues and the amortization of customer relationships, non-compete agreements, and trademarks is included in sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. Once the projects associated with acquired in-process research and development are completed, amortization will be included in cost of revenues in the consolidated statements of operations. The acquired intangibles and goodwill resulting from the SpringServe Acquisition are not tax deductible.

As part of the SpringServe Acquisition, deferred tax liabilities were established. As a result of this and the SpotX deferred tax liability balance, the Company recognized an income tax benefit in the post-acquisition consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2021.

SpringServe Acquisition related costs included in merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs in the Company's consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2021 were immaterial.

2021 Acquisition—Nth Party

The Company completed the acquisition of Nth Party, Ltd. ("Nth Party"), a developer of cryptographic software for secure audience data sharing and analysis in December 2021 for a total purchase price of \$9.0 million, in cash. The Company acquired Nth Party as part of its strategy to further invest in the development and enhancement of industry leading identity and audience solutions. The allocation of purchase consideration resulted in approximately \$5.4 million of developed technology intangible assets with an estimated useful life of five years, approximately \$0.2 million non-compete intangible assets with an estimated useful life of two years, approximately \$1.3 million of deferred tax liability, and goodwill of approximately \$4.8 million, which is attributable to the workforce of Nth Party and revenue growth from the acquisition. Acquired intangibles and goodwill resulting from the Nth Party acquisition are not deductible for income tax purposes.

Unaudited Pro Forma Information

The following table provides unaudited pro forma information as if the SpotX and SpringServe Acquisitions had been acquired by the Company as of January 1, 2020. The unaudited pro forma information reflects adjustments for additional amortization resulting from the fair value adjustments to assets acquired and liabilities assumed, adjustments for alignment of accounting policies, and transaction expenses as if the SpotX and SpringServe Acquisitions occurred on January 1, 2020. The pro forma results do not include any anticipated cost synergies or other effects of the combined companies. Accordingly, pro forma amounts are not necessarily indicative of the results that actually would have occurred had the SpotX and SpringServe Acquisitions been completed on the dates indicated, nor is it indicative of the future operating results of the combined company. The table below excludes Nth Party as its impact on pro forma results were immaterial.

	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2021	
	(in thousands)	
Pro Forma Revenue	\$	540,466
Pro Forma Net Loss	\$	(86,621)

During the year ended December 31, 2021, due to the process of integrating the operations of SpotX into the operations of the Company, the determination of SpotX's post-acquisition revenue and operating results on a standalone basis was impracticable. The SpringServe post-acquisition revenue and operating results on a standalone basis were immaterial.

2022 Acquisition—Carbon

The Company completed the acquisition of the business of Carbon (AI) Limited ("Carbon" and such acquisition the "Carbon Acquisition"), a platform that enables publishers to measure, manage, and monetize audience segments, in February 2022 for a total purchase price of \$23.1 million in cash. Approximately \$2.3 million of the purchase price was held back to cover possible indemnification claims, which was subsequently paid out in February 2023. The Company acquired Carbon as part of its strategy to further invest in the development and enhancement of industry leading identity and audience solutions. The allocation of purchase consideration resulted in an estimated \$14.2 million of developed technology intangible assets with an estimated useful life of five years, \$0.2 million non-compete intangible assets with an estimated useful life of two years, \$0.2 million of customer relationships with an estimated useful life of six months, and goodwill of \$8.5 million, which is attributable to the workforce of Carbon and revenue growth from the acquisition. For tax purposes, the Carbon Acquisition was treated as an asset acquisition. The acquisition of identified intangibles results in tax deductible amortization pursuant to IRC Section 197.

Acquisition related costs associated with the Carbon Acquisition included in merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs in the Company's consolidated statements of operations during the year ended December 31, 2022 were immaterial. In addition, Carbon's post-acquisition revenue and operating results on a standalone basis were immaterial.

Note 10—Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses included the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)	
Accounts payable—seller	\$ 1,333,242	\$ 1,057,556
Accounts payable—trade	23,844	19,387
Accrued employee-related payables	15,090	15,065
Accrued holdback - indemnification claims	—	2,313
Total	<u>\$ 1,372,176</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,321</u>

Note 11—Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss, which relate to foreign currency translation, were as follows (in thousands):

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$ (957)
Other comprehensive loss	(419)
Balance at December 31, 2021	(1,376)
Other comprehensive loss	(1,775)
Balance at December 31, 2022	(3,151)
Other comprehensive income	1,075
Balance at December 31, 2023	<u>\$ (2,076)</u>

Note 12—Stock-Based Compensation

In connection with its IPO, the Company implemented its 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, which governs equity awards made to employees and directors of the Company since the IPO. Prior to the IPO, the Company granted equity awards under its 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, which governs equity awards made to employees and contractors prior to the IPO. In November 2014, the Company approved the 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan (the "Inducement Plan"), which governs certain equity awards made to certain employees in connection with commencement of employment. In connection with the Company's acquisitions of Chango Inc. ("Chango"), iSocket, Inc. ("iSocket"), and nToggle, Inc. ("nToggle") it assumed the existing employee equity award plans, the 2009 Chango Stock Option Plan (the "Chango Plan"), the iSocket 2009 Equity Incentive Plan (the "iSocket Plan"), and the nToggle 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "nToggle Plan"). In connection with the merger with Telaria, the Company assumed Telaria's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "Telaria Plan"); the 2008 Stock Plan, as amended (the "2008 Stock Plan"); and the ScanScout, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (the "ScanScout Plan"). No further awards were granted under the iSocket Plan, the Chango Plan, or the nToggle Plan from the date of acquisition and no further awards were granted under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan since the IPO. Available shares under the nToggle Plan and the Telaria Plan were rolled into the available share pool under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan at the time of acquisition of each company, and available shares under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan were rolled into the available share pool under the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan at the time of the IPO. On January 1, 2023, pursuant to the evergreen provision in the Company's 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, the Company increased the aggregate number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to stock awards by 6,700,286 shares. On June 14, 2023, the Company's stockholders approved the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan"), which, among other things, increased the aggregate maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to stock awards by 8,056,129 shares, removed the prior evergreen provision, and extended the plan through April 2033. All compensatory equity awards outstanding at December 31, 2023 were issued pursuant to the Amended

and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, the nToggle Plan, the Telaria Plan, the Inducement Plan, or the Company's 2007 Stock Incentive Plan.

The Company's equity incentive plans provide for the grant of equity awards, including non-statutory or incentive stock options, restricted stock awards ("RSAs"), restricted stock units that vest based on continuous service ("RSUs"), and restricted stock units that include performance criteria ("performance stock units" or "PSUs"), to the Company's employees, officers, directors, and consultants. The Company's board of directors administers the plans. Options vest based upon continued service at varying rates, but generally over four years from issuance with 25% vesting after one year of service and the remainder vesting monthly thereafter. RSAs and RSUs vest at varying rates, typically approximately 25% vesting after approximately one year of service and the remainder vesting annually, semi-annually, or quarterly thereafter. The restricted stock units granted in 2023, 2022, and 2021, included 0, 0.7 million, and 0.4 million, respectively, awards that vest 50% on each of the first and second anniversaries of the grant date. In addition, each Director of the Company's Board of Directors receives an annual grant which vests at the earlier of the one year anniversary of the grant date and the following annual shareholder meeting in addition to an initial equity awards in the first year of their election into the Board of Directors. Options, RSAs, and RSUs granted under the plans accelerate under certain circumstances for certain participants upon a change in control, as defined in the governing plan. As of December 31, 2023, an aggregate of 23,180,894 shares remained available for future grants.

Stock Options

A summary of stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	Shares Under Option (in thousands)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	4,672	\$ 8.71		
Granted	130	\$ 10.59		
Exercised	(395)	\$ 5.49		
Expired	(145)	\$ 21.02		
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	<u>4,262</u>	\$ 8.65	5.3 years	\$ 13,806
Exercisable at December 31, 2023	3,649	\$ 7.53	4.9 years	\$ 13,534

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$2.2 million. At December 31, 2023, the Company had unrecognized employee stock-based compensation expense relating to nonvested stock options of approximately \$5.6 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.0 years. Total fair value of options vested during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$4.7 million.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options that contain service conditions using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$7.27 per share. The weighted-average input assumptions used by the Company were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Expected term (in years)	5.0	5.0	5.0
Risk-free interest rate	3.99 %	1.63 %	0.88 %
Expected volatility	84 %	79 %	79 %
Dividend yield	— %	— %	— %

Restricted Stock Units

A summary of restricted stock unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	<u>Number of Shares</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2022	10,000	\$ 15.06
Granted	7,560	\$ 10.67
Canceled	(1,471)	\$ 13.48
Vested and released	(4,639)	\$ 14.42
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2023	<u>11,450</u>	\$ 12.63
Restricted stock units outstanding and unvested at December 31, 2023	11,450	\$ 12.63

The weighted-average grant date fair value per share of restricted stock units granted during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$10.67. The intrinsic value of restricted stock units that vested during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$50.7 million. At December 31, 2023, the intrinsic value of unvested restricted stock units was \$107.0 million. At December 31, 2023, the Company had unrecognized stock-based compensation expense relating to unvested restricted stock units of approximately \$120.3 million, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.6 years.

Performance Stock Units

The Company has granted PSUs to select executive employees that vest based on share price metrics tied to total shareholder return relative to a peer group over a three-year period. These PSUs are also subject to a time-based service component. The grant date fair value for such PSUs was estimated using a Monte-Carlo simulation model that incorporates option-pricing inputs covering the period from the grant date through the end of the performance period. Between 0% and 150% of the performance stock units will vest at the end of the performance period, which is generally on the third anniversary of the PSU grant date.

The Company has additionally granted 379,635 PSUs to the Company's CEO in August 2021, (the "August 2021 PSUs"), which are subject to both time-based and performance-based vesting conditions. The PSUs consist of three equal tranches (each, a "Performance Tranche"), based on achievement of a share price condition if the Company achieves share price targets of \$60.00, \$80.00, and \$100.00, respectively, over 60 consecutive trading days during a performance period commencing on August 26, 2022 and ending on August 26, 2026. The grant date fair value for such PSUs was estimated using a Monte-Carlo simulation model that incorporates option-pricing inputs covering the period from the grant date through the end of the performance period. To the extent any of the performance-based requirements are met, the Company's CEO must also provide continued service to the Company through at least August 26, 2024 to receive any shares of common stock underlying the grant and through August 26, 2026 to receive all of the shares of common stock underlying the performance units that have satisfied the applicable performance-based requirement.

Stock-based compensation expense for PSUs is based on a performance measurement of 100%. The compensation expense will not be reversed if the performance metrics are not met.

A summary of PSU activity for the year ended December 31, 2023 is as follows:

	<u>Number of Shares</u> (in thousands)	<u>Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2022	639	\$ 19.02
Granted	474	\$ 13.32
Vested and released	(138)	\$ 6.15
Forfeited	(8)	\$ 6.15
Outstanding at December 31, 2023	<u>967</u>	\$ 18.17

The grant date fair value for the PSUs was estimated using a Monte-Carlo simulation model. The weighted-average input assumptions used by the Company were as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Performance period (in years)	3.0	3.0	4.9
Risk-free interest rate	4.19 %	1.39 %	0.81 %
Expected volatility of Magnite	94 %	84 %	79 %
Expected volatility of selected peer companies*	64 %	63 %	61 %
Expected correlation coefficients of Magnite*	0.62	0.56	0.54
Expected correlation coefficients of selected peer companies*	0.54	0.52	0.54
Dividend yield	— %	— %	— %

*For the year ended December 31, 2021, weighted-average input assumptions exclude the August 2021 PSUs as these were not assumptions used in the Monte-Carlo simulation model for this grant.

The intrinsic value of PSUs that vested during the year ended December 31, 2023 was \$1.2 million. At December 31, 2023, the intrinsic value of unvested performance stock units based on expected achievement levels was \$2.5 million. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had unrecognized stock-based compensation expense relating to outstanding PSUs of approximately \$8.1 million, which will be recognized over a weighted-average period of 2.1 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In November 2013, the Company adopted the Company's 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan ("ESPP"). The ESPP is designed to enable eligible employees to periodically purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 10% of their eligible compensation, subject to any plan limitations. At the end of each six-month offering period, employees are able to purchase shares at a price per share equal to 85% of the lower of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first trading day of the offering period or on the last trading day of the offering period. Offering periods generally commence and end in May and November of each year.

On January 1, 2023, pursuant to the evergreen provision in the Company's 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan, the Company increased the aggregate number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to the Company's 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan by 1,340,057 shares. On June 14, 2023, the Company's stockholders approved the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the "Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan"), which, among other things, removed the evergreen provision and extended the plan through June 2033. As of December 31, 2023, the Company has reserved 4,730,838 shares of its common stock for issuance under the Company's Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Total stock-based compensation expense recorded in the consolidated statements of operations was as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Cost of revenue	\$ 1,809	\$ 1,666	\$ 792
Sales and marketing	27,263	21,558	15,718
Technology and development	20,542	19,961	11,857
General and administrative	22,860	18,929	11,297
Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs	143	2,004	1,071
Total stock-based compensation expense	<u>\$ 72,617</u>	<u>\$ 64,118</u>	<u>\$ 40,735</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized \$5.5 million of income tax expense on stock-based compensation expense related to 2023, which was reflected in the provision (benefit) for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2023, income tax benefit realized related to awards vested or exercised during 2023 was \$12.5 million. For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recognized \$6.4 million of income tax expense on stock-based compensation expense related to 2022, which was reflected in the provision (benefit) for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2022, income tax benefit realized related to awards vested

or exercised during 2022 and years prior was \$9.6 million. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized \$151.6 million of income tax benefit on stock-based compensation expense related to 2021 and years prior, which was reflected in the provision (benefit) for income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. For the year ended December 31, 2021, income tax benefit realized related to awards vested or exercised during 2021 and years prior was \$40.5 million.

Note 13—Merger, Acquisition, and Restructuring Costs

Merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs consist primarily of professional services fees and employee termination costs, including stock-based compensation charges, associated with the SpotX Acquisition, the SpringServe Acquisition, and restructuring activities. During the year ended December 31, 2023, these activities included the Company's reduction of its global workforce primarily associated with the elimination of duplicative roles and other costs associated with the consolidation of its legacy CTV and SpotX CTV platforms following the SpotX Acquisition, including loss contracts for office facilities the Company does not plan to continue to occupy and impairment charges related to certain assets it no longer plans to utilize.

The following table summarizes merger, acquisition, and restructuring cost activity:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Personnel related (severance and one-time termination benefit costs)	\$ 3,218	\$ 1,227	\$ 6,184
Loss contracts (facility related)	2,190	—	2,500
Exit costs	1,408	—	—
Impairment of property and equipment, net (Note 6)	506	—	—
Non-cash stock-based compensation (double trigger acceleration and severance)	143	2,004	1,071
Impairment costs of abandoned technology (Note 8)	—	3,320	—
Professional services (investment banking advisory, legal and other professional services)	—	917	28,422
Total merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs	<u>\$ 7,465</u>	<u>\$ 7,468</u>	<u>\$ 38,177</u>

Accrued restructuring costs related to mergers, acquisition, and restructuring activities were primarily related to the SpotX Acquisition and the SpringServe Acquisition. Accrued restructuring costs associated with personnel costs are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and accruals related to assumed loss contracts are included in other current liabilities and other liabilities, non-current on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Accrued merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs at beginning of period	\$ 1,222	\$ 2,742	\$ 2,935
Personnel related and non-cash stock-based compensation	3,361	3,231	7,255
Loss contracts (facility related)	2,190	—	2,500
Exit costs	1,408	—	—
Impairment of property and equipment, net	506	—	—
Impairment costs of abandoned technology	—	3,320	—
Cash paid for restructuring costs	(4,521)	(2,747)	(6,377)
Non-cash loss contracts (lease related)	(2,190)	—	(2,500)
Non-cash impairments	(506)	(3,320)	—
Non-cash stock-based compensation	(143)	(2,004)	(1,071)
Accrued merger, acquisition, and restructuring costs at end of period	<u>\$ 1,327</u>	<u>\$ 1,222</u>	<u>\$ 2,742</u>

Note 14—Income Taxes

The following are the domestic and foreign components of the Company's income (loss) before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Domestic	\$ (165,311)	\$ (145,480)	\$ (105,168)
International	7,764	9,883	10,180
Loss before income taxes	<u>\$ (157,547)</u>	<u>\$ (135,597)</u>	<u>\$ (94,988)</u>

The following are the components of the provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 218	\$ (186)	\$ 128
State	1,994	1,056	1,515
Foreign	1,707	2,735	2,275
Total current provision	<u>3,919</u>	<u>3,605</u>	<u>3,918</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	763	(2,039)	(89,404)
State	(5,317)	(6,324)	(8,296)
Foreign	2,272	(516)	(1,271)
Total deferred benefit	<u>(2,282)</u>	<u>(8,879)</u>	<u>(98,971)</u>
Total provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>\$ 1,637</u>	<u>\$ (5,274)</u>	<u>\$ (95,053)</u>

The Company recorded an income tax expense of \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to an income tax benefit of \$5.3 million and \$95.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily the result of the domestic valuation allowance on the Company's deferred tax assets and the federal, state, and foreign income tax liabilities. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2022 was primarily the result of recognizing the benefit of deferred tax assets previously subject to the domestic valuation allowance and the income tax liability associated with foreign subsidiaries. The net deferred tax liabilities recorded in connection with the prior year's acquisitions and current taxable income for the year provided sources of taxable income to support the realization of pre-existing deferred tax assets. The income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2021 was primarily the result of realizing the benefit of deferred tax assets previously subject to the domestic valuation allowance as a result of the deferred tax liabilities associated with acquisitions that occurred during the year and the income tax liability associated with foreign subsidiaries.

Set forth below is a reconciliation of the components that caused the Company's provision (benefit) for income taxes to differ from amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory rate of 21% for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	Year Ended		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.7 %	3.1 %	5.6 %
Foreign loss at other than U.S. rates	(0.3)%	(0.1)%	(0.5)%
Stock-based compensation expense	(2.4)%	(2.4)%	31.7 %
Meals and entertainment	(0.3)%	(0.1)%	(0.1)%
Other permanent items	(0.2)%	(0.7)%	(1.6)%
Change in valuation allowance	(17.8)%	(15.5)%	58.0 %
Sec 162(m) officers' compensation	(3.3)%	(4.1)%	(14.2)%
Provision to return adjustments	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.2 %
Research and development tax credits	0.4 %	2.5 %	— %
Foreign withholding taxes	— %	(0.1)%	— %
Effective income tax rate	<u>(1.0)%</u>	<u>3.9 %</u>	<u>100.1 %</u>

Set forth below are the tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to a significant portion of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)	
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,959	\$ —
Accrued liabilities	1,133	1,308
Lease liabilities	12,623	15,679
Stock-based compensation	3,803	4,830
Net operating loss carryovers	91,716	111,587
Tax credit carryovers	10,005	9,131
Other	2,384	2,460
Total deferred tax assets	<u>127,623</u>	<u>144,995</u>
Less valuation allowance	<u>(107,017)</u>	<u>(76,772)</u>
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	<u>20,606</u>	<u>68,223</u>
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Fixed assets	(4,380)	(2,132)
Intangible assets	(6,185)	(56,022)
Right of use lease asset	<u>(10,356)</u>	<u>(12,763)</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(20,921)</u>	<u>(70,917)</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (315)</u>	<u>\$ (2,694)</u>

As of December 31, 2023, the net deferred tax liabilities of \$0.3 million is presented in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as deferred tax liabilities, net of \$0.7 million and other assets, non-current of \$0.4 million. As of December 31, 2022, the net deferred tax liabilities of \$2.7 million is presented in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as deferred tax liabilities, net of \$5.1 million and other assets, non-current of \$2.4 million. The valuation allowance was increased by \$30.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, and increased by \$20.7 million, and reduced by \$53.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At December 31, 2023, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforwards, or NOLs, of approximately \$324.1 million, which will begin to expire in 2027. At December 31, 2023, the Company had state NOLs of approximately \$227.9 million, which will begin to expire in 2025. At December 31, 2023, the Company had foreign NOLs of approximately \$23.3 million, which will begin to expire in 2026. At December 31, 2023, the Company had acquired federal research and development tax credit carryforwards of approximately \$4.4 million which will begin to expire in 2028, and state research and development tax credits of approximately \$10.5 million, the majority of which carry forward indefinitely.

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "IRA") into law. The IRA includes a new corporate alternative minimum tax (the "Corporate AMT") of 15% on the adjusted financial statement income (the "AFSI") of corporations with average AFSI exceeding \$1.0 billion over a three-year period. The Corporate AMT is effective for tax years beginning after December 31, 2022 and is not expected to impact the Company. Additionally, the IRA imposes an excise tax of 1% on the fair market value of net stock repurchases made after December 31, 2022. The impact of this latter provision to the Company will be dependent upon the extent of share repurchases made in future periods.

In addition, various foreign jurisdictions where the Company has activity have enacted or are considering enacting a variety of measures that could impact the Company's tax liabilities. The Company is monitoring new legislation and evaluating the potential tax implications of these measures globally.

Pursuant to Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code, the Company and Telaria, Inc. both underwent ownership changes for tax purposes (i.e. a more than 50% change in stock ownership in aggregated 5% shareholders) on April 1, 2020 due to the merger with Telaria. As a result, the use of the Company's total domestic NOL carryforwards and tax credits generated prior to the ownership change will be subject to annual use limitations under Section 382 and Section 383 of the Code and comparable state income tax laws. The Company believes that the ownership change will not impact its ability to utilize substantially all of its NOLs and state research and development carryforward tax credits to the extent it will generate taxable income that can be offset by such losses. The Company reasonably expects its federal research and development carryforward tax credits will not be recovered prior to expiration.

Additionally, for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act limits the NOL deduction to 80% of taxable income, repeals carryback of all NOLs arising in a tax year ending after 2017, and permits indefinite carryforward for all such NOLs. NOL's arising in a tax year ending in or before 2017 can offset 100% of taxable income, are available for carryback, and expire 20 years after they arise.

At December 31, 2023, unremitted earnings of the subsidiaries outside of the United States were approximately \$30.8 million. The Company's intention is to indefinitely reinvest these earnings outside the United States. Upon distribution of those earnings in the form of a dividend or otherwise, the Company would be subject to withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries and, potentially, various state taxes. The amounts of such tax liabilities that might be payable upon actual repatriation of foreign earnings, after consideration of corresponding foreign tax credits, are not material.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Amount
Balance as of December 31, 2021	\$ 3,715
Increases related to current year tax positions	398
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(634)
Increases related to prior year tax positions	772
Balance as of December 31, 2022	4,251
Increases related to current year tax positions	230
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(98)
Increases related to prior year tax positions	60
Balance as of December 31, 2023	<u>\$ 4,443</u>

Interest and penalties related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits accrued at December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021 were not material.

Due to the net operating loss carryforwards, the Company's United States federal and a majority of its state returns are open to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state jurisdictions for all years since inception. For the Netherlands, India, Sweden, and the United Kingdom, all tax years remain open for examination by the local country tax authorities, for France only 2021 and forward are open, for Singapore only 2019 and forward are open for examination, for New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, and Germany 2019 and forward are open for examination, for Canada, Italy, and Malaysia 2018 and forward are open for examination, and for Japan 2017 and forward remain open for examination.

The Company does not expect its uncertain income tax positions to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements within the next twelve months.

Note 15—Leases

The Company has operating leases for office facilities and data centers. The lease terms of the Company's leases generally range from 1.0 year to 10.0 years. The weighted average remaining lease term of leases included in lease liabilities is 5.2 years and 5.6 years as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively. As of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, a weighted average discount rate of 6.19% and 6.11%, respectively, were applied to the remaining lease payments to calculate the lease liabilities included within the consolidated balance sheets.

Operating lease expense associated with leases included in the lease liability and right of use ("ROU") asset on the consolidated balance sheets were \$24.5 million, \$23.3 million and \$20.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively. For lease expenses not included in the Company's ROU asset and lease liability balances, the Company recognized short term lease expense of \$0.5 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million and variable lease expense of \$3.8 million, \$3.1 million, and \$2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The maturity of the Company's lease liabilities associated with leases included in the lease liability and ROU asset were as follows as of December 31, 2023 (in thousands):

Fiscal Year		
2024	\$	23,890
2025		15,367
2026		12,282
2027		7,697
2028		7,841
Thereafter		14,366
Total lease payments (undiscounted)		81,443
Less: imputed interest		(11,376)
Lease liabilities—total (discounted)	\$	70,067

The Company also received rental income of \$5.3 million, \$5.2 million, and \$4.4 million for real estate leases for which it subleased the property to a third party during the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Rental income is included in other income in the consolidated statements of operations.

Note 16—Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has commitments under non-cancelable operating leases for facilities, certain equipment, and its managed data center facilities (Note 15).

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company had \$5.3 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, of letters of credit associated with office leases available for borrowing, on which there were no outstanding borrowings as of either date.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into non-cancelable contractual obligations with various parties, primarily related to software services agreements and data center providers. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's outstanding non-cancelable contractual obligations with a remaining term of one year or longer consist of the following (in thousands):

Fiscal Year		
2024	\$	62,038
2025		23,963
2026		241
2027		241
2028		241
Total	\$	<u>86,724</u>

The amounts above include commitments under a cloud-managed services agreement, under which the Company has a non-cancelable minimum spend commitment from July 2023 to June 2025 of \$57.6 million in each twelve-month period (i.e. July 2023 to June 2024 and July 2024 to June 2025). The minimum spend commitment reflected above approximates the manner in which the Company expects to fulfill the obligations.

Guarantees and Indemnification

The Company's agreements with sellers, buyers, and other third parties typically obligate the Company to provide indemnity and defense for losses resulting from claims of intellectual property infringement, damages to property or persons, business losses, or other liabilities. Generally, these indemnity and defense obligations relate to the Company's own business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions. However, under some circumstances, the Company agrees to indemnify and defend contract counterparties against losses resulting from their own business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions, or the business operations, obligations, and acts or omissions of third parties. For example, because the Company's business interposes the Company between buyers and sellers in various ways, buyers often require the Company to indemnify them against acts and omissions of sellers, and sellers often require the Company to indemnify them against acts and omissions of buyers. In addition, the Company's agreements with sellers, buyers, and other third parties typically include provisions limiting the Company's liability to the counterparty, and the counterparty's liability to the Company. These limits sometimes do not apply to certain liabilities, including indemnity obligations. These indemnity and limitation of liability provisions generally survive termination or expiration of the agreements in which they appear. The Company has also entered into indemnification agreements with its directors, executive officers and certain other officers that will require the Company, among other things, to indemnify them against certain liabilities that may arise by reason of their status or service as directors, officers, or employees. No material demands have been made upon the Company to provide indemnification under such agreements and there are no claims that the Company is aware of that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Litigation

The Company and its subsidiaries may from time to time be parties to legal or regulatory proceedings, lawsuits and other claims incident to their business activities and to the Company's status as a public company. Such matters may include, among other things, assertions of contract breach or intellectual property infringement, claims for indemnity arising in the course of the Company's business, regulatory investigations, audits by taxing authorities, or enforcement proceedings, and claims by persons whose employment has been terminated. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties, and outcomes are not predictable with assurance. Consequently, management is unable to ascertain the ultimate aggregate amount of monetary liability, amounts which may be covered by insurance or recoverable from third parties, or the financial impact with respect to such matters as of December 31, 2023. However, based on management's knowledge as of December 31, 2023, management believes that the final resolution of these matters known at such date, individually and in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect upon the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Employment Contracts

The Company has entered into severance agreements with certain employees and officers. The Company may be required to pay severance and accelerate the vesting of certain equity awards in the event of involuntary terminations.

Note 17—Debt

Long term debt as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
	(in thousands)	
Convertible Senior Notes	\$ 205,067	\$ 400,000
Less: Unamortized debt issuance cost	(2,598)	(7,355)
Net	202,469	392,645
Term Loan B Facility	351,000	354,600
Less: Unamortized discount and debt issuance cost	(16,883)	(20,888)
Net	334,117	333,712
Less: Current portion	(3,600)	(3,600)
Total non-current debt	<u>\$ 532,986</u>	<u>\$ 722,757</u>

Maturities of the principal amount of the Company's long-term debt as of December 31, 2023 are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	
2024	\$ 3,600
2025	3,600
2026	208,667
2027	3,600
2028	336,600
Total	<u>\$ 556,067</u>

Amortization of the debt issuance cost and the discount associated with the Company's indebtedness totaled \$5.8 million, \$6.3 million, and \$4.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Amortization of debt issuance costs is computed using the effective interest method and is included in interest expense. In addition, amortization of deferred financing costs was \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, respectively. Deferred financing costs are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and other assets, non-current assets.

Convertible Senior Notes and Capped Call Transactions

In March 2021, the Company issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0.25% convertible senior notes in a private placement, including \$50.0 million aggregate principal amount of such notes pursuant to the exercise in full of the over-allotment options of the initial purchasers (collectively, the "Convertible Senior Notes"). The Convertible Senior Notes will mature on March 15, 2026, unless earlier repurchased, redeemed or converted. The total net proceeds from the offering, after deducting debt issuance costs paid by the Company, were approximately \$388.6 million. The Company used approximately \$39.0 million of the net proceeds from the offering to pay for the Capped Call Transactions (as described below).

The Convertible Senior Notes are senior, unsecured obligations and are (i) equal in right of payment with the existing and future senior, unsecured indebtedness; (ii) senior in right of payment to any of the Company's future indebtedness that is expressly subordinated to the Convertible Senior Notes; (iii) effectively subordinated to the Company's existing and future secured indebtedness, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing that indebtedness, including amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement (see section below); and (iv) structurally subordinated to all existing and future indebtedness and other liabilities, including trade payables, and (to the extent the Company is not a holder thereof) preferred equity, if any, of the Company's subsidiaries that do not guarantee the Convertible Senior Notes.

The Convertible Senior Notes accrue interest at 0.25% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on March 15 and September 15 of each year, beginning on September 15, 2021. The Convertible Senior Notes will mature on March 15, 2026 unless they are redeemed, repurchased or converted prior to such date. The Convertible Senior Notes are convertible at the option of holders only during certain periods and upon satisfaction of certain conditions.

Holders have the right to convert their notes (or any portion of a note in an authorized denomination), in the following circumstances: (i) during any calendar quarter commencing after the calendar quarter ending on June 30, 2021, if the last reported sale price per share of the Company's common stock exceeds 130% of the conversion price for each of at least 20 trading days during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding calendar quarter; (ii) during the five consecutive business days immediately after any ten consecutive trading day period (such ten consecutive trading day period, the "measurement period") in which the trading price per \$1,000 principal amount of notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price per share of the Company's common stock on such trading day and the conversion rate on such trading day; (iii) upon the occurrence of certain corporate events or distributions on the Company's common stock; (iv) if the Company calls such Convertible Senior Notes for redemption; and (v) on or after September 15, 2025, until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, holders of the Convertible Senior Notes may, at their option, convert all or a portion of their Convertible Senior Notes regardless of the foregoing conditions at any time from, and including, September 15, 2025 until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date.

Upon conversion, the Convertible Senior Notes may be settled in shares of the Company's common stock, cash or a combination of cash and shares of the Company's common stock, at the Company's election. All conversions with a conversion date that occurs on or after September 15, 2025 will be settled using the same settlement method, and the Company will send notice of such settlement method to noteholders no later than the open of business on September 15, 2025.

The Company may not redeem the Convertible Senior Notes at their option at any time before March 20, 2024. Subject to the terms of the indenture agreement, the Company has the right, at its election, to redeem all, or any portion (subject to the partial redemption limitation) in an authorized denomination, of the Convertible Senior Notes, at any time, and from time to time, on a redemption date on or after March 20, 2024 and on or before the 40th scheduled trading day immediately before the maturity date, for cash, but only if the "last reported sale price," as defined under the Offering Memorandum, per share of common stock exceeds 130% of the "conversion price" on (i) each of at least 20 trading days, during the 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends the related redemption notice; and (ii) the trading day immediately before the date the Company sends such notice. In addition, calling any note for redemption will constitute a "make-whole fundamental change" (as defined below) with respect to that note, in which case the conversion rate applicable to the conversion of that note will be increased in certain circumstances if it is converted after it is called for redemption. If the Company elects to redeem less than all of the outstanding notes, then the redemption will not constitute a make-whole fundamental change with respect to the notes not called for redemption, and holders of the notes not called for redemption will not be entitled to an increased conversion rate for such notes as described above on account of the redemption, except to the limited extent described further below. No sinking fund is provided for the Convertible Senior Notes, which means that the Company is not required to redeem or retire the Convertible Senior Notes periodically.

If a fundamental change occurs, then each noteholder will have the right to require the Company to repurchase its notes (or any portion thereof in an authorized denomination) for cash on a date (the "fundamental change repurchase date") of the Company's choosing, which must be a business day that is no more than 45, nor less than 20, business days after the date the Company distributes the related fundamental change notice.

If an event of default, other than a reporting default remedied by special interest as defined in the indenture agreement, occurs with respect to the Company or any guarantor, then the principal amount of, and all accrued and unpaid interest on, all of the notes then outstanding will immediately become due and payable without any further action or notice by any person. If an event of default (other than a reporting event of default described above with respect to the Company or any guarantor and not solely with respect to a significant subsidiary of the Company's or a guarantor, other than the Company or such guarantor) occurs and is continuing, then, the trustee, by notice to the Company, or noteholders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount of notes then outstanding, by written notice to the Company and the trustee, may declare the principal amount of, and all accrued and unpaid interest on, all of the notes then outstanding to become due and payable immediately.

The Convertible Senior Notes have an initial conversion rate of 15.6539 shares of common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of the Convertible Senior Notes, which will be subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments in certain circumstances.

In connection with the pricing of the Convertible Senior Notes, the Company entered into privately negotiated capped call transactions with various financial institutions (the "Capped Call Transactions"). The Capped Call Transactions were entered into with third party broker-dealers to limit the potential dilution that would occur if the Company has to settle the conversion value in excess of the principal in shares. This exposure will be covered (i.e., the Company will receive as many shares as are required to be issued between the conversion price of \$63.8818 and the maximum price of \$91.2600). Any shares required to be issued by the Company over this amount would have net earnings per share dilution impact. By entering into the Capped Call Transactions, the Company expects to reduce the potential dilution to its common stock (or, in the event the conversion is settled in cash, to reduce its cash payment obligation) in the event that at the time of conversion its stock price exceeds the conversion price under the

Convertible Senior Notes. The Company paid \$39.0 million for the Capped Call Transactions, which was recorded as additional paid-in capital, using a portion of the gross proceeds from the sale of the Convertible Senior Notes. The cost of the Capped Call Transactions is not expected to be tax deductible as the Company did not elect to integrate the capped call into the Convertible Senior Notes for tax purposes. The cost of the Capped Call Transaction was recorded as a reduction of the Company's additional paid-in capital in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company incurred debt issuance costs of \$11.4 million in March 2021. The Convertible Senior Notes are presented net of issuance costs on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The debt issuance costs are amortized on an effective interest basis over the term of the Convertible Senior Notes and are included in interest expense and amortization of debt discount in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company repurchased part of its Convertible Senior Notes in the open market with cash on hand for \$165.5 million. The Company recognized a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$26.5 million related to the repurchase of \$194.9 million of principal balance of Convertible Senior Notes and \$2.9 million of unamortized debt issuance costs associated with the extinguished debt during the year ended December 31, 2023. The gain on extinguishment is included in other (income) expense in the Company's consolidated statement of operations.

The following table sets forth interest expense related to the Convertible Senior Notes for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
	(in thousands, except interest rates)		
Contractual interest expense	\$ 797	\$ 1,000	\$ 786
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,823	2,288	1,798
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 2,620</u>	<u>\$ 3,288</u>	<u>\$ 2,584</u>
Effective interest rate	0.82 %	0.82 %	0.82 %

Amortization expense for the Company's debt issuance costs related to the Convertible Senior notes for fiscal years 2024 through 2026 is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Debt Issuance Costs
2024	\$ 1,173
2025	1,173
2026	252
Total	<u>\$ 2,598</u>

Credit Agreement

On April 30, 2021, the Company entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Goldman Sachs Bank USA as administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lender parties thereto. The Credit Agreement provides for a \$360.0 million seven-year senior secured term loan facility ("Term Loan B Facility"), which matures in April 2028, and a \$52.5 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"), which matures in December 2025. As part of the Term Loan B Facility, the Company received \$325 million in proceeds, net of discounts and fees, which were used to finance the SpotX Acquisition and related transactions, and for general corporate purposes. Loans, if any, under the Revolving Credit Facility are expected to be used for general corporate purposes. The obligations under the Credit Agreement are secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and those of its subsidiaries that are guarantors under the Credit Agreement.

Amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement accrue interest at a rate equal to either, (1) for the Term Loan B Facility, at the Company's election, the Eurodollar Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 5.00% per annum, or ABR (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus a margin of 4.00%, and (2) for the Revolving Credit Facility, at the Company's election, the Eurodollar Rate plus a margin of 4.25% to 4.75%, or ABR plus a margin of 3.25% to 3.75%, in each case, depending on the Company's first lien net leverage ratio. In June 2023, the Company amended its Credit Agreement to transition away from a variable interest rate based on the Eurodollar Rate towards a similar variable interest rate based on Adjusted Term SOFR, as defined in the amendment to the Credit Agreement, which is based on the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR"). As of December 31, 2023, the contractual interest rate related to the Term Loan B Facility was 10.56%.

The covenants of the Credit Agreement include customary negative covenants that, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, grant liens and make certain acquisitions, investments, asset dispositions and

restricted payments. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains a financial covenant, tested on the last day of any fiscal quarter if utilization of the Revolving Credit Facility exceeds 35% of the total revolving commitments, that requires the Company to maintain a first lien net leverage ratio not greater than 3.25 to 1.00. As of December 31, 2023, the Company was in compliance with its debt covenants.

The Credit Agreement includes customary events of default, and customary rights and remedies upon the occurrence of any event of default thereunder, including rights to accelerate the loans, terminate the commitments thereunder and realize upon the collateral securing the obligations under the Credit Agreement. The Credit Agreement calls for customary scheduled loan amortization payments of 0.25% of the initial principal balance payable quarterly (i.e. 1% in aggregate per year) as well as a provision that requires the Company to prepay the Term Loan B Facility based on an annual calculation of cumulative free cash flow ("Excess Cash Flow") generated by the Company as defined within the terms of the Credit Agreement. The Company was not required to make any such mandatory prepayment required by the Excess Cash Flow provision for the period ended December 31, 2023. In addition, the Term Loan B Facility will mature in the event that any portion of the Convertible Senior Notes remains outstanding 91 days prior to the maturity date of the Convertible Senior Notes.

On June 28, 2021, the Company entered into an Incremental Assumption Agreement (the "Incremental Agreement") to the Credit Agreement. Pursuant to the terms of the Incremental Agreement, the Company's existing revolving credit facility under the Credit Agreement was increased by \$12.5 million (the "Incremental Revolver"), and the letter of credit sublimit under the Credit Agreement was increased by \$5.0 million. The Incremental Revolver bears the same interest rate as the existing revolving credit facility and has the same maturity date as the existing revolving credit facility. No other terms of the Credit Agreement were amended. As a result, amounts available under the Revolving Credit Facility were \$65.0 million. At December 31, 2023, amounts available under the Revolving Credit Facility were \$59.7 million, net of letters of credit outstanding in the amount of \$5.3 million.

The following table summarizes the amount outstanding under the Term Loan B Facility as of December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
	(in thousands)	
Term Loan B Facility	\$ 351,000	\$ 354,600
Unamortized debt discounts	(6,594)	(8,158)
Unamortized debt issuance costs	(10,289)	(12,730)
Debt, net of debt discounts and issuance costs	<u>\$ 334,117</u>	<u>\$ 333,712</u>

The Company incurred debt issuance costs of \$27.7 million in April 2021, of which \$10.8 million were associated with debt discount netted against the proceeds and \$16.9 million were associated with other deferred financing costs associated with the Term Loan B Facility. Debt outstanding under the Term Loan B Facility are presented net of issuance costs on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The debt issuance costs are amortized on an effective interest basis over the term of the Term Loan B Facility and are included in interest expense and amortization of debt discount in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The following table sets forth interest expense related to the Term Loan B Facility for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>
	(in thousands, except interest rates)		
Contractual interest expense	\$ 36,261	\$ 24,322	\$ 14,074
Amortization of debt discount	1,564	1,580	1,062
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,441	2,466	1,657
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 40,266</u>	<u>\$ 28,368</u>	<u>\$ 16,793</u>
Effective interest rate	11.40 %	7.95 %	7.00 %

Amortization expense for the Term Loan B Facility debt discount and debt issuance costs for fiscal years 2024 through 2028 is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year	Debt Discount	Debt Issuance Costs
2024	\$ 1,548	\$ 2,416
2025	1,532	2,391
2026	1,516	2,366
2027	1,500	2,341
2028	498	775
Total	<u>\$ 6,594</u>	<u>\$ 10,289</u>

Note 18—Stockholders' Equity

In December 2021, the Board of Directors approved a repurchase program (the "2021 Repurchase Plan"), under which the Company was authorized to purchase up to \$50.0 million of its common stock over the twelve month period commencing December 10, 2021. In November 2022, the Board of Directors approved an extension of the 2021 Repurchase Plan through December 15, 2023. Under the 2021 Repurchase Plan, 1,592,257 shares were purchased in open market purchases through December 31, 2023 for a total of approximately \$21.7 million at an average of \$13.61 per share. In February 2023, the Board of Directors approved a repurchase plan (the "February 2023 Repurchase Plan"), pursuant to which the Company was authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$75.0 million, through February 16, 2025. The repurchase program allowed the Company to repurchase its common stock or Convertible Senior Notes using open market stock purchases, privately negotiated transactions, block trades or other means in accordance with U.S. securities laws. The February 2023 Repurchase Plan was completed during the second quarter of 2023. On August 4, 2023, the Board of Directors approved a new repurchase plan (the "August 2023 Repurchase Plan"), pursuant to which the Company is authorized to repurchase common stock or Convertible Senior Notes, with an aggregate market value of up to \$100.0 million, through August 4, 2025. As of December 31, 2023, \$9.5 million remains available under the August 2023 Repurchase Plan. For accounting purposes, common stock repurchases under the Company's repurchase programs are recorded based upon the purchase date of the applicable trade. Repurchased shares are accounted for as treasury stock in the consolidated balance sheets and have all been subsequently retired.

Note 19—Related Party Transactions

During the years ended December 31, 2023, 2022, and 2021, the Company did not have material transactions with its related parties or affiliates of its related parties requiring disclosure pursuant to the applicable rules of the Financial Accounting Standards Boards or the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Note 20—Subsequent Events

On January 1, 2024, the Company granted 6,352,327 restricted stock units, 129,870 stock options, and 486,431 performance stock units to the Company's employees. The RSUs granted will vest over four years from issuance with approximately 25% after one year, and the remainder vesting quarterly thereafter. The options granted will vest over four years from grant date, with 25% vesting after one year and the remainder vesting monthly thereafter. The PSUs will vest on the three-year anniversary of the grant date based on certain stock price performance metrics to be measured on each anniversary date. The award is eligible to vest as to 0% to 150% of the target number of PSUs.

On February 1, 2024, the Company's Board of Directors approved a repurchase program (the "February 2024 Repurchase Plan"), under which the Company is authorized to purchase up to \$125.0 million of its common stock or Convertible Senior Notes through February 1, 2026. The February 2024 Repurchase Plan allows the Company to repurchase its common stock or Convertible Senior Notes using open market stock purchases, privately negotiated transactions, block trades or other means in accordance with U.S. securities laws. The February 2024 Repurchase Plan does not obligate us to repurchase any particular amount of common stock or Convertible Senior Notes and may be suspended, modified or discontinued at any time at the Company's discretion.

On February 6, 2024, the Company entered into a \$540.0 million senior secured credit agreement (the "New Credit Agreement"). The New Credit Agreement includes a \$365.0 million senior secured term loan facility that matures in February 2031, as well as a \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility that matures in February 2029. Proceeds from the New Credit Agreement were used to fully refinance the Company's existing senior secured Term Loan B Facility and Revolving Credit Facility, and to pay fees and expenses associated with the transaction. The new senior secured term loan facility bears interest at Term SOFR

+ 4.50% and was issued with a 99.0% original issue price. Loans under the new secured revolving credit facility will bear interest at Term SOFR plus a margin ranging from 3.50% - 4.00%.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives of ensuring that information we are required to disclose in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures, and is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. There is no assurance that our disclosure controls and procedures will operate effectively under all circumstances. Based upon the evaluation described above, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2023, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act).

Our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in "Internal Control - Integrated Framework" (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2023. Deloitte & Touche LLP has independently assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and its report is included herein.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls

Management recognizes that a control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible controls and procedures relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision making can be faulty, and that breakdowns can occur because of a simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls also is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions; over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Magnite, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Magnite, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2023, of the Company and our report dated February 28, 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 28, 2024

Item 9B. Other Information

Trading Plans

In the fourth quarter of 2023, the following trading plans were adopted or terminated by our Section 16 officers or directors:

Officer Name	Officer Title	Date Plan Adopted/ Terminated	Duration of Plan	Shares to be Purchased or Sold	Intended to Satisfy Rule 10b5-1(c)?
Sean Buckley	Chief Revenue Officer	Adopted November 24, 2023	March 4, 2024 - November 24, 2025	Sell up to 222,015*, subject to certain conditions	Yes
Adam Soroca	Chief Product Officer	Adopted December 14, 2023	March 14, 2024 - September 13, 2024	Sell up to 108,026*, subject to certain conditions	Yes
David Day	Chief Financial Officer	Adopted December 14, 2023	March 18, 2024 - December 6, 2024	Sell up to 80,478, subject to certain conditions	Yes
Brian Gephart	Chief Accounting Officer	Adopted December 15, 2023	March 15, 2024 - December 13, 2024	Sell up to 47,020*, subject to certain conditions	Yes

*Represents a combination of previously vested shares and gross amounts of shares that will vest over the duration of the plan (net shares that will actually be sold under the plan are net of tax withholding).

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Item 10 will be included in our Proxy Statement for the 2024 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "2024 Proxy Statement") to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, or the 2024 Proxy Statement, under the headings "Proposal 1—Election of Directors," "Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports," (if applicable) and "Corporate Governance" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 will be included in the 2024 Proxy Statement under the headings "Executive Officers" and "Executive Compensation" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 will be included in the 2024 Proxy Statement under the heading "Common Stock Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 will be included in the 2024 Proxy Statement under the headings "Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions" and "Director Independence" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 will be included in the 2024 Proxy Statement under the heading "Proposal 2—Ratification of the Selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) We have filed the following documents as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	<u>65</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity</u>	<u>67</u>
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<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>70</u>

2. Financial Statement Schedules

No financial statement schedules are provided because the information called for is not required or is shown in the financial statements of the notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Description
2.1	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 19, 2019, by and among The Rubicon Project, Inc., Madison Merger Corp., and Telaria, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on December 20, 2019).†</u>
2.2	<u>Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 4, 2021, by and between Magnite, Inc., RTL US Holdings, Inc., and solely for certain sections therein, RTL Group S.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on February 5, 2021).†</u>
2.3	<u>Amendment to Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2021, by and among Magnite, Inc., RTL US Holding, Inc., and RTL Group S.A. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 10, 2021).</u>
3.1	<u>Sixth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 15, 2014).</u>
3.2	<u>Certificate of Amendment to the Sixth Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Magnite, Inc., dated June 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 10, 2020).</u>
3.3	<u>Fifth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Magnite, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 22, 2022).</u>
3.3	<u>Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws of Magnite, Inc., dated June 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 10, 2020).</u>
4.1	<u>Description of Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on February 25, 2021).</u>
4.2	<u>Indenture, dated as of March 18, 2021, between Magnite, Inc., the guarantors named therein and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A, as trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 19, 2021).</u>
4.3	<u>Form of 0.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2026 (included in Exhibit 4.2) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 19, 2021).</u>

10.1+	<u>The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan and forms of agreements for employees thereunder (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed with the Commission on March 20, 2014).</u>
10.2+	<u>The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 8, 2016).</u>
10.3+	<u>Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(B) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015).</u>
10.4+	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(C) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015).</u>
10.5+	<u>Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(D) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015).</u>
10.6+	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2(E) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on March 6, 2015).</u>
10.7+*	<u>Form of Performance Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under the Magnite, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.</u>
10.8+	<u>The Rubicon Project, Inc. 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on April 8, 2016).</u>
10.9+	<u>Telaria, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Registrants' Registration Statement on Form S-8, dated April 9, 2020)</u>
10.10+	<u>Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 9, 2023).</u>
10.11+*	<u>Form of Stock Option Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.</u>
10.12+*	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.</u>
10.13+*	<u>Form of Performance Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Employees under the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.</u>
10.14+*	<u>Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement for Non-Employee Directors under the Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.</u>
10.15+	<u>Magnite, Inc. Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 9, 2023)</u>
10.16+	<u>Form of Indemnification Agreement between the Registrant and each of its directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed with the Commission on March 20, 2014).</u>
10.17+	<u>Form of Executive Severance and Vesting Acceleration Agreement by and between the Registrant and certain of its executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Registrants Form 10-K filed with the Commission on February 27, 2020).</u>
10.18+	<u>Executive Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Michael Barrett, dated March 16, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 22, 2017).</u>
10.19+	<u>Executive Severance and Vesting Acceleration Agreement between the Registrant and Michael Barrett, dated March 16, 2017 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 22, 2017).</u>
10.20+	<u>Executive Severance and Vesting Acceleration Agreement between the Registrant and Aaron Saltz, dated April 1, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 10, 2020).</u>
10.21	<u>Office Lease between BRE HH Property Owner LLC and Magnite, Inc., dated November 20, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on February 25, 2021).</u>

10.22	<u>Sublease between Zillow Group, Inc. and Magnite, Inc., dated September 21, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Commission on February 23, 2022).</u>
10.23	<u>Form of Capped Call Transaction Confirmation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on March 19, 2021).</u>
10.24	<u>Credit Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2021, by and among Magnite, Inc., Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as administrative and collateral agent, and the other lender parties thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 10, 2021).</u>
10.25	<u>Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2021, by and between Magnite, Inc. and RTL US Holding, Inc (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on May 10, 2021).</u>
10.26	<u>Incremental Assumption Agreement dated as of June 28, 2021, relating to the Credit Agreement dated as of April 30, 2021, among Magnite, Inc., each Issuing Bank, the Swingline Lender, the other Lenders party thereto and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as administrative agent and as collateral agent for the Lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Commission on July 2, 2021).</u>
10.27	<u>Amendment No. 2, dated as of June 14, 2023, to the Credit Agreement dated as of April 30, 2021, among Magnite, Inc. and Goldman Sachs Bank USA, as administrative agent and as collateral agent for the Lenders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Commission on August 9, 2023)</u>
10.28*	<u>Credit Agreement, dated as of February 6, 2024, by and among Magnite, Inc., Morgan Stanley Senior Funding, Inc. as term loan administrative agent and Citibank, N.A. as revolving facility administrative agent and collateral agent, and other lender parties thereto.</u>
21.1*	<u>List of Subsidiaries.</u>
23.1*	<u>Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP.</u>
31.1*	<u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Executive Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
31.2*	<u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
32*(1)	<u>Certification of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.</u>
97*	<u>Magnite, Inc. Compensation Recoupment (Clawback) Policy.</u>
101.ins *	XBRL Instance Document- the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document.
101.sch *	<u>XBRL Taxonomy Schema Linkbase Document</u>
101.cal *	XBRL Taxonomy Calculation Linkbase Document
101.def *	XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document
101.lab *	XBRL Taxonomy Label Linkbase Document
101.pre *	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
*	Filed herewith
+	Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

(1) The information in this exhibit is furnished and deemed not filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and is not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Magnite, Inc. under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MAGNITE, INC.
(Registrant)

/s/ David Day

David Day

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date February 28, 2024

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Name	Title	Date
<u>/s/ Michael Barrett</u> Michael Barrett	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ David Day</u> David Day	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Brian Gephart</u> Brian Gephart	Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Paul Caine</u> Paul Caine	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Robert J. Frankenberg</u> Robert J. Frankenberg	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Sarah P. Harden</u> Sarah P. Harden	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Doug Knopper</u> Doug Knopper	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Rachel Lam</u> Rachel Lam	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ David Pearson</u> David Pearson	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ James Rossman</u> James Rossman	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Robert F. Spillane</u> Robert F. Spillane	Director	February 28, 2024
<u>/s/ Diane Yu</u> Diane Yu	Director	February 28, 2024

Magnite, Inc.
1250 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10001

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON JUNE 12, 2024**

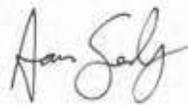
The annual meeting of stockholders of Magnite, Inc. (the “Company”) will be held on Wednesday, June 12, 2024, at 12:00 p.m. Eastern time, to consider and act upon the matters described below. This year’s annual meeting will be a virtual meeting via live webcast on the Internet. You will be able to attend the annual meeting, view the list of our registered stockholders, vote and submit your questions during the meeting by visiting <https://web.lumiconnect.com/293659257> and entering the control number included on the Notice of Internet Availability or the proxy card or voting instruction form (if you received a printed copy of the proxy materials) that you receive. Beneficial owners should review the proxy materials and their voting instruction form or Notice of Internet Availability for information about how to vote in advance of and how to participate in the meeting. **You will not be able to attend the annual meeting in person.**

1. Election of three Class I directors to serve until the Company’s 2027 annual meeting of stockholders and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified.
2. Ratification of the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year.
3. Approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers.
4. Transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 2024 will be entitled to notice of and to vote at the meeting or any postponement or adjournment thereof.

WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING ONLINE, IN ORDER TO ENSURE REPRESENTATION OF YOUR SHARES, PLEASE VOTE AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE. YOU ARE URGED TO SUBMIT YOUR PROXY OR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ELECTRONICALLY OR BY TELEPHONE BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR NOTICE OF INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS OR, IF YOU RECEIVED A PRINTED COPY OF THE PROXY MATERIALS, ON YOUR PROXY CARD OR VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM. IF YOU REQUESTED A PRINTED COPY OF YOUR PROXY MATERIALS, YOU MAY ALSO VOTE BY MAIL BY SIGNING, DATING, AND RETURNING YOUR PROXY CARD OR VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM IN THE PRE-PAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED. VOTING NOW VIA PROXY WILL NOT LIMIT YOUR RIGHT TO CHANGE YOUR VOTE OR TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING ONLINE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,



Aaron Saltz
Chief Legal Officer

New York, New York
April 26, 2024

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement contains forward-looking statements, including statements based upon or relating to our expectations, assumptions, estimates, and projections. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “objective,” “intend,” “should,” “could,” “can,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “design,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “plan” or the negative of these terms, and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements may include, but are not limited to, statements concerning acquisitions by the Company; key strategic objectives; our environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategy and initiatives; and other statements that are not historical facts. These statements are not guarantees of future performance; they reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and estimates and subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from expectations or results projected or implied by forward-looking statements. Any standards of measurement and performance made in reference to our environmental, social and other sustainability plans and goals are developing and based on assumptions, and no assurance can be given that any such plan, initiative, projection, goal, commitment, expectation, or prospect can or will be achieved.

Such risks and additional factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by our forward-looking statements include those described throughout our 2023 Annual Report on Form 10-K and particularly under the heading “Risk Factors.” Unless required by federal securities laws, we assume no obligation to update any of these forward-looking statements, or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated, to reflect circumstances or events that occur after the statements are made. Given these uncertainties, investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Website references throughout this document are provided for convenience only, and the content on the referenced websites is not incorporated by reference into this document.

Readers should carefully review this proxy statement and the documents that we have filed or will file with the SEC that disclose risks and uncertainties that may affect our business.

Magnite, Inc.
1250 Broadway, 15th Floor
New York, New York 10001

**PROXY STATEMENT FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON JUNE 12, 2024**

This proxy statement is provided in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the board of directors (the “board of directors” or “board”) of Magnite, Inc. (the “company” or “Magnite”) for use at Magnite’s annual meeting of stockholders to be held on Wednesday, June 12, 2024 at 12:00 p.m. Eastern time, and at any postponement or adjournment thereof (the “Annual Meeting”). The Annual Meeting will be a virtual meeting via live webcast on the Internet. You will be able to attend the Annual Meeting, view the list of our registered stockholders, vote and submit your questions during the meeting by visiting <https://web.lumiconnect.com/293659257> and entering the control number included in the Notice of Internet Availability or the proxy card or voting instruction form (if you received a printed copy of the proxy materials) that you receive. Beneficial owners should review the proxy materials and their voting instruction form or Notice of Internet Availability for information about how to vote in advance of and how to participate in the Annual Meeting. **You will not be able to attend the annual meeting in person.**

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS

This proxy statement and our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 (the “2023 Annual Report”) are available on the Internet at www.proxyvote.com. These materials are also available on our corporate website at <http://investor.magnite.com/>. The other information on our corporate website does not constitute part of this proxy statement and is not incorporated by reference into this document.

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE ANNUAL MEETING

You are invited to attend the Annual Meeting via live webcast, and we request that you vote on the proposals described in this proxy statement as soon as possible. You can vote your shares without attending the Annual Meeting by appointing a proxy to vote your shares as explained below. Please note that if your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee, you should contact your bank, broker or other nominee (preferably at least several days before the Annual Meeting) and obtain a “legal proxy” in order to be able to attend, participate in, or vote at the Annual Meeting. See “Matters Relating to Virtual Annual Meeting” below for further instructions.

Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials

In accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), instead of mailing a printed copy of our proxy materials, we are furnishing proxy materials to our stockholders on the Internet and mailing printed copies of the proxy materials only to a limited number of our stockholders. If you are a stockholder of record and you have received a printed copy of these proxy materials by mail, you may simply complete, sign and return your proxy card by mail or follow the instructions on your proxy card to submit your proxy via the Internet or telephone. If you hold your shares in street name, which means your shares are held of record by a broker, bank, or other nominee, you will receive instructions from your broker, bank, or other nominee on how to vote your shares. Stockholders receiving a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials by mail will generally not receive a printed copy of the proxy materials unless they specifically request a printed copy in accordance with the instructions included in the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials. The Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials provides instructions as to how to (i) access and review the information contained in the proxy materials, (ii) submit voting instructions via the Internet or telephone or by mail, and (iii) request a printed copy of the proxy materials. You may also participate in and vote at the Annual Meeting by visiting the following website: <https://web.lumiconnect.com/293659257>. See “Matters Relating to Virtual Annual Meeting” below for further instructions. Even if you plan to participate in the Annual Meeting online, we recommend that you submit your proxy or voting instructions in advance to authorize the voting of your shares at the Annual Meeting so that your vote will be counted if you later are unable to attend the Annual Meeting online.

We intend to begin distributing our proxy materials to stockholders via paper copy mailing and the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials on or about April 26, 2024.

Business to be Conducted at Annual Meeting; Recommendation of Board of Directors

Each properly submitted proxy will be voted in accordance with the stockholder’s instructions contained therein. If no choice is specified, properly executed proxies that have not been revoked will be voted in accordance with the recommendations of the board of directors as follows:

- FOR election of three Class I directors to serve until the Company’s 2027 annual meeting of stockholders and until their respective successors are duly elected and qualified (see “Proposal 1 – Election of Directors”);
- FOR ratification of the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year (see “Proposal 2 – Ratification of the Selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm”); and
- FOR approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers (see “Proposal 3 —Advisory Vote to Approve the Compensation of our Named Executive Officers”).

As to any other business that may properly come before the Annual Meeting, the persons acting as proxies will vote, or otherwise act, in accordance with their judgment on such matter. Our board of directors does not presently know of any other business that may come before the Annual Meeting.

The Company will pay all costs of proxy solicitation. In addition to solicitations by mail, our directors, officers and employees, without additional remuneration, may solicit proxies by telephone, facsimile and personal interviews, and we reserve the right to retain outside agencies for the purpose of soliciting proxies. Brokers, custodians, and fiduciaries will be requested to forward proxy soliciting materials to the owners of stock held in their names and, as required by law, we will reimburse them for their out-of-pocket expenses in this regard.

Matters Relating to Virtual Annual Meeting

Our board of directors believes that hosting a virtual Annual Meeting is in our best interest and the best interest of our stockholders and enables increased stockholder attendance and participation. Our board of directors has determined that hosting a virtual annual meeting of stockholders will provide expanded access, improved communication, and cost savings. Hosting a virtual meeting enables increased stockholder attendance and participation since stockholders can participate from any location around the world. We intend that the virtual meeting format will provide stockholders a similar level of transparency to the traditional in-person meeting format and we take steps to ensure such an experience. Our stockholders will be afforded the same opportunities to participate at the virtual Annual Meeting as they would at an in-person annual meeting of stockholders.

The live audio webcast of the Annual Meeting will begin promptly at 12:00 p.m. Eastern time. Online access to the audio webcast will open 15 minutes prior to the start of the Annual Meeting to allow time for you to login and test your internet-connected device's audio system. We encourage you to access the meeting in advance of the designated time. We will have technicians ready to assist you with any technical difficulties you may have accessing the virtual meeting or submitting questions. If you encounter any difficulties accessing the virtual meeting during the check-in or meeting time, please call the technical support number that will be posted on the virtual meeting log in page.

If you want to participate in and vote at the Annual Meeting, you will need the control number included on your Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials or your proxy card or voting instruction form (if you received a printed copy of the proxy materials) or included in the email to you if you received the proxy materials by email in order to be able to vote your shares or submit questions during the Annual Meeting.

In addition, if you hold your shares in "street name" through an intermediary, such as a bank, broker or other nominee, in order to participate in and vote at the Annual Meeting you must first obtain, in advance, from your bank, broker or other nominee, a legal proxy reflecting the number of shares of the Company's common stock that you held as of the record date, your name and email address, unless you previously obtained a legal proxy from your bank, broker or other nominee. You must then submit a request for registration to Equiniti by email to proxy@equiniti.com. Requests for registration must be labeled as "Legal Proxy" and be received by Equiniti no later than 5:00 p.m. Eastern Time on May 24, 2024. Obtaining a legal proxy may take several days, or longer, and stockholders are advised to register as far in advance as possible. Proxy holders registered with Equiniti will receive a control number and may access the Annual Meeting as described in the paragraph above for stockholders of record.

Our virtual Annual Meeting allows stockholders to submit questions and comments before and during the Annual Meeting. Stockholders who have accessed the Annual Meeting with a control number may submit questions during the Annual Meeting that are pertinent to the Company and the items being brought before a vote at the Annual Meeting, as time permits and in accordance with our rules of procedure for the Annual Meeting. If you wish to submit a question, you may do so when you are logged into the virtual meeting platform with your control number by typing your question in the designated spot on the dashboard and clicking "Submit." After the Annual Meeting, we will spend up to 15 minutes answering stockholder questions that comply with the rules of conduct for the Annual Meeting, which will be posted on the virtual meeting web portal. To the extent time doesn't allow us to answer all of the appropriately submitted questions, we will answer them in writing on our investor relations website at <http://investor.magnite.com/> soon after the meeting. If we receive substantially similar questions, we will group such questions together and provide a single response to avoid repetition.

Voting and Quorum Requirements

On April 15, 2024, the record date for the determination of stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting, there were outstanding and entitled to vote an aggregate of 140,023,657 shares of our common stock, constituting all of our voting stock. Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share. The holders of a majority of the shares of our common stock outstanding on the record date and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, present via live webcast or by proxy, will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting and any adjournments and postponements thereof. Shares of our common stock represented via live webcast or by proxy (including broker non-votes and shares that abstain or do not vote with respect to one or more of the matters presented for stockholder approval) will be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at the Annual Meeting.

You may vote FOR, AGAINST or ABSTAIN with respect to each director nominee (Proposal 1), ratification of the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year (Proposal 2), and approval of the compensation of the Company's named executive officers (Proposal 3).

This is an uncontested election and our bylaws provide that a director nominee will be elected in an uncontested election only if the number of votes cast FOR the nominee's election exceeds the number of votes cast AGAINST the nominee's election, assuming a quorum is present. For the election of directors, shares of our common stock voted ABSTAIN and broker non-votes are not counted as votes cast and, therefore, will not be counted in determining the outcome of a director nominee's election, but will count for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present.

The affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of our common stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on the matter, assuming a quorum is present, is required to (i) ratify the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year (Proposal 2), and (ii) approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company's named executive officers (Proposal 3).

For each of Proposals 2 and 3, abstentions are considered shares present and entitled to vote on such matter. For each of Proposals 2 and 3, abstentions will have the same effect as votes AGAINST the matter.

Votes during the Annual Meeting will be tabulated by a representative of Equiniti Trust Company, LLC, who will serve as the Inspector of Elections. Our intention is to announce the preliminary voting results at the Annual Meeting and to publish the final results within four business days after the Annual Meeting on a Form 8-K to be filed with the SEC and which we will make available on our website at <http://investor.magnite.com/>.

Broker Discretionary Voting

If you hold your shares in street name through a bank, broker, or other nominee, you should follow the instructions that you receive from your bank, broker, or other nominee regarding steps to take to instruct your bank, broker, or other nominee how to vote your shares. If you do not provide voting instructions to your bank, broker, or other nominee, under certain securities exchange rules, the organization that holds your shares is not permitted to vote on certain matters, including the election of directors, and may determine not to vote your shares at all. In order to ensure that your shares are voted on all matters presented at the annual meeting, we encourage you to provide voting instructions in advance of the meeting, regardless of whether you intend to attend the annual meeting.

If you do not provide voting instructions and the organization that holds your shares elects to vote your shares on some but not all matters, it will result in a "broker non-vote" for the matters on which the organization does not vote. Abstentions occur when you provide voting instructions but instruct the organization that holds your shares to abstain from voting on a particular matter.

Broker non-votes will not be counted as votes cast with respect to the election of directors (Proposal 1) and, therefore, will not be counted in determining the outcome of a director nominee's election. For ratification of the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as our independent registered public accounting firm for the current fiscal year (Proposal 2) and approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of the Company's named executive officers (Proposal 3), broker non-votes, if any, will not be counted in determining the outcome of those items.

Deadline for Voting Before the Annual Meeting

If you are a stockholder of record, your proxy must be received by telephone or the Internet by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on June 11, 2024 in order for your shares to be voted at the Annual Meeting. If you are a stockholder of record and you received a printed set of proxy materials, you also have the option of completing, signing, dating and returning the proxy card enclosed with the proxy materials before the Annual Meeting in order for your shares to be voted at the meeting. If you are a beneficial owner of shares of our common stock, please comply with the deadlines included in the voting instructions provided by the bank, broker or other nominee that holds your shares.

Changing or Revoking Your Vote

If you are a stockholder of record you may revoke a previously submitted proxy by (i) delivering a subsequently dated written revocation to our Secretary, (ii) providing subsequent Internet or telephone voting instructions, or (iii) delivering a subsequently dated proxy to our Secretary, in each case, by 11:59 p.m. Eastern Time on June 11, 2024. You may also revoke your proxy by voting during the Annual Meeting. If your shares are held through a bank or broker (i.e., in street name), you must contact your broker, bank or other nominee to find out how to change or revoke your voting instructions. Attendance at the Annual Meeting will not cause your previously executed proxy to be revoked unless you vote during the Annual Meeting or specifically request such revocation. Each stockholder may appoint only one proxy holder or representative to attend the meeting on his or her behalf.

Householding of Proxy Materials

Some banks, brokers, and other nominee record holders may participate in the practice of "householding" proxy materials. This means that only one copy of our proxy materials or the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, as applicable, may have been sent to multiple stockholders in your household unless such stockholders have notified us of their desire to receive multiple copies of our proxy materials. We will promptly deliver a separate Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials and, if applicable, a separate proxy statement and Annual Report, to you if you contact us by mail at Magnite, Inc., 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001, Attention: Corporate Secretary or by telephone at (212) 243-2769. If you want to receive separate copies of our proxy materials in the future, or if you are receiving multiple copies and would like to receive only one copy for your household, you should contact your bank, broker, or other nominee record holder, or you may contact us at the above address or phone number.

PROPOSAL 1 — ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Our board of directors is classified into three classes (designated Class I, Class II and Class III), with members of each class holding office for staggered three-year terms. There are currently four Class I directors, whose terms expire at the Annual Meeting; three Class II directors, whose terms expire at the 2025 annual meeting of stockholders, and three Class III directors, whose terms expire at the 2026 annual meeting of stockholders; and, in all cases subject to the election and qualification of their respective successors and to their earlier death, resignation or removal. Proxies cannot be voted for a greater number of persons than the nominees named.

In accordance with the Company’s Corporate Governance Guidelines, which state that outside directors may not stand for re-election after age 75, Robert J. Frankenberg is not being nominated for re-election at the Annual Meeting. He will continue to serve as a director of the Company until the Annual Meeting. The board has determined that at such time, the size of the board will be reduced to nine members.

Our process for nominating director candidates is described below under the caption “Director Candidate Nominating Procedures.” Our board of directors, upon the recommendation of the board’s nominating and governance committee, nominated each of Sarah P. Harden, James Rossman, and Diane Yu to stand for election as Class I directors at the Annual Meeting. Each nominee has indicated his or her willingness to serve if elected, but if he or she is unable or unwilling for good cause to serve, proxies may be voted for a substitute nominee designated by our board of directors or our board of directors may determine to further reduce the size of the board. Each nominee, if elected, will hold office until the 2027 annual meeting of stockholders, subject to the election and qualification of his respective successor and to his earlier death, resignation or removal. Ms. Yu was first recommended to the nominating and governance committee through an external recruiting firm, which was engaged by the Company to assist in identifying potential board candidates.

The table below lists the nine directors expected to continue in service following the Annual Meeting and their committee assignments. A summary of the background for each nominee and continuing director is set forth after the table. These background summaries include the specific experience, qualifications, attributes, and/or skills that, together with the general characteristics and qualifications described below under the caption “Director Candidate Nominating Procedures,” contributed to our board’s conclusion that the person should serve as a director of the Company.

Name	Age ⁽¹⁾	Position	Committee Assignments			Member Since
			Audit	Compensation	Nominating and Governance	
Paul Caine	59	Chairman of the Board				April 2020
Michael G. Barrett	62	CEO and Director				March 2017
Sarah P. Harden	52	Director		X		July 2019
Doug Knopper	63	Director		Chair	X	April 2020
Rachel Lam	56	Director	X		X	April 2020
David Pearson	58	Director	Chair			March 2022
James Rossman	58	Director	X	X		April 2020
Robert F. Spillane	73	Director	X		Chair	April 2014
Diane Yu	50	Director			X	March 2022

(1) As of April 15, 2024

Director Nominees – Class I

Sarah P. Harden has been a member of our board of directors since July 2019. Ms. Harden brings more than two decades of experience in digital media, entertainment and direct-to-consumer video to the Company’s Board. Since January 2018, Ms. Harden has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Reese Witherspoon’s media company Hello Sunshine, which was acquired by Blackstone in August 2021. Prior to that, Ms. Harden held executive-level positions at Otter Media/The Chernin Group from 2013 to 2018, including President and Executive Vice President. Ms. Harden previously served as board member of privately held ESPN-Star Sports, Star China Media and The Moby Group and as a board director overseeing successful acquisitions and exits of private portfolio companies including Crunchyroll, Fullscreen, Roosterteeth, McBeard, and Stagebloc. Ms. Harden received her MBA from Harvard Business School and graduated with honors with a B.A. in international relations from The University of Melbourne. Ms. Harden brings to the board extensive experience leading and growing digital video, media and entertainment companies.

James Rossman has been a member of our board of directors since April 2020. He previously served as a member of Telaria’s board from January 2011 until April 2020, and served as Chairman of Telaria’s board from August 2012 to May 2013. Mr. Rossman currently serves as a Partner at Sportsology Capital Partners, a capital consulting firm for professional sports franchises, leagues and platforms. He has served on the board of directors of Adswerve, Inc., a data and media digital consultancy, since March 2024. From April 2018 to June 2023, he served as an Operating Partner at Silver Lake, a global private equity firm focused on investments in technology, technology-enabled and related industries. From November 2012 to April 2018, he served as Special Advisor to General Atlantic, a global growth equity firm. From April 2009 to June 2012, he served in various roles at AKQA Inc., a digital services company, including President and Chief Operating Officer. From April 2001 to March 2009, Mr. Rossman served in several roles at Digitas, Inc., an integrated advertising agency and a member of the Publicis Groupe, S.A. (as of 2007), including as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Rossman received a B.A. in economics from Trinity College and an M.M.M. from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University. Mr. Rossman brings significant experience in operating and managing media agencies and advertising technology companies.

Diane Yu has been a member of our board of directors since March 2022. She is currently the co-founder and CEO of TidalWave Tech Inc., a loan origination platform facilitated by GPT powered chatbot. She served as the Chief Technology Officer of Better Holdco, Inc., which operates Better.com, an online platform for mortgage origination and related services, from January 2021 to April 2022. Ms. Yu is the Co-Founder of FreeWheel Media, Inc., which provides a technology platform for the management and monetization of digital television advertising, and served as its Chief Technology Officer from 2007 to 2014, when FreeWheel was acquired by Comcast. Following the sale, Ms. Yu served as Chief Technology Officer of Comcast's Advanced Advertising Division. Prior to co-founding FreeWheel, Ms. Yu spent over nine years at DoubleClick, where she served as the Vice President of engineering from 2005 until 2007. She received her Bachelor's degree from Peking University in 1995 and a Master's degree in Mathematics from Ohio University in 1998. Ms. Yu brings to the board extensive experience building, leading and scaling engineering teams for large digital advertising technology companies.

Incumbent Directors – Class II

Michael G. Barrett has been a member of our board of directors and has served as our Chief Executive Officer since March 2017. Mr. Barrett has also served as our President since March 2017, except for the period from April 2020 to June 2020. Mr. Barrett previously served as the President of Ichabod Farm Ventures LLC, an investment company that he founded. From January 2014 to December 2015, he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Millennial Media, Inc. From July 2012 to December 2012, Mr. Barrett served as Global Chief Revenue Officer and Executive Vice President at Yahoo! Inc. Prior to Yahoo!, from January 2012 to July 2012, Mr. Barrett served as Director at Google Inc., where he led the integration efforts following Google's acquisition of AdMeld Inc., a global supply side platform solution for premium publishers. Mr. Barrett previously served as Chief Executive Officer at AdMeld from November 2008 to December 2011. Mr. Barrett also held senior positions at AOL, Fox Interactive Media and Disney Online. Mr. Barrett served on the board of directors of Media Math, a demand-side platform, from January 2013 to April 2020. Mr. Barrett brings to the board extensive experience in digital advertising and advertising technology, as well as significant executive management expertise.

Rachel Lam has been a member of our board of directors since April 2020. She previously served as a member of Telaria's board since May 2013. Ms. Lam is the Co-Founder and Managing Partner of Imagination Capital, an early-stage venture capital firm founded in 2017. From 2003 to 2017, Ms. Lam served as Group Managing Director of the Time Warner Investments Group, the strategic investing arm of Time Warner Inc. She managed Time Warner's investments in numerous digital media companies, and served on the board of directors of privately held Maker Studios and Bluefin Labs prior to their sales to the Walt Disney Company and Twitter, respectively. Ms. Lam has previously served on 20 boards of directors over the years and currently serves on the board of Porch Group, Inc., a Nasdaq listed company that is a leading software and insurance platform, since August 2021, where she is also the chair of the nominating and governance committee. She also served on the board of Innovid, Inc., a NYSE listed company that operates a leading CTV advertising delivery and measurement platform, from December 2021 until March 2024. Ms. Lam received a B.S. in industrial engineering and operations research from U.C. Berkeley and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Ms. Lam brings to the board extensive experience serving on public and private boards, along with her financial, M&A and strategy experience.

Robert F. Spillane joined our board of directors in connection with our initial public offering in April 2014. From 1998 to 2017, Mr. Spillane was a Managing Principal at DigaComm, L.L.C., a private investment firm that leads early-stage venture capital transactions, primarily involving companies in technology and digital media. Mr. Spillane was formerly a Principal and President and CEO of the investment group DM Holdings, Inc., which was formed in 1991 to acquire Donnelley Marketing, Inc. from The Dun and Bradstreet Corporation. Donnelley Marketing was a leading direct marketing and information services company. Mr. Spillane served as President and CEO, and on the board of directors of Donnelley Marketing, Inc. Prior to joining DM Holdings, Mr. Spillane was the Executive Vice President of Diamandis Communications, Inc., then a leading consumer magazine publisher, formed in 1987 in a leveraged buyout of CBS Magazines from CBS Inc., and also served as a member of the Diamandis board of directors from 1987 to 1990. Prior to Diamandis, Mr. Spillane held various executive positions with CBS, Inc., including Senior Vice President Group Publisher, Vice President of Circulation, Vice President General Manager of the CBS Special Interest Magazine Group, and Vice President Sales and Marketing of Fawcett Books. His ten-year career at CBS culminated in service from 1985 to 1987 as Senior Vice President, Publishing of CBS Magazines. In that capacity, he was directly responsible for 10 magazines. From 1972 to 1977, Mr. Spillane held various positions with Chesebrough Ponds, Inc. Mr. Spillane also served on the board of directors of TVSM, Inc., a private media company, from 1992-1998. Mr. Spillane brings to the board expertise in the publishing and advertising businesses, as well as significant experience with operations and mergers and acquisitions.

Incumbent Directors – Class III

Paul Caine has been a member and Chairman of our board of directors since April 2020. He previously served as the non-executive Chairman of Telaria from January 1, 2020 until April 2020 and as a member of Telaria's board of directors from June 2014 until April 2020. He served as Telaria's executive Chairman from July 2017 to December 31, 2019 and Telaria's Interim Chief Executive Officer from February 2017 to July 2017 and as the non-executive Chairman of the Board from July 2016 to February 2017. Mr. Caine has served as President, IMG Events, since August 2022, and On Location at Endeavor Group Holdings, Inc. since January 2020. Mr. Caine served as the Chairman and Executive Director of the Board of Engine Group, a global marketing company, from January 2018 to February 2023, and as CEO and Founder of PC Ventures, LLC, an investment and advisory firm, since August 2017. Mr. Caine served as the Chief Global Revenue Officer for Bloomberg Media from June 2014 to July 2016. From April 2013 to January 2014, he served as Chief Executive Officer and a member of the board of directors of WestwoodOne, Inc., the largest independent national audio media company in the U.S. From 1989 to 2013, Mr. Caine served in various capacities at Time Inc., including Executive Vice President, Chief Revenue Officer and Group President Time Inc. from January 2011 until April 2013, Executive Vice President, President and Group Publisher, Style and Entertainment Group from January 2010 to January 2011, and President, Style and Entertainment Group from January 2008 to January 2010. From 2007 to 2011, Mr. Caine served on the board of directors of Nexcen Brands, Inc., a strategic brand management company with a focus on retail franchising, where he served as a member of the audit and governance committees. Mr. Caine and his wife are Co-Founders of the Griffin Cares Foundation. Mr. Caine received a B.A. in Telecommunications with a minor in Business from Indiana University. Mr. Caine brings to the board expertise in branding and multi-media advertising sales and marketing, as well extensive experience serving on the boards of directors of public and private companies.

Doug Knopper has been a member of our board of directors since April 2020. He previously served as a member of Telaria's board of directors from October 2018 until April 2020. Mr. Knopper is the Co-Founder of FreeWheel Media, Inc. and served as its Co-Chief Executive Officer from February 2007 to September 2017. FreeWheel, which was acquired by Comcast in 2014, provides a technology platform for the management and monetization of digital television advertising. Prior to founding FreeWheel, Mr. Knopper served as the Chief Executive Officer of BitPass Inc. from 2005 to 2007 and as Senior Vice President/General Manager of DoubleClick Inc. from 2000 to 2005. Mr. Knopper received a B.A. from the University of Michigan and an M.B.A from Georgetown University. Mr. Knopper brings to the board deep expertise and business relationships in digital video advertising and CTV, as well as experience founding, building and leading advertising technology companies.

David Pearson has been a member of our board of directors since March 2022. He has served on the board of directors of Lee Enterprises Inc., a public media company listed on Nasdaq, since February 2020, and is also a member of Lee's audit committee. He has also served on the board of directors of Potbelly Corporation, a Nasdaq listed company, since April 2022, where he is the chair of the audit committee. Mr. Pearson was Chief Financial Officer of Vonage Holdings Corp., a public cloud technology company, from May 2013 until August 2020. Before Mr. Pearson joined Vonage, he spent over nine years with Deutsche Bank Securities as a Managing Director and Global Media & Telecom Group Head. Prior to joining Deutsche Bank, Mr. Pearson served in various roles at Goldman, Sachs & Co. in the Technology, Media & Telecommunications practice for over nine years, including as Managing Director from 2002 to 2003. Mr. Pearson started his career at Coopers & Lybrand and holds a M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and an A.B. in Political Science and Organizational Behavior from Brown University. Mr. Pearson brings to the board an expertise in capital markets, mergers and acquisitions and public company accounting, controls and financial reporting, as well as significant operational experience as a public company executive.

Vote Required for Election of Directors

Our bylaws provide that, in an uncontested election, each director nominee must receive a majority of votes cast in order to be elected to our board of directors. A "majority of votes cast" means the number of shares voted FOR a director nominee exceeds the number of shares voted AGAINST that director nominee. Each of our director nominees currently serves on the board. If a nominee who currently serves as a director is not re-elected, Delaware law provides that the director would continue to serve on the board as a "holdover director." Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that each incumbent director nominee who is not re-elected is expected to submit to the board his or her resignation from our board of directors and all committees thereof. The nominating and governance committee, composed entirely of independent directors, will evaluate and make a recommendation to the board with respect to any submitted resignation and the board must decide whether to accept or reject the resignation, or to take other action, within 90 days following certification of the stockholder vote. No director may participate in the nominating and governance committee or the board's consideration of his or her own resignation.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" THE ELECTION OF EACH OF SARAH P. HARDEN, JAMES ROSSMAN, AND DIANE YU AS CLASS I DIRECTORS.

**PROPOSAL 2 — RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP
AS INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The audit committee of our board of directors has selected Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”) as our independent registered public accounting firm for the year ending December 31, 2024, and has further directed that management submit the selection of Deloitte as our independent registered public accounting firm for ratification by the stockholders at the Annual Meeting. Deloitte has served as our independent registered public accounting firm since 2018. Although stockholder approval of the selection of Deloitte is not required by law, our board of directors believes it is advisable as a matter of good corporate governance to give stockholders an opportunity to ratify this selection. If this proposal is not ratified at the Annual Meeting, the audit committee may (but will not be required to) reconsider its selection of Deloitte. Even if the selection is ratified, the audit committee may in its discretion select a different independent registered public accounting firm at any time during the year if it determines that such a change would be appropriate.

Representatives of Deloitte are expected to be present at the Annual Meeting and will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so and will also be available to respond to appropriate questions from stockholders.

Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees

The aggregate fees billed for audit and other services provided in the last two fiscal years by Deloitte are as follows:

Fee Category	2023	2022
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$3,280,000	\$3,101,000
Audit-Related Fees	—	—
Tax Fees	—	—
All Other Fees ⁽²⁾	3,790	3,790
Total	\$3,283,790	\$3,104,790

(1) Audit Fees cover professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of financial statements included in our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, and services normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements. Audit Fees also include SOC-1 audit services.

(2) All Other Fees in 2022 and 2023 related to license fees for accounting research software.

Pre-Approval Policy and Procedures

The audit committee has adopted policies and procedures relating to the pre-approval of all audit and non-audit services that are to be provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. The audit committee will not approve non-audit services that the independent registered public accounting firm is not permitted to perform under the rules of the SEC and Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

On an annual basis, the independent registered public accounting firm will propose to the audit committee an audit plan and engagement letter describing the services the auditor expects to provide and related fees. The final engagement letter and fees agreed by the Company acting pursuant to the direction of the audit committee, and all of the services covered by the final engagement letter, will be considered pre-approved by the audit committee.

The audit committee or the Chair of the audit committee acting by delegated authority will approve, if necessary, any changes in terms, conditions and fees under the engagement letter resulting from changes in the audit scope, company structure or other matters.

The audit committee has delegated to the Chair of the audit committee the authority to approve on a case-by-case basis any audit or non-audit services, in amounts up to \$200,000 (1) per engagement, (2) per additional category of services, or (3) in excess of pre-approved amounts for the specified service. The Chair then reports any services so approved to the audit committee at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

All services rendered for fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 were pre-approved by the audit committee in accordance with the audit committee’s pre-approval policies and procedures described above.

Vote Required for Ratification of the Selection of our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ratification of the selection of our independent registered public accounting firm requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares represented at the Annual Meeting, either in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote on the proposal. Abstentions will be considered as a vote “AGAINST” this proposal.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE “FOR” THE RATIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF DELOITTE AS OUR INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM.

PROPOSAL 3 — ADVISORY VOTE TO APPROVE THE COMPENSATION OF OUR NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, and Section 14A of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), the Company’s stockholders are entitled to vote to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers as disclosed in this proxy statement in accordance with SEC rules.

This vote is not intended to address any specific item of compensation, but rather the overall compensation of the Company’s named executive officers and the philosophy, policies and practices described in this proxy statement. The compensation of the Company’s named executive officers subject to the vote is disclosed in the executive compensation tables and the related narrative disclosure contained in this proxy statement. As discussed in those disclosures, the Company believes that its compensation policies and decisions are focused on motivating employees through performance-based variable compensation while ensuring that executives are strongly aligned with the creation of long-term value for stockholders. Compensation of the Company’s named executive officers is designed to enable the Company to attract and retain talented and experienced executives to successfully lead the Company in a competitive environment.

Accordingly, the board of directors is asking the stockholders to indicate their support for the compensation of the Company’s named executive officers as described in this proxy statement by casting a non-binding advisory vote “FOR” the following resolution:

“RESOLVED, that the compensation paid to the Company’s named executive officers, as disclosed pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K, including the compensation tables and narrative discussion, is hereby APPROVED.”

Because the vote is advisory, it is not binding on the board of directors or the Company. Nevertheless, the views expressed by the stockholders, whether through this vote or otherwise, are important to management and the board of directors and, accordingly, the board of directors and the compensation committee intend to consider the results of this vote in making determinations in the future regarding executive compensation arrangements. The board of directors has adopted a policy of providing for annual advisory votes to approve executive compensation. Unless the board of directors modifies its policy on the frequency of holding such advisory votes, the next such advisory vote will occur in 2025.

Vote Required for Approval, on an Advisory Basis, of the Compensation of our Named Executive Officers

Approval, on an advisory basis, of the compensation of our named executive officers requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares represented at the Annual Meeting, either in person or by proxy, and entitled to vote on the proposal. Abstentions will have the effect of a vote “AGAINST” this proposal.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE “FOR” THE APPROVAL, ON AN ADVISORY BASIS, OF THE COMPENSATION OF THE COMPANY’S NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance Guidelines

Our board of directors has developed corporate governance practices to help it fulfill its responsibility to stockholders to oversee the work of management in the conduct of our business and to seek to serve the long-term interests of stockholders. The Company's corporate governance practices are memorialized in our Corporate Governance Guidelines which direct our board's actions with respect to, among other things, the composition and director qualifications of our board of directors, the composition of the standing committees of our board of directors, director orientation and continuing education, stockholder communications with our board of directors, succession planning and the annual performance evaluation of our board of directors. A current copy of our Corporate Governance Guidelines is available on our website at <http://investor.magnite.com>.

Director Independence

Our common stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market of The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC ("Nasdaq"), which requires that a majority of a listed company's board of directors be independent. In addition, the rules of Nasdaq require that, subject to specified exceptions, each member of a listed company's audit, compensation and nominating/corporate governance committees be independent. Under the rules of Nasdaq, a director will only qualify as an "independent director" if, in the opinion of the board of directors, that director does not have a relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director.

Our board of directors has undertaken a review of the independence of each director and considered whether each director has any material relationships with us. As a result of this review, our board of directors has determined that Mr. Frankenberg, Ms. Harden, Mr. Knopper, Ms. Lam, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Rossman, Mr. Spillane, and Ms. Yu are independent directors as defined under the listing requirements and rules of Nasdaq for purposes of service on the board of directors. In addition, our board of directors previously determined that Lisa L. Troe was independent for the time that she served as director. Mr. Barrett is not considered independent because he currently serves as our Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Caine is not considered independent due to his previous service as Executive Chairman and Interim Chief Executive Officer of Telaria through December 2019.

In addition to qualifying as "independent" under the listing requirements and rules of Nasdaq, members of the board's audit committee and compensation committee members must also satisfy additional, heightened independence standards under applicable SEC rules and regulations and Nasdaq listing requirements. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our audit committee and compensation committee satisfies these heightened independence standards.

Board Leadership Structure

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that our board of directors will determine in its discretion from time to time whether the roles of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer should be combined or separated. Our board believes that strong, independent board leadership is a critical aspect of effective corporate governance, and to promote open discussion among our non-management directors, our Corporate Governance Guidelines provide that, when the Chairman is a non-independent director, the independent directors will designate an independent director to act as Lead Independent Director.

In April 2020, upon the completion of the Telaria Merger, Mr. Caine was appointed as Chairman of the board. The responsibilities of the Chairman include: (1) leading and presiding at board meetings; (2) assisting in establishing the agenda for each board meeting, with input from the Lead Independent Director, as appropriate; (3) conferring regularly with CEO; (4) consulting with the CEO regarding board meeting schedules and agendas; (5) presiding at executive sessions of the Board, other than sessions consisting solely of independent directors; (6) consulting with committees of the board on matters within the scope of their responsibilities; (7) facilitating communications between directors and between directors and senior management; (8) providing feedback between the CEO and directors regarding strategic issues, board management, and potential conflicts; (9) working with appropriate committees of the board to ensure adequate CEO and senior management succession plans are in place; and (10) being available for consultation and communication with major stockholders upon request.

Because Mr. Caine is not deemed independent, Robert J. Frankenberg has been appointed and currently serves in the role of Lead Independent Director. As described above, Mr. Frankenberg, a Class I Director, is not standing for re-election and his term is expected to end at the Annual Meeting. Accordingly, our board of directors has determined that, effective as of the Annual Meeting, Robert Spillane will be appointed to replace Mr. Frankenberg. The responsibilities of the Lead Independent Director include: (1) presiding at meetings of independent directors; (2) if the Chairman is not present, presiding at board meetings and executive sessions of the board; (3) providing input to the CEO and Chairman with respect to the board agenda and schedule; (4) serving as liaison between the independent directors and the Chairman and/or Chief Executive Officer on sensitive matters; (5) being available for consultation and communication with major stockholders upon request; (6) calling meetings of independent directors; and (7) serving as designated director for reviewing stockholder communications.

Board Size and Composition

Our board of directors consists of ten members. At our annual meeting, the size of the board will be reduced to nine members, as Mr. Frankenberg will not stand for re-election.

Board and Committee Meetings

In 2023, our board of directors met 9 times, the audit committee met 5 times, the compensation committee met 8 times, and the nominating and governance committee met 4 times. During 2023, each director attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of board meetings and meetings held by all committees on which the director then served during the time in which he or she served on our board of directors.

Directors are expected to attend the annual stockholders' meeting absent unusual circumstances. All of our then-serving directors attended the 2023 annual meeting except for Rachel Lam.

Board Committees

Our board of directors has established three standing committees – audit, compensation, and nominating and governance – each of which operates under a written charter that has been approved by our board. Committee membership is indicated in the table above. A current copy of each committee's charter is posted on the "Corporate Governance" section of our Investor Relations website at <http://investor.magnite.com>. Each committee reviews and evaluates, at least annually, the performance of the committee and its members and the adequacy of its charter.

Audit Committee

The audit committee is responsible for, among other things, providing assistance to the board of directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities regarding the integrity of our financial statements, our compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, the integrity of our financial reporting processes, including our systems of internal accounting and financial controls, the performance of our internal audit function and our independent registered public accounting firm, our financial policy matters and company practices with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The audit committee approves the services performed by our independent registered public accounting firm and reviews their reports regarding our accounting practices and systems of internal control over financial reporting, as applicable. The audit committee also oversees the audit efforts and confirms the independence of our independent registered public accounting firm. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our audit committee satisfies the financial literacy requirements of the SEC and Nasdaq, and that each of Mr. Pearson, Ms. Lam, Mr. Rossman and Mr. Spillane qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in the SEC rules.

Compensation Committee

The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things, overseeing our overall compensation structure, policies and programs, and assessing whether our compensation structure establishes appropriate incentives for officers and employees. The compensation committee also reviews and approves corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our CEO and other executive officers, evaluates the performance of these officers in light of those goals and objectives, sets the compensation of these officers based on such evaluations and reviews, and, except with respect to his own compensation, based on the recommendation of the CEO, determines any employment-related agreements and any proposed severance arrangements or change in control or similar agreements with these officers. The compensation committee also administers the issuance of equity awards under our stock plans and is permitted to delegate such responsibility to our CEO with respect to employees other than executive officers. The compensation committee is also responsible for the preparation of a report on executive compensation, when and as required by the SEC rules, to be included in our Annual Report and annual proxy statement. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our compensation committee qualifies as a "non-employee director," within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act.

The compensation committee has the authority, in its sole discretion, to retain or obtain the advice of such consultants, outside counsel and other advisers as it determines appropriate to assist it in the full performance of its functions, at the Company's expense. Since December 2014, the compensation committee has engaged Semler Brossy Consulting Group, LLC ("Semler Brossy") annually to act as its independent compensation consultant.

Nominating and Governance Committee

The nominating and governance committee is responsible for, among other things, developing and recommending to the board of directors criteria for identifying and evaluating candidates for directorships and making recommendations to the board of directors regarding candidates for election or re-election to the board of directors at each annual stockholders' meeting. In addition, the nominating and governance committee is responsible for overseeing our Corporate Governance Guidelines and reporting and making recommendations to the board of directors concerning corporate governance matters and sustainability matters relevant to our business, including with respect to company policies, activities, and opportunities. The nominating and governance committee also is responsible for making recommendations to the board of directors concerning the structure, composition and function of the board of directors and its committees. Our board of directors has determined that each member of our nominating and governance committee satisfies the requirements for independence under the rules and regulations of Nasdaq.

Director Candidate Nominating Procedures

The process followed by the nominating and governance committee to identify and evaluate director candidates includes requests for recommendations (which may include through retained third-party search firms, as well as less formal methods such as personal contacts), committee meetings from time to time to evaluate biographical information and material relating to potential candidates, and interviews of candidates by board members. In identifying and evaluating director candidates and determining whether to nominate any particular candidate, the nominating and governance committee considers the director candidates' specific experience, qualifications, attributes and skills, together with the following general characteristics and qualifications, which are set forth in our Corporate Governance Guidelines:

- highest personal and professional ethics, integrity, and values;
- independent, creative, and disciplined thought processes;
- practical wisdom and mature judgment;
- broad training and experience at the policy-making or strategic level;
- a record of achievement and expertise that is useful to the Company and complementary to the background and experience of other board members, so that a useful balance of members on the board can be achieved and maintained;
- willingness to devote the required amount of time to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of board membership;
- commitment to serve on the board over a period of several years to develop knowledge about the Company;
- unless management directors, independence under relevant standards; and
- diversity of occupational and personal backgrounds among the members of the board.

Diversity of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, cultural background and professional experience is a factor that the nominating and governance committee takes into account in identifying director nominees. The nominating and governance committee believes that diversity is important because different points of view and varied board member backgrounds and practical experience can contribute to the quality of the board's operations and decision-making, and assesses board diversity, among other things, in its periodic assessment of the composition, operation, and effectiveness of the board.

The nominating and governance committee does not assign specific weights to particular criteria, but does believe that the backgrounds and qualifications of our directors, considered as a group, should provide a composite mix of experience, knowledge and abilities that will facilitate our board's fulfillment of its responsibilities.

Stockholders may recommend individuals to the nominating and governance committee for consideration as potential director candidates and inclusion in our proxy statement for the 2025 annual meeting of stockholders by submitting their names, together with appropriate biographical information and background materials. Such information should be sent to the Nominating and Governance Committee, c/o Corporate Secretary, Magnite, Inc., 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001. Assuming that appropriate biographical and background material has been provided on a timely basis, the nominating and governance committee will evaluate stockholder-recommended candidates by following the same process, and applying the same criteria, as it follows for other candidates. If our board determines to nominate a stockholder-recommended candidate, then his or her name will be included in our proxy materials, including our proxy card, for the 2025 annual meeting of stockholders.

Board Evaluation Process

Our board of directors and each of our standing committees conducts an annual self-evaluation to assess its performance. Each director participates in these evaluations and our Chief Legal Officer and the Chair of the nominating and governance committee then review and discuss the results with the full board. In addition, as part of the process of considering directors for re-election to the board, individual directors are annually informally evaluated by the nominating and governance committee on the basis of their attendance at meetings and their preparedness, participation, candor and overall contribution to the board, as well as other criteria that the nominating and governance committee deems appropriate.

Communicating with the Independent Directors

Stockholders and other interested parties who wish to communicate on any topic with our board, or with a specific director or directors, including the Chairman or the independent directors as a group, may address such communications to our board of directors c/o Corporate Secretary, Magnite, Inc., 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001.

Our board of directors will give appropriate attention to written communications that are submitted by stockholders, and will respond if and as appropriate. The Lead Independent Director, with the assistance of our Chief Legal Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is primarily responsible for reviewing communications from stockholders and for providing copies or summaries to the other directors as considered appropriate. In accordance with the procedures outlined in Magnite's Corporate Governance Guidelines, communications (or summaries thereof) that relate to corporate governance, long-term corporate strategy, and other important substantive matters should be forwarded to the other directors, unless there is a compelling reason not to forward such communications. In general, the director who reviews such communications may decline to forward communications that relate to ordinary business affairs or personal grievances, or are repetitive or duplicative, unless there is a compelling reason to forward such communications.

Board's Role in Risk Oversight

Our board of directors exercises oversight of risk management consistent with its duty to direct the management of the business and affairs of the Company. The audit committee, pursuant to its charter, is responsible for reviewing company practices with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The audit committee works directly with members of senior management and the Company's internal audit staff to fulfill this responsibility and reports as appropriate to our board. Our board's other committees also participate in risk oversight by considering risk aspects of matters within the scope of their responsibilities.

Oversight of risk is also carried out by our board as a whole in various ways.

- The board reviews the structure and operation of various departments and functions of the Company. In those reviews, the board discusses with management risks affecting those departments and functions and management's approaches to mitigating those risks.
- The board reviews and approves each year's operating plan and budget, and these reviews cover risks that could affect the plan and measures to cope with those risks.
- In its review and approval of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, the board reviews and discusses with management the Company's business and related risks, including as described in the "Business," "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis" sections of the document. The audit committee conducts a similar process quarterly in connection with the preparation of Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q.
- When the board reviews particular transactions and initiatives that require board approval as a legal matter, or that otherwise merit board involvement, the board generally includes related risk analysis and mitigation plans among the matters addressed with management.
- The board or audit committee meet quarterly with our internal or external cybersecurity resources to review the efficacy of our cybersecurity risk initiatives and related policies and procedures, including reporting from and discussion with senior management regarding cybersecurity risks and mitigation efforts.

The day-to-day identification and management of risk is the responsibility of the Company's management. As the market environment, industry practices, regulatory requirements, and the Company's business evolve, it is expected that management and our board will respond with appropriate adaptations to risk management and oversight.

Our board believes that the process it has established to administer the board's risk oversight function would be effective under a variety of leadership frameworks and, therefore, does not have a material effect on our choice of the board's leadership structure described above under "Board Leadership Structure."

Risk Assessment in Compensation Programs

The compensation committee annually assesses our executive and broad-based compensation and benefits programs on an overall basis to determine whether the programs' provisions and operations create undesired or unintentional material risk. This risk assessment process takes into account numerous compensation terms and practices that we maintain that aid in controlling risk, including the mix of cash, equity, and near- and long-term incentive programs, the use of multi-year vesting periods for equity awards, and a variety of performance criteria for incentive compensation, the clawback provisions that apply to our annual incentive cash plan and equity plan, and the cap on the maximum cash incentive awards that can be earned in a given year regardless of Company performance. This risk assessment process also includes a review of program policies and practices, program analysis to identify risk and risk controls, and determinations as to the sufficiency of risk identification and risk control, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and the significance of the programs and their risks to Company strategy. Although the compensation committee reviews all significant compensation programs, it focuses on those programs with variable payout, in particular assessing the ability of participants to directly affect payouts, and the controls on such situations.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company as a whole. We also believe that our incentive compensation programs do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage significant risks; are compatible with effective internal controls and our risk-management practices; and are adequately supported by the compensation committee's oversight of our executive compensation programs.

Magnite's Environmental, Social and Governance Strategy

We believe that a sustainable business strategy that integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations helps create long-term value for our stockholders and other stakeholders. We have a long history of integrating ESG considerations into our mission, business strategy, and operations, and considering the impact we have on our communities. We are focused on addressing these issues, both risks and opportunities, through our corporate strategy. By operating our advertising platforms in a responsible manner, engaging and developing our diverse workforce, and reducing our environmental impact, we aim to provide more sustainable products and services that deliver long-term value for our clients, employees, communities, investors, and other stakeholders.

Our ESG strategy is anchored in three pillars: Talent Engagement, Energy & Environmental Efficiency, and Responsible Advertising & Data Governance. These pillars represent an intersection of our long-term strategic objectives and our stakeholders' priorities.

Since the Company's last annual meeting of stockholders, we have taken several steps to advance our ESG strategy, including:

- Updating our disclosure pursuant to the Industry Standards issued by the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), an independent standards-setting organization that supports reporting for companies to identify, manage, and communicate financially material sustainability information to their investors;
- Measuring the Company's Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 carbon emissions footprint for 2022; and
- Further refining the development and implementation of our ESG strategy and program.

We are committed to maturing our ESG strategy and continuing to enhance our relevant disclosure, including in light of new SEC regulations. We will continue to engage with our investors and other stakeholders to understand their ESG priorities and to solicit feedback on our ESG strategy.

ESG Leadership & Oversight

Both our Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team are actively engaged in Magnite's ESG strategy. Within our Board framework, our nominating and governance committee is directly responsible for providing oversight over the sustainability matters relevant to the Company's business. The committee has embraced the responsibility for overseeing our ESG programs and has had robust discussions covering a variety of ESG issues throughout the year.

The day-to-day administration of our ESG program is overseen by our internal ESG Committee. This committee consists of senior leaders across the organization representing key business areas, including people, legal, finance, marketing, product management, data operations, and others. The committee is responsible for developing and overseeing the implementation of Magnite's ESG strategy and related programs, and for providing regular updates to the Executive Leadership Team and nominating and governance committee.

We believe that integrating relevant ESG considerations into our long-term business strategy helps us deliver on our commitments to our stakeholders. We will continue to engage with our investors and other stakeholders to understand their ESG priorities, and we welcome stockholder perspectives and feedback on our ESG strategy.

For more information about our ESG strategy and priorities, and to view our recently published SASB table, please visit our ESG website at <https://www.magnite.com/esg/>.

Human Capital Management

We recognize that our people are our greatest asset in creating a truly healthy business that delivers great results for employees, clients, stakeholders and the communities we touch. We firmly believe in a culture of transparency and trust, and aim to provide ample opportunity for all employees to ask questions, interface with leadership, and express their preferences. We strive to build a culture of excellence that is high-performing and results-oriented while emphasizing collaboration and innovation and promoting diversity. Magnite's core values of 'See the big picture', 'Raise the bar', 'Empower others', and 'Own the results' are guiding principles of the design and implementation of people-centric programs and initiatives across the organization.

As a global employer, we value the diversity of background and experiences that our employees contribute to our company, and we utilize employee-led groups in order to drive engagement. For instance, our Magnify Council is a team of employees who volunteer to design and execute on initiatives evolving our talent engagement practices and prioritizing what matters most to employees. This includes driving opportunities for employee growth and development and investment in our communities.

Other examples of how we highlight our cultural values through employee initiatives include:

- We seek individuals who are committed to seeing the big picture and being catalysts of change.
- We ask our employees to empower others, make a difference and help make our company an exciting place to work, not just a "job."
- We reward team and individual excellence and are committed to creating an exceptional workplace environment.
- We solicit feedback from our employees in annual engagement surveys.
- We believe in ongoing feedback on performance. Our employees set goals at a regular cadence throughout the year and managers provide achievement ratings.
- We have a partnership with Percent Pledge, through which we support community investment and employee donation matching to certified non-profits.
- We report DE&I and CSR measures via a quarterly Transparency Scorecard.
- We analyze voluntary employee turnover to understand and address trends.
- We give equity to our employees to promote alignment and ownership.

- We have a zero tolerance policy for discrimination and harassment.
- We support various employee resource groups to foster discussion, inclusion and education.

Board Diversity

We seek to have a board that represents diversity of ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, cultural background and professional experience, and the nominating and governance committee takes these factors into account in identifying director nominees. The nominating and governance committee believes that diversity is important because different points of view and varied board member backgrounds and practical experience can contribute to the quality of the board’s operations and decision-making, and assesses board diversity, among other things, in its periodic assessment of the composition, operation, and effectiveness of the board.

Board Diversity Matrix (As of April 15, 2024)				
Board Size:				
Total Number of Directors	10			
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did not Disclose Gender
Gender:				
Directors	3	7	—	—
Number of Directors who Identify in Any of the Categories Below:				
African American or Black	—	—	—	—
Alaskan Native or Native American	—	—	—	—
Asian	2	—	—	—
Hispanic or Latinx	—	—	—	—
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—
White	1	7	—	—
Two or More Races or Ethnicities	—	—	—	—
LGBTQ+	—			

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

Our board of directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to each of our directors, officers and employees. The full text of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is posted on the “Corporate Governance” section of our Investor Relations website at <http://investor.magnite.com>. We intend to post any amendment to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and any waivers of the Code for directors and executive officers, on the same website to the extent required by rules adopted by the SEC and Nasdaq.

Policy Against Hedging and Pledging

We recognize that hedging against losses in Company shares may disturb the alignment between stockholders and employees that our equity awards are intended to build. Accordingly, we have incorporated prohibitions on various hedging activities within our Insider Trading Policy, which applies to directors, officers and certain employees who we have designated as insiders, as well as such persons’ family members, life partners, or owned or controlled entities. The policy prohibits all transactions that are designed to hedge or offset any decrease in the market value of our securities, including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, futures, collars, exchange funds, options, puts and calls. The policy also prohibits pledging shares of our common stock as security as well as short sales and purchases or sales of puts or calls for speculative purposes.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Ms. Harden and Messrs. Knopper, Rossman, and Frankenberg served on the Company’s compensation committee during the last completed fiscal year. None of the members of the compensation committee is or has at any time been an officer or employee of the Company. There are no interlocking relationships (and there were no such interlocking relationships during 2023) between our board of directors, executive officers or the compensation committee, on the one hand, and the board of directors, executive officers or the compensation committee of any other company, on the other hand.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Each member of our board of directors who is not employed by us or any of our subsidiaries, referred to as a non-employee director, is compensated for service on our board through a combination of annual cash retainers and equity awards. For purposes of our director compensation program, a non-employee director is a member of our board who is not, and has not been within the previous 180 days, either an employee of ours or any of our subsidiaries or a consultant performing material services to us or any of our subsidiaries. In order to align the interests of non-employee directors and stockholders, equity awards constitute a majority of total director compensation.

Directors are reimbursed for travel, food, lodging and other expenses directly related to their activities as directors, such as attendance at board or committee meetings. Directors are also entitled to the protection provided by their indemnification agreements and the indemnification provisions in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and they receive coverage under a director and officer insurance policy that we maintain.

2023 Annual Cash Fees

For 2023, directors received annual cash retainer fees as described in the table below for board and committee service. The fees are paid in four equal quarterly advance installments and prorated for any partial year of board service.

Position	Retainer (\$)
Board Member	50,000
Audit Committee Chair	24,000
Compensation Committee Chair	15,000
Nominating and Governance Committee Chair	10,000
Audit Committee Member	12,000
Compensation Committee Member	7,500
Nominating and Governance Committee Member	5,000
Board Chairman	75,000
Lead Independent Director	15,000

Equity Awards

In 2023, equity compensation for non-employee directors consisted of (i) an initial equity award with a calculated value of \$375,000 for each newly-elected or appointed non-employee director, and (ii) annual awards with a calculated value of \$170,000. Equity awards for directors consisted solely of restricted stock units (“RSUs”) covering a number of shares determined by dividing the calculated value of the award by the 20-day trailing average of the Company’s stock price on the grant date.

The initial equity award is granted on the date of appointment to the board or attainment of non-employee director status, unless the board or compensation committee specified another issuance date. Annual equity awards are issued on the date of each annual meeting or the date of attainment of non-employee director status. If no intervening annual meeting has been held, annual equity awards will be granted on a date specified by the compensation committee that is at least 30 calendar days after the first anniversary of the prior year’s annual meeting. The first annual award for non-employee directors who join the board at any time other than the date of an annual meeting is subject to proration for the partial year of service ending on the date of the next annual meeting.

Initial equity awards vest, subject to continued board service, in three equal annual increments, on the first, second, and third anniversaries of the date of commencement of board service or attainment of non-employee director status or, if earlier, upon (but effective immediately prior to) the occurrence of a change in control of Magnite. Annual equity awards vest, subject to continued board service, on the first anniversary of the date of grant or, if earlier, upon the occurrence of either (1) a change in control of Magnite (effective immediately prior thereto) or (2) the first regular annual meeting occurring in the year immediately following the year in which such annual equity awards were granted. In addition, if a non-employee director ceases board service for any reason other than removal for cause before vesting in full of equity awards, then the director’s awards vest with respect to a pro-rata portion of the underlying shares (up to but not exceeding the number of unvested shares remaining subject to such awards) determined based upon the period of board service. Vesting of equity awards will cease, and unvested equity awards will lapse, upon a recipient’s removal for cause from board service.

Director Equity Retention Guidelines

Under our equity retention guidelines, each director is required to accumulate, as of the first March 31 which occurs after the fifth anniversary following the date of commencement of service and each March 31 thereafter (each, an “Annual Compliance Assessment Date”), an amount of equity equal to five times the director’s base board cash compensation (the “Minimum Retained Equity”). Equity that counts toward the ownership requirement includes: (1) shares owned outright by the director or beneficially owned by the director by virtue of being held by a member of the director’s immediate family members residing in the same household or in a trust for the benefit of the director or his or her immediate family residing in the same household; (2) shares held in qualified plans or IRAs; (3) vested shares (or vested restricted stock units) deemed to be held in non-qualified plans; and (4) unvested time-based restricted shares (or restricted stock units). Subject to limited exceptions, if the Minimum Retained Equity is not achieved as of an Annual Compliance Assessment Date, a director will be prohibited from selling or otherwise transferring beneficial ownership, until the next Annual Compliance Assessment Date at which the individual achieves compliance, of more than one-half of the vested after-tax shares of company common stock obtained as a result of the vesting of any restricted stock or restricted stock unit award.

2023 Director Compensation Table

The following table sets forth all compensation provided to our non-employee directors for 2023. The compensation for Mr. Barrett, our Chief Executive Officer, is described in the “Executive Compensation” section below. Mr. Barrett did not receive any compensation for his services as a director in 2023.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Stock Awards(\$) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Option Awards (\$) ^{(2) (4)}	Total (\$)
Paul Caine	\$125,000	\$187,180	—	\$312,180
Robert Frankenberg	\$72,500	\$187,180	—	\$259,680
Sarah P. Harden	\$57,500	\$187,180	—	\$244,680
Doug Knopper	\$70,000	\$187,180	—	\$257,180
Rachel Lam	\$67,000	\$187,180	—	\$254,180
David Pearson	\$74,000	\$187,180	—	\$261,180
James Rossman	\$69,500	\$187,180	—	\$256,680
Robert F. Spillane	\$72,000	\$187,180	—	\$259,180
Lisa L. Troe ⁽⁵⁾	\$33,500	—	—	\$33,500
Diane Yu	\$52,500	\$187,180	—	\$239,680

- (1) Consists of annual board retainer and fees for service as Chairman, a committee chair, committee member, or Lead Independent Director, as the case may be. See the narrative disclosure above for a description of such fees.
- (2) In accordance with the rules of the SEC, these amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the stock awards and option awards granted to the non-employee directors during the fiscal year computed in accordance with ASC 718. Our equity awards valuation approach and related underlying assumptions for awards granted in 2023 are described in Note 2 “Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Stock-Based Compensation” and Note 12 “Stock-Based Compensation” to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K. The reported amounts do not necessarily reflect the value that may be realized by the non-employee director with respect to the awards, which will depend on future changes in stock value and may be more or less than the amount shown. The number of shares granted to directors was determined by dividing the approved value of the awards (\$170,000) by the 20-day trailing average of the Company’s stock price on the grant date, and accordingly the grant date fair value of the stock awards may differ from the value of the approved award.
- (3) Stock awards for 2023 consisted of an annual award of 13,743 restricted stock units granted on June 14, 2023 to each director serving on our board at such time. As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate number of shares of our common stock covered by unvested stock awards held by each of our non-employee directors was as follows:

Paul Caine	13,743
Robert J. Frankenberg	13,743
Sarah P. Harden	13,743
Doug Knopper	13,743
Rachel Lam	13,743
David Pearson	33,840
James Rossman	13,743
Robert F. Spillane	13,743
Diane Yu	33,840

- (4) As of December 31, 2023, the aggregate number of shares of our common stock covered by stock options held by each of our non-employee directors was as follows:

Paul Caine	—
Robert J. Frankenberg	86,500
Sarah P. Harden	—
Doug Knopper	—
Rachel Lam	—
David Pearson	—
James Rossman	—
Robert F. Spillane	86,500
Diane Yu	—

- (5) Ms. Troe was provided compensation only in Q1 and Q2 of 2023.

**REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE
OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The audit committee of Magnite’s board of directors is composed of four members and acts under a written charter that has been approved by Magnite’s board of directors. The members of the audit committee are independent directors, based upon standards set forth in applicable laws, rules, and regulations. The audit committee has reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements with management, and has discussed with Magnite’s independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”) the matters required to be discussed by the applicable standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and the SEC.

The audit committee has also received the written disclosures and the letter from Deloitte required by the applicable requirements of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding Deloitte’s communications with the audit committee concerning independence, and has discussed with Deloitte its independence.

Management is responsible for the Company’s financial reporting process and the system of internal controls, including internal control over financial reporting, and procedures designed to promote compliance with accounting standards and applicable laws and regulations. Deloitte is responsible for the audit of the consolidated financial statements. The audit committee’s responsibility is to monitor and oversee these processes and procedures.

The audit committee’s meetings facilitate communication among the members of the audit committee, management, the internal auditors, and Deloitte. The audit committee separately met with each of the internal auditors and Deloitte, with and without management, to discuss the results of their examinations and their observations and recommendations regarding Magnite’s internal controls. The audit committee also met separately with management.

Based on its discussions with management and the independent accounting firm, and its review of the representations and information provided by management and Deloitte, the audit committee recommended to Magnite’s board of directors that Magnite’s audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 be included in Magnite’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, which was filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024.

By order of the audit committee of the board of directors of Magnite,

AUDIT COMMITTEE

David Pearson, Chair

Robert Spillane

Rachel Lam

James Rossman

The preceding Report of the Audit Committee shall not be deemed filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent the Company specifically incorporates this report by reference into a filing under either of such Acts. The report shall not be deemed soliciting material, or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C or the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The table below sets forth certain information regarding our executive officers as of April 15, 2024.

Name	Age	Position
Michael G. Barrett	62	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Sean Buckley	36	Chief Revenue Officer
David Buonasera	39	Chief Technology Officer
David L. Day	62	Chief Financial Officer
Katie Evans	38	Chief Operating Officer
Brian Gephart	45	Chief Accounting Officer
Aaron Saltz	43	Chief Legal Officer
Adam Soroca	51	Chief Product Officer

Michael G. Barrett. See “Proposal 1: Election of Directors” for Mr. Barrett’s biography.

Sean Buckley has served as our Chief Revenue Officer since January 2022. Prior to that, Mr. Buckley served as our Chief Revenue Officer, CTV, since May 2021. Previously, he served as the Chief Operating Officer for SpotX, Inc. from January 2020 to June 2021, Chief Revenue Officer from January 2017 to January 2020, SVP, Global Revenue from July 2014 to January 2017, and Vice President, Platform from June 2013 to July 2014. Mr. Buckley holds a B.S. in Business Administration from Northeastern University.

David Buonasera has served as Chief Technology Officer since March 2023. Prior to that Mr. Buonasera served as our Senior Vice President of Engineering for SpringServe since July 2021 and as head of Magnite CTV Streaming since September 2022. Previously, he helped found SpringServe in 2014 and served as its Chief Technology Officer from July 2014 to July 2021. His career also includes experience as Director of Optimization and Analytics, and Manager of Data Engineering at Appnexus from July 2009 to July 2014. Mr. Buonasera holds a Computer Science and Engineering degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

David L. Day has served as our Chief Financial Officer since May 2016 and served as our Chief Accounting Officer from March 2013 to August 2017. From May 2011 to March 2013, Mr. Day served as the Chief Accounting Officer at ReachLocal, Inc., a public company servicing small and medium-sized businesses as their digital ad agency. Mr. Day’s career also includes experience as Vice President of Finance for Spot Runner, a technology-based ad agency for small and medium-sized business, Senior Vice President of Finance for Yahoo! Search Marketing, Senior Vice President of Finance and Corporate Controller of Overture, and public accounting experience with PricewaterhouseCoopers and Arthur Andersen. Mr. Day holds a B.S. in Accounting from Brigham Young University.

Katie Evans has served as our Chief Operating Officer since September 2020. From April 1, 2020 through August 2020, Ms. Evans served as the Company’s General Manager, CTV. Previously, she served as Chief Operating Officer of Telaria from March 2017 to April 2020 and as Senior Vice President, Strategy and Operations, from November 2015 to March 2017. Ms. Evans holds a B.S. in Business Administration from the University of Richmond.

Brian Gephart has served as our Chief Accounting Officer since June 2021. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Gephart served as the Chief Financial Officer of Leaf Group, a diversified consumer internet company that operates in digital media and direct-to-consumer ecommerce marketplaces, since May 2020, and as Chief Accounting Officer from June 2019 to May 2020. Prior to joining Leaf Group, Mr. Gephart served as Chief Accounting Officer of JH Capital Group, a diversified consumer finance company, from August 2017 to April 2019. Prior to joining JH Capital Group, Mr. Gephart was a Director at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP specializing in Capital Markets & Accounting Advisory Services, from July 2011 to August 2017, where he advised a variety of private and public companies on capital market transactions, mergers and acquisitions and financial reporting and accounting matters. Mr. Gephart received a bachelor’s degree in Accounting from Hillsdale College and an M.B.A. from DePaul University. Mr. Gephart is a Certified Public Accountant.

Aaron Saltz has served as our Chief Legal Officer since January 2023, and previously served as our General Counsel and Corporate Secretary since April 1, 2020. Previously, Mr. Saltz served as General Counsel of Telaria from November 2015 to April 2020 and as Vice President, Associate General Counsel from January 2013 to October 2015. Prior to Telaria, Mr. Saltz worked as an attorney in the mergers and acquisitions department of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher and Flom LLP from 2005 to 2013. Mr. Saltz holds a B.A. from Cornell University and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Adam Soroca has served as our Chief Product Officer since July 2021, where he is responsible for the Company’s strategic product direction, product roadmap and go-to-market initiatives. Previously, Mr. Soroca was the Head of Global Buyer Team since our acquisition of nToggle, Inc. in July 2017. Mr. Soroca co-founded nToggle in September 2014 and served as its Chief Executive Officer and a member of the board of directors until nToggle’s sale to the Company. Prior to founding nToggle, Mr. Soroca was the chief product officer at Millennial Media (via acquisition of Jumptap) from November 2013 to July 2014, where he oversaw the global product and operations teams. Prior to Millennial Media, from June 2005 to November 2013, Mr. Soroca was the chief product officer and a founding leadership team member at Jumptap, the leading mobile programmatic and audience platform. Mr. Soroca pioneered bringing both audience data (DMP) and programmatic capabilities (DSP) to the mobile industry. He is a digital advertising entrepreneur and inventor, holding over 90 awarded patents spanning mobile advertising and search techniques. Mr. Soroca holds a B.A. in Economics and Computer Literacy from Middlebury College.

Election of Officers

Our executive officers are elected by, and serve at the discretion of, our board of directors. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes the compensation arrangements we had for 2023 with the following “named executive officers,” as determined under the rules of the SEC and identified in the summary compensation table below:

Name	Position
Michael G. Barrett	President and Chief Executive Officer
Sean Buckley	Chief Revenue Officer
David L. Day	Chief Financial Officer
Katie Evans	Chief Operating Officer
Adam Soroca	Chief Product Officer

Executive Summary

Financial and Business Highlights. In 2023, we continued to demonstrate strong financial and strategic operational performance, building upon significant work we have done in transforming and accelerating the business over the past several years. Notable results include:

- Achieved record revenue of \$619.7 million, an increase of 7.4%, compared to \$577.1 million in 2022, and record Contribution Ex-TAC of \$549.1 million, an increase of 6.7%, compared to \$514.6 million in 2022 (see page 50 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for a reconciliation of gross profit to Contribution ex-TAC).
- Continued to drive meaningful profitability with Adjusted EBITDA of \$171.4 million (see page 52 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for a reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA).
- Reduced our Convertible Senior Notes balance from \$400 million at Q2 2021 to \$205 million at the end of 2023, and reduced our net leverage ratio from 6.2X at Q2 2021 to 1.2X at the end of 2023.
- Introduced Magnite Streaming, a unified CTV platform which merges leading technology from the legacy Magnite CTV and SpotX CTV platforms. We completed the migration to our unified platform early in the third quarter of 2023 following the 2021 acquisition of SpotX.

Compensation Highlights. Our compensation programs are designed to support creation of stockholder value while maintaining our ability to recruit and retain critical talent in a highly competitive industry. For 2023, the compensation committee took the following key actions:

- Approved limited increases to target cash compensation, with a base salary increase of 4.2% for our CEO and base salary increases ranging from approximately 4% to 6% for other NEOs to maintain market competitiveness. Annual long-term equity incentive grant values were decreased by 10% for our NEOs as a result of considering several factors, including Company performance, peer benchmarking, stock based compensation expense and overall Company dilution;
- Approved outcomes for the Company’s incentive programs ending in 2023, with the annual incentive program paying out at 83.14% of target, and the April 2020 performance-based equity units granted to Mr. Barrett paying out at 94.31% of target; and
- Enhanced the performance orientation of the compensation program. For 2023, Mr. Barrett’s annual equity grant consisted of 50% performance stock units (“PSUs”) (increased from 30%) and annual grants for the remaining NEOs consisted of 30% PSUs (increased from 0%).

Consideration of 2023 Say-on-Pay Vote. At our 2023 annual meeting of stockholders, approximately 96% of the votes cast approved the compensation paid to our named executive officers, which reflects a 40% increase over our 2022 say-on-pay vote. We believe this increase is, in part, the result of our stockholder engagement efforts and comprehensive review of our executive compensation programs, which resulted in several actions taken for the 2023 program. The Magnite compensation committee values the perspectives of our stockholders and continues to consider the results of Say-on-Pay votes and stockholder feedback when reviewing our executive compensation philosophy and program.

Executive Compensation Governance. Our executive compensation program includes a number of features intended to reflect best practices in the market and help ensure that the program reinforces our stockholders’ interests. These features are described in more detail below in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis and include the following:

What We Do:	What We Don’t Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Provide a significant portion of CEO pay that is “at-risk” (89% of 2023 target direct compensation was based on financial or share price performance; target direct compensation includes the CEO’s annual base salary, target cash incentive amount, and the grant date fair value of his equity awards) ✓ Utilize a formulaic incentive structure in our annual incentive program, as well as limit the maximum annual incentive payment to 150% of the target opportunity ✓ Maintain both market competitive ownership guidelines and holding requirements to align with stockholder and market expectations ✓ Provide performance-based equity for our NEOs based on outperforming the market (50% of the annual equity award for our CEO and 30% for our other NEOs in 2023) ✓ Employ a clawback policy to allow the Company to recover any performance-based compensation later proven unearned ✓ Retain an independent compensation consultant to advise the independent compensation committee ✓ Consider feedback from stockholders as part of the compensation committee’s annual program review 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> × No single-trigger change in control benefits × No gross-ups for change in control benefits × No discounted stock options or option re-pricings × No excessive perquisites × No hedging or pledging of our equity securities

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

The compensation committee conducts an annual review of our executive compensation program to help ensure that: (1) the program is designed to align the interests of our named executive officers with our stockholders’ interests by rewarding performance that is tied to creating stockholder value; and (2) the program provides a total compensation package for each of our named executive officers that we believe is competitive and necessary to attract and retain talent.

We accomplish these objectives by providing a total compensation package that includes three main components: base salary, annual performance-based cash awards and long-term equity-based awards. We believe that in order to attract and retain top executives, we need to provide them with compensation levels that reward their continued service. Some of the elements, such as base salaries and annual cash awards, are paid out on a short-term or current basis. Other elements, such as equity awards that are subject to multi-year vesting schedules and benefits provided upon certain terminations of employment, are paid out on a long-term basis. We believe this mix of short- and long-term elements allows us to achieve our goals of attracting, retaining and motivating our top executives.

In structuring executive compensation packages, the compensation committee considers how each component promotes retention and motivates performance. Base salaries, severance and other termination benefits are primarily intended to attract and retain highly qualified executives. These elements of our executive compensation program are generally not dependent on performance. Annual cash bonus opportunities and performance-based long-term equity awards provide further incentives to achieve performance goals specified by the compensation committee and long-term equity awards also provide incentives to help create value for our stockholders and continue employment with us through specified vesting dates.

Payment of our annual performance-based cash awards is solely contingent upon the achievement of financial performance metrics. The amount of compensation ultimately received for these awards varies with our annual financial performance, thereby providing additional incentives to achieve short-term or annual goals that we believe will maximize stockholder value over the long term.

We believe that by providing a significant portion of our named executive officers’ total compensation package in the form of equity-based awards, we are able to create an incentive to build stockholder value over the long-term and more closely align the interests of our named executive officers to those of our stockholders. Our annual equity awards to named executive officers for 2023 consisted of PSUs, stock options (for the CEO only) and restricted stock unit awards, which generally only vest if the executive remains employed with us through the vesting date.

Compensation Determination Process

The compensation committee considers, determines, reviews, and revises all components of each named executive officer’s compensation. It may not delegate that responsibility. The compensation committee also has oversight of and consults with management regarding executive and non-executive employee compensation plans and programs, including administration of our equity incentive plans.

The compensation committee retains an independent executive compensation consultant, Semler Brossy Consulting Group, LLC, referred to as Semler Brossy, to provide input, analysis, and consultation about our executive compensation. During 2023, Semler Brossy’s work with the compensation committee included analysis, advice, and recommendations on total compensation philosophy; peer groups and market assessment and analysis; compensation program design, including program goals, components, and metrics; equity usage and allocation; compensation trends in comparable business sectors and in the general marketplace for senior executives; regulatory factors; and the compensation of the chief executive officer and the other named executive officers, including advice on the design of cash-based and equity-based compensation.

Semler Brossy reports directly and solely to the compensation committee and performs compensation consulting services for the compensation committee at its request. Semler Brossy is not engaged to perform services directly for our management. The compensation committee has concluded that no conflict of interest exists with respect to its engagement of Semler Brossy nor are there other factors that would adversely impact Semler Brossy’s independence in advising the compensation committee under applicable SEC and Nasdaq rules. The compensation committee reached this conclusion after considering the following six factors, as well as Semler Brossy’s views regarding its independence and other information the compensation committee deemed relevant: (i) the provision of other services to us by Semler Brossy; (ii) the amount of fees received from us by Semler Brossy, as a percentage of the total revenue of Semler Brossy; (iii) the policies and procedures of Semler Brossy that are designed to prevent conflicts of interest; (iv) any business or personal relationship of the Semler Brossy consultants with a member of the compensation committee; (v) any of our stock owned by the Semler Brossy consultants; and (vi) any business or personal relationship of the Semler Brossy consultants or Semler Brossy with any of our executive officers.

Executive officers do not propose or seek approval for, or have any decision-making authority with respect to, their own compensation. Executive officers are also not present during any deliberations or determinations of their pay or performance. The chief executive officer makes recommendations to the compensation committee on the base salary, annual incentive cash targets, and equity awards for each named executive officer other than himself, based on his assessment of each executive officer’s performance during the year and other factors, including compensation survey data and input from Semler Brossy.

Performance reviews for the chief executive officer and other named executive officers include factors that may vary depending on the role of the individual officer, including strategic capability—how well the executive officer identifies and develops relevant business strategies and plans; execution—how well the executive officer executes strategies and plans; and leadership capability—how well the executive officer leads and develops the organization and its people. The compensation committee conducts an annual performance review of the chief executive officer to evaluate the Company’s performance, his performance and the performance of the management team and considers this review in determining the chief executive officer’s base salary, annual performance-based cash incentive target, and equity awards.

We have engaged in discussions regarding our compensation philosophy with several of our large stockholders, and we intend to engage in further compensation-related discussions from time to time at such stockholders’ request.

Peer Group Compensation Assessment

The compensation committee works with Semler Brossy periodically to select a peer group of companies in our industry to assist the compensation committee in making its compensation decisions. Although the compensation committee reviews and discusses the peer company compensation data provided by Semler Brossy to help inform its decision-making process, the compensation committee does not set compensation levels at any specific level or percentile against the peer group data. The peer company data is only one point of information taken into account by the compensation committee in making compensation decisions.

In July 2022, the compensation committee, with assistance from Semler Brossy, reviewed Magnite’s current peer group companies. The compensation committee determined that for 2023, one company should be added to the peer group (MediaAlpha) and one company should be removed (PROS Holdings) to further balance the scope and scale of the group. Peer group companies were selected based on several criteria, including being similar in size, favoring companies based in California or New York, and having a reasonably comparable business. Specifically, the criteria the compensation committee used to assess our peer group used for informing 2023 compensation decision are summarized below:

- **Size and Scale:** Using our 2022 peer group as a starting point, we initially identified a group of companies with (i) a range of annual revenues of approximately \$250 million to approximately \$1 billion, roughly 0.5x to 2x our annualized revenues of approximately \$500 million at the time of the analysis and (ii) market capitalizations of approximately \$200 million to approximately \$2.5 billion, roughly 0.2x to 2.5x our market capitalization of approximately \$1 billion at the time of the analysis.
- **Industry and Business:** We identified innovative companies that focused on advertising and video orientation, and were heavily impacted by marketing budgets and customer spend.
- **Other Qualitative Factors:** We identified companies that were located in California, New York, or other major metropolitan areas, operated online exchanges or marketplaces, or were strong talent competitors.

Fiscal 2023 Peer Group

Cardlytics	Integral Ad Science	Quotient Technology
Digital Turbine	LivePerson	SPS Commerce
DoubleVerify	LiveRamp	TechTarget
EverQuote	MediaAlpha	Upland Software
fuboTV	PubMatic	Zeta Global
	QuinStreet	

Current Executive Compensation Program Elements

The current elements of our executive compensation program are:

- base salaries;
- annual performance-based cash awards;
- equity-based incentive awards; and
- certain additional employee benefits.

We strive to achieve an appropriate mix between the various elements of our compensation program to meet our compensation objectives and philosophy; however, we do not apply any rigid allocation formula in setting our named executive officers' compensation, and we may make adjustments to this approach for various positions after giving due consideration to prevailing circumstances.

As discussed throughout this Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the compensation policies and programs applicable to our named executive officers reflect our emphasis on aligning the interests of our executive officers with our stockholders' interests in enhancing our value over the long-term. Applying this philosophy, a significant portion of overall compensation opportunities offered to our named executive officers is in the form of (i) equity-based compensation with a value directly linked to our stock price and, in the case of PSUs, contingent upon achievement of measurable financial objectives and (ii) annual performance-based cash awards contingent upon achievement of measurable financial objectives.

Base Salaries

Base salaries for our named executive officers are designed to be competitive when compared with similarly situated executives within our peer group, and are based on a variety of factors, including level of responsibility, performance, and the recommendations of the chief executive officer for named executive officers other than the chief executive officer. Base salaries are reviewed annually or at the time of promotion or other changes in responsibilities. In determining whether to award base salary increases, the compensation committee considers our overall business outlook, our budget, the executive's individual performance, historical compensation, market compensation levels for comparable positions, internal pay equity, and other factors, including any retention concerns.

After consideration of the data from the peer group described above and the other factors described in the preceding paragraph, the compensation committee increased incumbent named executive officers' base salaries, effective January 2023, which are described in the table below. Mr. Barrett, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Day, Mr. Soroca and Ms. Evans received increases of 4.2% 4.1%, 5.8%, 4.1%, and 4.1%, respectively, based on the market data for their respective roles.

Name	2022 Annual Base Salary	2023 Annual Base Salary	Percent Increase (%)
Michael Barrett	\$600,000	\$625,000	4.2%
Sean Buckley	\$550,000	\$572,500	4.1%
David Day	\$529,500	\$560,000	5.8%
Katie Evans	\$470,500	\$490,000	4.1%
Adam Soroca	\$470,500	\$490,000	4.1%

Annual Performance-Based Cash Awards

Our named executive officers are eligible to receive cash incentive payments under our Executive Cash Incentive Plan, referred to as the Executive Bonus Plan, which is administered by our compensation committee. The amount of cash incentive payments under the Executive Bonus Plan is determined based upon the achievement of pre-established corporate financial objectives that the compensation committee believed were challenging yet achievable.

The compensation committee utilized an annual structure for the 2023 Executive Bonus Plan. The compensation committee did not make any changes to target annual bonus as a percentage of base salary for any of the NEOs in 2023.

2022 and 2023 target bonuses were as follows:

Name	2022 Annual Target % of Base Salary	2023 Annual Target % of Base Salary
Michael Barrett	100%	100%
Sean Buckley	100%	100%
David Day	70%	70%
Katie Evans	70%	70%
Adam Soroca	70%	70%

In 2023, performance was measured against three financial goals: DV+ Contribution ex-TAC, CTV Contribution ex-TAC, and adjusted EBITDA less capital expenditures, referred to as capex. The compensation committee chose these financial metrics because they represent objectively determinable financial targets and focused the Company on goals important to Magnite's success following the Telaria integration and SpotX and SpringServe transactions. For a description of how we calculate Contribution ex-TAC and adjusted EBITDA, see the "Key Operating and Financial Performance Metrics" section of the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Part II, Item 7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Annual Bonus Targets and Payout

At the beginning of 2023, the compensation committee established performance goals for fiscal year 2023 as reflected in the table below. In February 2024, the compensation committee determined that for fiscal year 2023, the Company achieved CTV Contribution ex-TAC of \$218.5 million, DV+ Contribution ex-TAC of \$330.7 million and Adjusted EBITDA less capex of \$132.5 million, which resulted in a weighted payout percentage of 83.14% of each named executive officers' target bonus for 2023.

Performance Goal	Metric Weight	Threshold	Target (100% payout)	Maximum (150% payout)	2023
					Actual Result (83.14% payout)
CTV Contribution ex-TAC	40%	\$211.3 million (50% payout)	\$264.1 million	\$303.7 million	\$218.5 million
DV+ Contribution ex-TAC	40%	\$253.4 million (50% payout)	\$316.7 million	\$364.2 million	\$330.7 million
Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures	20%	\$109.4 million (40% payout)	\$156.3 million	\$187.6 million	\$132.5 million

Name	2023 Bonus Target	2023 Bonus % Earned	2023 Bonus Paid
Michael Barrett	\$625,000	83.14%	\$519,625
Sean Buckley	\$572,500	83.14%	\$475,977
David Day	\$392,000	83.14%	\$325,909
Katie Evans	\$343,000	83.14%	\$285,170
Adam Soroca	\$343,000	83.14%	\$285,170

2023 Annual Equity Awards

We grant equity-based compensation to our named executive officers in order to attract, retain and reward our executives and strengthen the mutuality of interests between our named executive officers and stockholders. The compensation committee annually determines the form and amount of equity-based incentives granted to executives. In making its determinations, the compensation committee considers factors such as peer group market data, recommendations from Semler Brossy, the executive's and our performance in the last year and the results achieved by the executive, the executive's base salary, target annual incentive opportunity and prior grants of equity awards, and the compensation committee's view regarding the future potential of long-term contributions of the executive. Recommendations of the chief executive officer are also taken into consideration for our named executive officers other than the chief executive officer.

Based on feedback from stockholders and ongoing reviews of competitive market practices, we enhanced the performance orientation of the annual equity grants by increasing PSUs for the CEO to 50% (from 30%) and introducing PSUs for other NEOs at 30%. We believe PSUs strengthen alignment with stockholders, complement other time-vesting equity grants, and provide a longer-term view of performance.

In January 2023, each of our named executive officers received an annual equity grant. The number of stock options, RSUs and PSUs granted to each of our named executive officers for the 2023 annual grant is set forth in the table below:

Name	Number of Stock Options Granted	Number of RSUs Granted	Target Number of PSUs Granted	Total Approved Value ⁽¹⁾
Michael Barrett	129,870	121,951	169,173	\$4,500,000
David Day	—	161,247	57,519	\$2,550,000
Sean Buckley	—	142,276	50,752	\$2,250,000
Katie Evans	—	113,821	40,602	\$1,800,000
Adam Soroca	—	113,821	40,602	\$1,800,000

- (1) The number of RSUs granted is calculated based on the aggregate dollar value of the approved award divided by the average closing market price of our common stock on Nasdaq for the 20 trading days immediately prior to and including the date of grant. The number of options granted is calculated based on the aggregate dollar value of the approved award divided by an estimated Black-Scholes value, considering historical volatility assumptions. The number of PSUs granted is calculated based on the aggregate dollar value of the approved award divided by the estimated fair value on the grant date using a Monte Carlo model. As a result of these methods, the fair value of the awards computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 (and the values reflected in the compensation tables below), may be lower or higher than the equity compensation value approved by the compensation committee.

If our stock price were not to increase, the stock options will not deliver any economic value because the options have an exercise price equal to our stock price on the date of grant and our equity incentive plans prohibit stock option repricing. The stock options and RSUs reflected in the table above vest over four years to provide an additional retention incentive. In determining the size of the 2023 annual awards for all named executive officers, the compensation committee took into consideration market benchmark levels, individual and overall Company performance, internal pay equity, stockholder dilution, and our CEO's recommendation (except with respect to his own equity awards).

For 2023, the compensation committee determined that PSUs should make up a substantial part of each of the NEOs' equity awards. The structure of these PSU awards remained consistent with Mr. Barrett's PSU award design in 2021 and 2022. The PSUs vest based on our TSR for the three-year period beginning on the grant date of the award relative to the TSRs of the companies in the Russell 2000 index over the same period. The Russell 2000 was chosen as the TSR comparator group because the compensation committee believes this index represents a reasonable investment alternative for stockholders considering investing in our business while requiring stable and robust performance outcomes. The PSU awards to Mr. Barrett, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Day, Mr. Soroca and Ms. Evans, which were granted in January 2023, have a target of 169,173, 50,752, 57,519, 40,602, and 40,602 stock units, respectively, and represent, in the case of Mr. Barrett, approximately 50%, and in the case of the other NEOs, approximately 30%, of the total fair value of each NEO's annual equity award for 2023. The PSU awards are eligible to vest between 0% and 150% of the target number of units subject to the award based on the performance schedule below:

Magnite Relative TSR Ranking vs. Russell 2000 Index	Vesting % of Target Number of PSUs
80th Percentile or Higher	150%
55th Percentile	100%
20th Percentile	25%
Below 20th Percentile	0%

The vesting percentage will be interpolated on a linear basis between the levels stated in the chart above. Additionally, in the event Magnite's TSR for the performance period is negative, the vesting percent of shares is capped at 100% of target shares. In approving the PSU awards, the compensation committee believed it would enhance the performance-based nature of our executive compensation program and further align the interests of our NEOs with those of our stockholders.

Vesting of April 2020 PSUs

As disclosed in last year's proxy statement, on April 1, 2020, the Company granted Mr. Barrett PSUs that vest based on our TSR for the three-year period beginning on the grant date of the award relative to the TSRs of the companies in the Russell 2000 index over the same period. In April 2023, the compensation committee certified that the Company's TSR was 39.61% for the performance period, which represented the 52.35th percentile relative to the index. Accordingly, 94.31% of the target PSUs held by Mr. Barrett vested on April 1, 2023.

Magnite Relative TSR Ranking vs. Russell 2000 Index	Vesting % of Target Number of PSUs
80th Percentile or Higher	150%
55th Percentile	100%
20th Percentile	25%
Below 20th Percentile	0%
Actual: 52.35th Percentile	Actual: 94.31%

Vesting of April 2021 PSUs

On April 1, 2021, the Company granted Mr. Barrett PSUs that vest based on our TSR for the three-year period beginning on the grant date of the award relative to the TSRs of the companies in the Russell 2000 index over the same period. In April 2024, following the completion of fiscal year 2023, the compensation committee certified that the Company's TSR was -74.64% for the performance period, which represented the 17th percentile relative to the index. Accordingly, 0% of the target PSUs held by Mr. Barrett vested on April 1, 2024.

Magnite Relative TSR Ranking vs. Russell 2000 Index	Vesting % of Target Number of PSUs
80th Percentile or Higher	150%
55th Percentile	100%
20th Percentile	25%
Below 20th Percentile	0%
Actual: 17.20th Percentile	Actual: 0%

Other Employee Benefits and Perquisites

We have generally not offered extensive benefits or other compensation programs to our named executive officers, apart from employee benefits made available generally to our employees such as participation in Magnite's 401(k) plan and eligibility to receive a Company match, and health and welfare benefit programs.

Employment Arrangements

We have entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Barrett and offer letters with each of our other named executive officers. Each of the named executive officers serves on an at-will basis and the employment agreement and offer letters do not have a specified term. The employment agreement and offer letters provide for a base salary, eligibility to receive an annual performance bonus, and eligibility to participate in employee benefit or group insurance plans maintained by us from time to time.

Severance Agreements

We are also party to Executive Severance and Vesting Acceleration Agreements, referred to as the severance agreements, with each of our named executive officers that provide for severance and other termination benefits upon certain qualifying terminations of employment. These severance agreements are intended to provide economic protection so that an executive can remain focused on our business without undue personal concern in the event that his or her position is eliminated or, in some cases, significantly altered by us, which we believe is particularly important in light of the executives' leadership roles at Magnite. The compensation committee believes that providing severance or similar benefits is common among similarly situated executives in our industry generally and remains important in recruiting and retaining key executives.

The prospect of a change in control of Magnite can also cause significant distraction and uncertainty for executive officers and, accordingly, the compensation committee believes that appropriate change in control protections are important tools for aligning executives' interests with those of our stockholders by allowing our executive officers to focus on strategic transactions that may be in the best interest of our stockholders without undue concern regarding the effect of such transactions on their continued employment. Accordingly, the severance agreements also provide for enhanced severance payments and accelerated vesting of equity awards if the executives' employment is terminated in connection with or following a change in control of Magnite.

For more information regarding the potential payments and benefits that would be provided to our named executive officers in connection with certain terminations of their employment (including terminations in connection with a change in control) on the last business day of fiscal year 2023, please see "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control" below.

We do not provide our executives with tax "gross-up" payments in connection with a termination of their employment and/or a change in control of Magnite.

Tax Considerations

Section 162(m) of the federal tax laws generally prohibits a publicly held company from deducting compensation paid to a current or former named executive officer that exceeds \$1 million during the tax year. As one of the factors in its consideration of compensation matters, the compensation committee notes this deductibility limitation. However, the compensation committee has the flexibility to take any compensation-related actions that it determines are in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders, including awarding compensation that may not be deductible for tax purposes. There can be no assurance that any compensation will in fact be deductible.

Recoupment Policy

We adopted a new compensation recoupment (clawback) policy effective October 2, 2023 in order to comply with the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10D-1. The policy provides that, in the event that the Company is required to prepare an accounting restatement of its financial statements due to the Company's material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, the compensation committee will take all necessary steps, unless determined to be financially impracticable, to recover the amount of any "incentive compensation" (which generally includes any compensation granted, earned, or vested based in whole or in part on the attainment of a financial reporting measure or achievement of a stock price or TSR) received by an executive officer, which is in excess of the amount that what would have been earned by such executive officer had the accounting restatement not occurred.

In addition, our board or the compensation committee will, in circumstances it deems appropriate, require return to us of the excess portion of any payment made to an employee pursuant to an award issued after April 7, 2016 under our 2014 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan or 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan, or under our annual cash incentive plan, if: (1) the payment was predicated upon achieving certain financial results that became the subject of a substantial restatement of our financial statements filed with the SEC within the three full fiscal years after the payment; (2) our board or the compensation committee determines that the participant engaged in intentional misconduct that caused or substantially caused the need for the substantial restatement; and (3) a lower payment would have been made to the participant based upon the restated financial results. In each such instance, the "excess portion" of the payment is the amount (in terms of dollars or shares) by which the payment received exceeded the lower payment that would have been made based on the restated financial results. In each case, the return of payment will be net of any taxes paid by the employee in connection with original receipt or subsequent transfer of the payment. Our board or the compensation committee also has the discretion, in circumstances it deems appropriate, to require reimbursement of any or all payments received with respect to any award granted on or after April 7, 2016 under our 2014 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan or 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan to an employee who has engaged in fraud, bribery, or illegal acts similar to fraud or bribery related to employment,

or knowingly failed to report such acts of another employee over whom the employee had direct supervisory responsibility. Our board or the compensation committee will not seek recovery to the extent it determines (a) that to do so would be unreasonable or (b) that it would be better for us not to do so. In making such determination, and without limiting the scope of its discretion, our board or the compensation committee will take into account such considerations as it deems appropriate, including, without limitation, the likelihood of success under governing law versus the cost and effort involved, whether the assertion of a claim may prejudice our interests, including in any related proceeding or investigation, the passage of time since the occurrence of the act in respect of the applicable fraud or intentional illegal conduct, and any pending legal proceeding relating to the applicable fraud or illegal conduct. Our board or the compensation committee also may in its discretion direct us to disclose the circumstances surrounding any recoupment made under this policy where not otherwise required by applicable regulation.

Executive Officer Equity Ownership Guidelines and Retention Holding Requirements

Under our equity retention guidelines, the chief executive officer and each of the other named executive officers is required to accumulate, as of the first March 31 which occurs after the fifth anniversary following the date he or she became a named executive officer and each March 31 thereafter (each, an “Annual Compliance Assessment Date”), a minimum level of Company equity. The minimum level of equity for the chief executive officer is equal to six times base salary and the minimum level of equity for the other named executive officers is equal to two times the named executive officer’s base salary (the “Minimum Retained Equity”). Equity that counts toward the ownership requirement includes: (1) shares owned outright by the named executive officer or beneficially owned by the named executive officer by virtue of being held by a member of the named executive officer’s immediate family residing in the same household or in a trust for the benefit of the named executive officer or immediate family members residing in the same household; (2) shares held in qualified plans or IRAs; (3) vested shares (or vested RSUs) deemed to be held in non-qualified plans; and (4) unvested time-based restricted shares (or restricted stock units). Subject to limited exceptions, if the Minimum Retained Equity is not achieved as of an Annual Compliance Assessment Date, a named executive officer will be prohibited from selling or otherwise transferring beneficial ownership, until the next Annual Compliance Assessment Date at which the individual achieves compliance, of more than one-half of the vested after-tax shares of Company common stock obtained as a result of the vesting of any restricted stock or restricted stock unit award.

Policy Against Repricing and Cash Buyouts

Our 2014 Amended and Restated Equity Incentive Plan and 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan prohibit our board from decreasing the exercise price of or otherwise repricing awards of stock options and stock appreciation rights unless such action is first approved by our stockholders. In addition, the plans prohibit us from redeeming or repurchasing stock options or stock appreciation rights unless such redemptions or repurchases are approved by our stockholders.

Policy Against Hedging and Pledging

We recognize that hedging against losses in Company shares may disturb the alignment between stockholders and employees that our equity awards are intended to build. Accordingly, we have incorporated prohibitions on various hedging activities within our Insider Trading Policy, which applies to directors, officers and certain employees who we have been designated as insiders, as well as such persons’ family members, life partners, or owned or controlled entities. The policy prohibits all transactions that are designed to hedge or offset any decrease in the market value of our securities, including prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, futures, collars, exchange funds, options, puts and calls. The policy also prohibits pledging shares of our common stock as security as well as short sales and purchases or sales of puts or calls for speculative purposes.

Policy Regarding Equity-Based Awards

Our Equity Award Grant Guidelines set forth our policies and procedures with respect to the granting of equity awards, including stock options, to employees and executive officers of the Company. Equity awards for board members are subject to our Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy. All awards are approved by our board of directors or compensation committee. Generally, regular annual equity awards to employees are approved by the compensation committee during the Company’s annual compensation cycle. For new hires, awards are generally granted at the first regularly scheduled quarterly meeting of the compensation committee following the employee’s employment start date. The compensation committee may also approve grants for employees who have not yet commenced employment, in which case the grant will generally occur on the employee’s start date.

Risk Assessment in Compensation Programs

The compensation committee annually assesses our executive and broad-based compensation and benefits programs on an overall basis to determine whether the programs’ provisions and operations create undesired or unintentional material risk. This risk assessment process takes into account numerous compensation terms and practices that we maintain that aid in controlling risk, including the mix of cash, equity, and near- and long-term incentive programs, the use of multi-year vesting periods for equity awards, and a variety of performance criteria for incentive compensation, the clawback provisions that apply to our annual incentive cash plan and equity plan, and the cap on the maximum cash incentive awards that can be earned in a given year regardless of Company performance. This risk assessment process also included a review of program policies and practices, program analysis to identify risk and risk controls, and determinations as to the sufficiency of risk identification and risk control, the balance of potential risk to potential reward, and the significance of the programs and their risks to Company strategy. Although we reviewed all significant compensation programs, we focused on those programs with variable payout, in particular assessing the ability of participants to directly affect payouts, and the controls on such situations.

Based on the foregoing, we believe that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us as a whole. We also believe that our incentive compensation programs do not encourage risk-taking beyond the organization's ability to effectively identify and manage significant risks; are compatible with effective internal controls and our risk-management practices; and are adequately supported by the compensation committee's oversight of our executive compensation programs.

Compensation Committee Report

The compensation committee has reviewed and discussed our Compensation Discussion and Analysis section with management and, based on the review and discussions, recommended to the board that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compensation Committee

Doug Knopper, Chair
Robert J. Frankenberg
Sarah P. Harden
James Rossman

The foregoing report of the compensation committee is not soliciting material, is not deemed filed with the SEC and is not incorporated by reference in any Magnite filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date of this report and irrespective of any general incorporation language in such filing.

MAGNITE NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION TABLES

Summary Compensation Table - 2023

The following table and narratives that follow describe the 2023, 2022 and 2021 compensation provided to our named executive officers.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Michael Barrett President and CEO	2023	625,000	—	3,541,462	943,752	519,625	10,035 ⁽⁵⁾	5,639,874
	2022	600,000	142,260 ⁽³⁾	3,422,559	1,538,233	415,260 ⁽⁴⁾	10,185	6,128,497
	2021	587,500	—	15,509,916	1,464,475	717,263	12,435	18,291,589
David Day Chief Financial Officer	2023	560,000	—	2,472,608	—	325,909	10,035 ⁽⁵⁾	3,368,552
	2022	529,500	87,846 ⁽³⁾	2,114,802	615,290	256,423 ⁽⁴⁾	12,489	3,616,350
	2021	460,750	—	1,359,328	636,731	393,755	12,506	2,863,070
Sean Buckley Chief Revenue Officer	2023	572,500	—	2,181,704	—	475,977	7,291 ⁽⁵⁾	3,237,472
	2022	550,000	876,126 ⁽⁶⁾	1,682,234	769,117	380,655 ⁽⁴⁾	7,223	4,265,355
	2021	350,000 ⁽⁷⁾	7,478,777 ⁽⁶⁾	3,380,030	855,972	577,211	5,749	12,647,739
Katie Evans Chief Operating Officer	2023	490,000	—	1,745,371	—	285,170	10,035 ⁽⁵⁾	2,530,576
	2022	470,500	78,124 ⁽³⁾	1,345,784	615,290	228,047 ⁽⁴⁾	10,185	2,747,930
	2021	421,750	—	1,019,496	477,561	366,678	12,435	2,297,920
Adam Sorocca Chief Product Officer	2023	490,000	—	1,745,371	—	285,170	9,323 ⁽⁵⁾	2,529,864
	2022	470,500	78,124 ⁽³⁾	1,345,784	615,290	228,047 ⁽⁴⁾	9,269	2,747,014
	2021	393,750	—	1,019,496	477,561	336,536	10,048	2,237,391

- (1) In accordance with the rules of the SEC, these amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the stock awards and option awards granted to the named executive officer during the applicable fiscal year computed in accordance with ASC 718. Magnite's equity awards valuation approach and related underlying assumptions for awards granted in 2023 are described in Note 2 "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Stock-Based Compensation" and Note 12 "Stock-Based Compensation" to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (and the assumptions for awards granted prior to 2023 are set forth in the corresponding notes in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the applicable fiscal year).
- (2) Represents cash incentive amounts earned by the named executive officers for service during the year, including amounts paid subsequent to that year based upon performance during that year.
- (3) Includes adjustment to the 2022 annual incentive program, which increased the overall payout from 69.2% of target to 92.9% of target as described in more detail in the Company's proxy statement filed in 2023.
- (4) Includes amount earned under the original 2022 annual incentive program at 69.2% payout.
- (5) Includes 401(k) plan matching contributions and contributions to life insurance premiums.
- (6) Mr. Buckley was formerly employed by SpotX prior to its acquisition by the Company. These amounts include (i) for 2022 only, \$130,405 in connection with adjustment to the 2022 annual incentive program, which increased the overall payout from 69.2% of target to 92.9% of target, and (ii) for 2021 and 2022, the transaction bonuses paid by the Company on behalf of RTL, the former parent and seller of SpotX. The transaction bonuses were funded by RTL pursuant to the SpotX acquisition agreement.
- (7) Mr. Buckley commenced employment with the Company on April 30, 2021, with an annual base salary of \$525,000.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards - 2023

The following table provides information regarding the equity and non-equity incentive plan awards that were granted to Magnite's named executive officers in 2023.

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards ⁽¹⁾			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$) ⁽²⁾
		Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Threshold (#)	Target (#)	Maximum (#)				
Michael Barrett	—	300,000	625,000	937,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	121,951	—	—	1,291,461
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,870	10.59	943,752
	1/1/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	42,293	169,173	253,760	—	—	—	2,250,001
David Day	—	188,160	392,000	588,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	161,247	—	—	1,707,606
	1/1/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	14,380	57,519	86,279	—	—	—	765,002
Sean Buckley	—	274,800	572,500	858,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	142,276	—	—	1,506,703
	1/1/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	12,688	50,752	76,128	—	—	—	675,001
Katie Evans	—	164,640	343,000	514,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,821	—	—	1,205,364
	1/1/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	10,151	40,602	60,903	—	—	—	540,007
Adam Sorocca	—	164,640	343,000	514,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1/1/2023	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,821	—	—	1,205,364
	1/1/2023 ⁽³⁾	—	—	—	10,151	40,602	60,903	—	—	—	540,007

- (1) Represents full year bonus opportunity.
- (2) In accordance with the rules of the SEC, these amounts represent the aggregate grant date fair value of the stock awards and option awards granted to the named executive officer during 2023 computed in accordance with ASC 718. Our equity awards valuation approach and related underlying assumptions for awards granted in 2023 are described in Note 2 "Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies-Stock-Based Compensation" and Note 12 "Stock-Based Compensation" to the Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.
- (3) Grant of a performance stock unit. The award is eligible to vest as to 0% to 150% of the target number of shares, based on the issuer's total stockholder return for the three-year period beginning on the grant date of the award relative to the TSRs of the companies in the Russell 2000 index over that period.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

Employment Agreement/Offer Letters

We have entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Barrett and offer letters with each of our other named executive officers. Each of our named executive officers serves on an at-will basis and the employment agreement and offer letters do not have a specified term. The employment agreement and offer letters provide for a base salary, eligibility to receive an annual performance bonus, and eligibility to participate in employee benefit or group insurance plans maintained by us from time to time. We are also party to agreements with the named executive officers providing for the severance benefits described below under "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control."

Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards

For a description of the material terms of the non-equity incentive plan awards reported in the table above, see "Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Current Executive Compensation Program Elements—Annual Performance-Based Cash Awards" above.

Equity Incentive Plan Awards

Each of the equity incentive awards reported in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards - 2023" table above was granted under, and is subject to, the terms of our Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, referred to as the 2014 Plan. The 2014 Plan is administered by the compensation committee. The compensation committee has authority to interpret the plan provisions and make all required determinations under the plan. Awards granted under the plan are generally not transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, except that the plan administrator may authorize certain transfers.

Generally, and subject to limited exceptions set forth in the 2014 Plan, if we undergo certain corporate transactions such as a merger, consolidation or similar transaction, or a sale of all or substantially all of our assets or securities, the plan administrator has the discretion to determine how outstanding equity awards will be treated in connection with such corporate transaction (including discretion to provide for accelerated vesting of such awards in connection with the transaction), and if no affirmative determination is made, all outstanding equity awards will fully vest and options will be fully exercisable, and will terminate or be terminated in connection with such corporate transaction, unless the awards are to be assumed or substituted by the successor corporation. The named executive officers are also party to agreements that provide for acceleration of their equity awards in connection with certain terminations of their employment as described below under “Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control.”

The equity awards granted to our named executive officers in 2023 were in the form of RSUs, PSUs, and, in the case of Mr. Barrett, stock options. The vesting requirements applicable to each equity award granted to the named executive officers are described in the footnotes to the table below and in the section above entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis.” RSUs are payable on vesting in an equal number of shares of our common stock. Stock options represent the right to receive a share of our common stock upon exercise of the option and payment of the exercise price. The named executive officers do not have the right to vote the shares subject to the awards and do not have any dividend rights with respect to the RSUs, stock options, or PSUs.

Outstanding Equity Awards as of December 31, 2023

The following table provides information regarding outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2023.

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards			Stock Awards - RSUs		Stock Awards - PSUs		
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Equity incentive plan awards: number of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Michael Barrett	1/1/23	—	129,870 ⁽²⁾	10.59	1/1/33	—	—	—	—
	2/1/22	78,932	93,284 ⁽³⁾	13.90	2/1/32	—	—	—	—
	4/1/21	36,238	18,120 ⁽⁴⁾	42.80	4/1/31	—	—	—	—
	4/1/20	212,270	19,298 ⁽⁵⁾	5.28	4/1/30	—	—	—	—
	2/22/19	300,000	—	5.14	2/22/29	—	—	—	—
	3/15/18	300,000	—	1.97	3/15/28	—	—	—	—
	3/17/17	686,160	—	5.80	3/17/27	—	—	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	121,951 ⁽⁶⁾	1,139,022	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	77,800 ⁽⁷⁾	726,652	—	—
	8/26/21	—	—	—	—	91,293 ⁽⁸⁾	852,677	—	—
	4/1/21	—	—	—	—	14,783 ⁽⁹⁾	138,073	—	—
	4/1/20	—	—	—	—	18,328 ⁽¹⁰⁾	171,184	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	169,173 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,580,076
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	—	—	86,606 ⁽¹¹⁾	810,768
	8/26/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	379,635 ⁽¹²⁾	3,545,791
4/1/21	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,573 ⁽¹¹⁾	61,389	
David Day	2/1/22	31,573	37,313 ⁽³⁾	13.90	2/1/32	—	—	—	—
	4/1/21	15,756	7,878 ⁽⁴⁾	42.80	4/1/31	—	—	—	—
	4/1/20	106,135	9,649 ⁽⁵⁾	5.28	4/1/30	—	—	—	—
	2/20/19	77,146	—	4.92	2/20/29	—	—	—	—
	5/19/15	9,300	—	16.75	5/19/25	—	—	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	161,247 ⁽¹³⁾	1,506,047	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	54,461 ⁽¹⁴⁾	508,666	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	27,662 ⁽¹⁵⁾	258,363	—	—
	4/1/21	—	—	—	—	11,248 ⁽¹⁶⁾	105,056	—	—
	4/1/20	—	—	—	—	16,037 ⁽¹⁷⁾	149,786	—	—
1/1/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	57,519 ⁽¹¹⁾	537,227	

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards			Option Expiration Date	Stock Awards - RSUs		Stock Awards - PSUs	
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)		Number of Shares or Units of Stock that Have not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that Have Not Vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Equity incentive plan awards: number of shares, units or other rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: market or payout value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Sean Buckley	2/1/22	39,466	46,642 ⁽³⁾	13.90	2/1/32	—	—	—	—
	6/1/21	28,279	15,509 ⁽¹⁸⁾	30.93	6/1/31	—	—	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	142,276 ⁽¹⁹⁾	1,328,858	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	68,076 ⁽²⁰⁾	635,830	—	—
	6/1/21	—	—	—	—	22,064 ⁽²¹⁾	206,078	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,752 ⁽¹¹⁾	474,024
Katie Evans	2/1/22	31,573	37,313 ⁽³⁾	13.90	2/1/32	—	—	—	—
	4/1/21	11,817	5,909 ⁽⁴⁾	42.80	4/1/31	—	—	—	—
	4/1/20	63,680	5,790 ⁽⁵⁾	5.28	4/1/30	—	—	—	—
	2/28/19	33,546	—	5.16	2/28/29	—	—	—	—
	2/27/18	56,137	—	3.61	2/27/28	—	—	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	113,821 ⁽²²⁾	1,063,088	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	54,461 ⁽¹⁴⁾	508,666	—	—
	4/1/21	—	—	—	—	8,435 ⁽²³⁾	78,783	—	—
	4/1/20	—	—	—	—	9,622 ⁽²⁴⁾	89,869	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,602 ⁽¹¹⁾	379,223
Adam Soroca	2/1/22	31,573	37,313 ⁽³⁾	13.90	2/1/32	—	—	—	—
	4/1/21	11,817	5,909 ⁽⁴⁾	42.80	4/1/31	—	—	—	—
	4/1/20	77,832	7,076 ⁽⁵⁾	5.28	4/1/30	—	—	—	—
	2/20/19	129,970	—	4.92	2/20/29	—	—	—	—
	3/15/18	33,315	—	1.97	3/15/28	—	—	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	113,821 ⁽²²⁾	1,063,088	—	—
	2/1/22	—	—	—	—	54,461 ⁽¹⁴⁾	508,666	—	—
	4/1/21	—	—	—	—	8,435 ⁽²³⁾	78,783	—	—
	4/1/20	—	—	—	—	11,763 ⁽²⁵⁾	109,866	—	—
	1/1/23	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,602 ⁽¹¹⁾	379,223

- (1) In accordance with the rules of the SEC, the values represent the product of the number of shares that have not vested and \$9.34, which was the closing market price of our common stock on December 31, 2023. The reported amount does not necessarily reflect the value that may be realized by the individual because the awards vest over a specified period of time from the date of grant contingent upon continued employment and, in the case of PSUs, the issuer's total stockholder return or the issuer achieving certain share price targets over the performance period, and the actual amount received upon sale of shares will depend upon the fair market value of the shares at the times they are sold.
- (2) These stock options vest with respect to 25% of the underlying shares on January 1, 2024 and with respect to the remaining 75% of the underlying shares in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months.
- (3) These stock options vest (or vested) with respect to 25% of the underlying shares on February 1, 2023 and with respect to the remaining 75% of the underlying shares in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months.
- (4) These stock options vest (or vested) with respect to 25% of the underlying shares on April 1, 2022 and with respect to the remaining 75% of the underlying shares in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months.
- (5) These stock options vest (or vested) with respect to 25% of the underlying shares on April 1, 2021 and with respect to the remaining 75% of the underlying shares in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months.
- (6) These RSUs vest as follows: 33,028 shares on February 15, 2024, 7,622 shares on each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until November 15, 2026, and 5,081 shares on February 15, 2027.
- (7) These RSUs vest as follows: 8,645 shares on each February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 thereafter until November 15, 2025, and 8,640 shares on February 15, 2026.

- (8) These RSUs vest in two equal installments on each of August 15, 2024 and August 15, 2025.
- (9) These RSUs vest as follows: 2,609 shares on each February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 thereafter until February 15, 2025 and 1,738 shares on May 15, 2025.
- (10) These RSUs vest as follows: 11,000 shares on February 15, 2024 and 7,328 shares on May 15, 2024.
- (11) The vesting of these PSUs will be determined based on the issuer’s total stockholder return (“TSR”) for the three-year period beginning on the grant date of the award relative to the TSRs of the companies in the Russell 2000 index over that period. The award is eligible to vest as to 0% to 150% of the target number of PSUs. In accordance with SEC rules, the number of shares reflected in the table above is calculated using the threshold achievement of 25% for the April 1, 2021 grant and the target achievement of 100% for the February 1, 2022 grant and the January 1, 2023 grant, in each case, as of December 31, 2023.
- (12) The award consists of three equal tranches, which vest if the Company achieves share price targets of \$60.00, \$80.00, and \$100.00, respectively, over 60 consecutive trading days during a performance period commencing on August 26, 2022 and ending on August 26, 2026. To the extent any of the performance-based requirements are met, the Company’s CEO must also provide continued service to the Company through at least August 26, 2024 to receive any shares of common stock underlying the grant and through August 26, 2026 to receive all of the shares of common stock underlying the performance units that have satisfied the applicable performance-based requirement. In accordance with SEC rules, the number of shares reflected in the table above assumes target achievement.
- (13) These RSUs vest as follows: 43,671 shares on February 15, 2024, 10,078 shares on each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until November 15, 2026, and 6,718 shares on February 15, 2027.
- (14) These RSUs vest as follows: 6,051 shares on each February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 thereafter until November 15, 2025, and 6,053 shares on February 15, 2026.
- (15) These RSUs vest on February 1, 2024.
- (16) These RSUs vest as follows: 1,985 shares on February 15, 2024 and each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until February 15, 2025 and 1,323 shares on May 15, 2025.
- (17) These RSUs vest as follows: 9,625 shares on February 15, 2024 and 6,412 shares on May 15, 2024.
- (18) These stock options vest (or vested) with respect to 25% of the underlying shares on May 15, 2022 and with respect to the remaining 75% of the underlying shares in equal monthly installments over the following 36 months.
- (19) These RSUs vest as follows: 38,533 shares on February 15, 2024, 8,892 shares on each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until November 15, 2026 and 5,931 shares on February 15, 2027.
- (20) These RSUs vest as follows: 7,564 shares on each February 15, May 15, August 15, and November 15 thereafter until February 15, 2026.
- (21) These RSUs vest as follows: 3,678 shares on February 15, 2024 and each May 15, August 15, and November 15 thereafter until February 15, 2025 and 3,674 shares on May 15, 2025.
- (22) These RSUs vest as follows: 30,826 shares on February 15, 2024 and 7,114 on each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until November 15, 2026 and 4,741 shares on February 15, 2027.
- (23) These RSUs vest as follows: 1,489 shares on February 15, 2024 and each May 15, August 15, November 15, and February 15 thereafter until February 15, 2025 and 990 shares on May 15, 2025.
- (24) These RSUs vest as follows: 5,775 shares on February 15, 2024 and 3,847 shares on May 15, 2024.
- (25) These RSUs vest as follows: 7,058 shares February 15, 2024 and 4,705 shares on May 15, 2024.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested - 2023

The following table provides information regarding stock options that were exercised by our named executive officers during 2023 and the restricted stock unit awards and PSU awards held by our named executive officers that vested during 2023.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Gross Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise(#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Gross Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) ⁽²⁾
Michael Barrett	—	—	320,484	3,152,250
David Day	9,584	125,742	128,211	1,440,608
Sean Buckley	—	—	92,878	1,091,960
Katie Evans	—	—	83,937	937,903
Adam Soroca	—	—	86,359	956,119

- (1) The value realized upon the exercise of a stock option is calculated by multiplying (i) the number of shares of our common stock to which the exercise of the option related, by (ii) the difference between the per-share closing price of our common stock on the date the stock option was exercised and the per-share exercise price of the options. Represents the gross value realized prior to any applicable tax withholding.
- (2) The value realized upon the vesting of a stock award is calculated by multiplying (i) the number of shares of our common stock that vested, by (ii) the per-share closing price of our common stock on the vesting date. Represents the gross value realized prior to any applicable tax withholding.

Severance and Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

The following section describes the benefits that may become payable to our named executive officers in connection with a termination of their employment with us and/or a change in control of Magnite. Due to the number of factors that affect the nature and amount of any benefits provided upon the events discussed below, any actual amounts paid or distributed may be different from the amounts presented below. Factors that could affect these amounts include the timing during the year of any such event.

We are a party to an Executive Severance and Vesting Acceleration Agreement, referred to as the severance agreement, with each of our named executive officers. These agreements, which were most recently updated in April 2023, provide that if we terminate the employment of any of these executives without “cause”, if any of these executives resigns for “good reason”, or if the executive’s employment terminates due to the executive’s death or “disability” (as such terms are defined in the severance agreement), and prior to and not in connection with the consummation of a “sale transaction” (as such term is defined in the severance agreement), the executive will be entitled to receive (A) continuation of his or her then-current base salary for 12 months, (B)(i) for Mr. Buckley, a full target bonus and pro-rata performance bonus for the year of termination based upon the portion of the year worked and net of bonus amounts previously paid for the year, (ii) for Messrs. Barrett, Day, and Sorooca and Ms. Evans, a pro-rata target bonus for the year of termination based upon the portion of the year worked and net of bonus amounts previously paid for the year, (C) continuation of group health insurance coverage or reimbursement of premiums for each executive and his or her respective dependents for 12 months, and (D) accelerated vesting of equity awards that vest solely over time for 12 months following termination of employment.

If we terminate the employment of any of these executives without cause, if any of them resigns for good reason or if any the executive’s employment terminates due to the executive’s death or disability, in any case in connection with or following a change in control of Magnite (within thirteen months after the change in control for Mr. Barrett), the benefits described above will be increased to include for Messrs. Barrett and Day, additional cash severance equal to one year’s target bonus (paid over 12 months); and for all the executives, full acceleration of vesting of all equity awards that vest solely over time.

For a description of the treatment of outstanding PSU awards in the event of a termination of employment, see the table below.

All severance benefits are conditioned upon these executives entering into a release of claims with us and abiding by the restrictive covenants contained in our standard confidentiality agreement (which includes an indefinite confidentiality covenant and one-year post-termination non-solicitation of employees covenant). The severance agreements also provide that if the payments or benefits made to the executive in connection with a change in control of Magnite would result in an excise tax under Section 280G and 4999 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, such payments or benefits will be reduced if and to the extent such a reduction would result in a greater after-tax benefit for the executive.

The following tables present our estimates of the value of the payments and benefits that each of the named executive officers would have been entitled to receive (1) had their employment been terminated by us without “cause,” by the executive for “good reason”, or due to the executive’s death or “disability” on December 31, 2023 and (2) had both such a termination of the executive’s employment and a change in control of Magnite occurred on that date. The actual amounts that would be paid upon a named executive officer’s termination of employment and/or a change in control can only be determined at the time of such event.

Severance Benefits (No Change in Control)

Name	Cash Severance (\$)⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$)⁽²⁾	Continued Health Insurance Coverage (\$)⁽³⁾	Value of Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (\$)⁽⁴⁾	Total (\$)
Michael Barrett	625,000	625,000	31,460	1,920,254 ⁽⁵⁾	3,201,714
David Day	560,000	392,000	31,460	1,437,821 ⁽⁶⁾	2,421,281
Sean Buckley	1,145,000	572,500	31,460	1,029,053 ⁽⁷⁾	2,778,013
Katie Evans	490,000	343,000	31,460	882,320 ⁽⁸⁾	1,746,780
Adam Sorooca	490,000	343,000	31,460	907,539 ⁽⁹⁾	1,771,999

- (1) The cash severance amount included in the table above is equal to 12 months base salary plus target bonus, in the case of Mr. Buckley and 12 months base salary, in the case of Messrs. Barrett, Day and Sorooca and Ms. Evans.
- (2) The bonus amount included in the table above is equal to the executive’s pro-rated bonus through December 31, 2023. Actual payments made to executives upon termination would be reduced by any bonus amounts previously paid to such executives in respect of their 2023 bonus.
- (3) As of December 31, 2023, the executive was entitled to 12 months of continuation of group health insurance coverage or reimbursement of premiums for the executive and his or her dependents.

- (4) The equity acceleration amount included in the table represents the value of the time-based equity awards that would vest in connection with the termination of the executive's employment as of December 31, 2023 (12 months for all executives). The value of the accelerated equity awards presented in the table is calculated based on our closing stock price on December 31, 2023 of \$9.34 and, in the case of the accelerated options, less the exercise price of in-the-money options.
- (5) For the PSUs granted in April 1, 2021, February 1, 2022 and January 1, 2023, under an involuntary termination (termination without "cause" or if the executive resigns for "good reason"), Mr. Barrett would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award at the end of the three year performance period based on actual achievement multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is how many full months of service has been performed and the denominator is thirty-six (36). However, if the involuntary termination occurred prior to the first anniversary of the grant date, all of the PSUs would be forfeited. If the termination were due to Mr. Barrett's death or "disability" then he would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award based on the target amount of PSUs regardless of whether the termination occurred within one-year of grant.

For Mr. Barrett's one-time PSU award granted on August 26, 2021, in the event of an involuntary termination or if the termination were due the executive's death or "disability", the requirements for continued service would be waived and he would earn a number of shares based on actual share price targets achieved to date at the time of the termination.

In the table above, the value of the PSUs is calculated assuming an involuntary termination without "cause" or if the executive resigns for "good reason". For the award granted April 1, 2021 and February 1, 2022, the number of PSUs assumes 0% and 58.28% achievement, respectively, based on performance through December 31, 2023, which would result in a total of zero shares and 32,322 shares vesting, respectively, based on Mr. Barrett's service through December 31, 2023. The awards under the January 1, 2023 grant had not yet met the one year anniversary threshold as of December 31, 2023, and as such, no shares would vest under that grant. For the August 26, 2021 grant, no shares would vest as none of the stock price targets have been achieved as of December 31, 2023. The total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$301,887.

If Mr. Barrett's employment was terminated due to death or "disability" as of December 31, 2023, he would receive 24,100 shares under his April 1, 2021 grant, 55,459 shares under his February 1, 2022 grant, 56,391 shares under his January 1, 2023 grant, and zero shares under the August 26, 2021 grant. Under this scenario, the total value of PSU awards that would vest would be \$1,269,773 and the total value of accelerated equity awards would be \$2,888,140.

- (6) For the PSUs granted on January 1, 2023, under an involuntary termination (termination without "cause" or if the executive resigns for "good reason"), Mr. Day would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award at the end of the three year performance period based on actual achievement multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is how many full months of service has been performed and the denominator is thirty-six (36). However, if the involuntary termination occurred prior to the first anniversary of the grant date, all of the PSUs would be forfeited. If the termination were due to Mr. Day's death or "disability" then he would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award based on the target amount of PSUs regardless of whether the termination occurred within one-year of grant.

In the table above, the value of the PSUs is calculated assuming an involuntary termination without "cause" or the executive resigning for "good reason". The awards under the January 1, 2023 grant had not yet met the one year anniversary threshold as of December 31, 2023, and as such, no shares would vest under that grant and the total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$0.

If Mr. Day's employment was terminated due to death or "disability" as of December 31, 2023, he would receive 19,173 shares under his January 1, 2023 grant. Under this scenario, the total value of PSU awards that would vest would be \$179,076 and the total value of accelerated equity awards would be \$1,616,897.

- (7) For the PSUs granted on January 1, 2023, under an involuntary termination (termination without "cause" or if the executive resigns for "good reason"), Mr. Buckley would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award at the end of the three year performance period based on actual achievement multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is how many full months of service has been performed and the denominator is thirty-six (36). However, if the involuntary termination occurred prior to the first anniversary of the grant date, all of the PSUs would be forfeited. If the termination were due to Mr. Buckley's death or "disability" then he would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award based on the target amount of PSUs regardless of whether the termination occurred within one-year of grant.

In the table above, the value of the PSUs is calculated assuming an involuntary termination without "cause" or the executive resigning for "good reason". The awards under the January 1, 2023 grant had not yet met the one year anniversary threshold as of December 31, 2023, and as such, no shares would vest under that grant and the total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$0.

If Mr. Buckley's employment was terminated due to death or "disability" as of December 31, 2023, he would receive 16,917 shares under his January 1, 2023 grant. Under this scenario, the total value of PSU awards that would vest would be \$158,005 and the total value of accelerated equity awards would be \$1,187,058.

- (8) For the PSUs granted on January 1, 2023, under an involuntary termination (termination without "cause" or if the executive resigns for "good reason"), Ms. Evans would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award at the end of the three year performance period based on actual achievement multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is how many full months of service has been performed and the denominator is thirty-six (36). However, if the involuntary termination occurred prior to the first anniversary of the grant date, all of the PSUs would be forfeited. If the termination were due to Ms. Evans' death or "disability" then she would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award based on the target amount of PSUs regardless of whether the termination occurred within one-year of grant.

In the table above, the value of the PSUs is calculated assuming an involuntary termination without “cause” or the executive resigning for “good reason”. The awards under the January 1, 2023 grant had not yet met the one year anniversary threshold as of December 31, 2023, and as such, no shares would vest under that grant and the total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$0.

If Ms. Evans’ employment was terminated due to death or “disability” as of December 31, 2023, she would receive 13,534 shares under her January 1, 2023 grant. Under this scenario, the total value of PSU awards that would vest would be \$126,408 and the total value of accelerated equity awards would be \$1,008,728.

- (9) For the PSUs granted on January 1, 2023, under an involuntary termination (termination without “cause” or if the executive resigns for “good reason”), Mr. Sorooca would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award at the end of the three year performance period based on actual achievement multiplied by a fraction where the numerator is how many full months of service has been performed and the denominator is thirty-six (36). However, if the involuntary termination occurred prior to the first anniversary of the grant date, all of the PSUs would be forfeited. If the termination were due to Mr. Sorooca’s death or “disability” then he would be entitled to a prorated amount of the award based on the target amount of PSUs regardless of whether the termination occurred within one-year of grant.

In the table above, the value of the PSUs is calculated assuming an involuntary termination without “cause” or the executive resigning for “good reason”. The awards under the January 1, 2023 grant had not yet met the one year anniversary threshold as of December 31, 2023, and as such, no shares would vest under that grant and the total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$0.

If Mr. Sorooca’s employment was terminated due to death or “disability” as of December 31, 2023, he would receive 13,534 shares under his January 1, 2023 grant. Under this scenario, the total value of PSU awards that would vest would be \$126,408 and the total value of accelerated equity awards would be \$1,033,947.

Severance Benefits (Change in Control)

Name	Cash Severance (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Bonus (\$) ⁽²⁾	Continued	Value of	Total (\$)
			Health Insurance Coverage (\$) ⁽³⁾	Accelerated Vesting of Equity Awards (\$) ⁽⁴⁾	
Michael Barrett	1,250,000	625,000	31,460	4,305,625 ⁽⁵⁾	6,212,085
David Day	952,000	392,000	31,460	2,814,323 ⁽⁶⁾	4,189,783
Sean Buckley	1,145,000	572,500	31,460	2,388,910 ⁽⁶⁾	4,137,870
Katie Evans	490,000	343,000	31,460	1,938,431 ⁽⁶⁾	2,802,891
Adam Sorooca	490,000	343,000	31,460	1,963,650 ⁽⁶⁾	2,828,110

- (1) The cash severance amount included in the table above is equal to 12 months base salary plus target bonus (in the case of Messrs. Barrett, Day and Buckley) and 12 months base salary (in the case of Ms. Evans and Mr. Sorooca).
- (2) The bonus amount included in the table above is equal to the executive’s pro-rated bonus through December 31, 2023. Actual payments made to executives upon termination would be reduced by any bonus amounts previously paid to such executives in respect of their 2023 bonus.
- (3) The executive is entitled to 12 months of continuation of group health insurance coverage or reimbursement of premiums for the executive and his dependents for a specified period.
- (4) The equity acceleration amount included in the table represents the value of the equity awards that would vest in connection with the termination of the executive’s employment as of December 31, 2023 (full acceleration of unvested options and RSUs for all executives). The value of the accelerated options, RSUs, and PSUs presented in the table is calculated based on our closing stock price on December 31, 2023 of \$9.34, and, in the case of the accelerated options, less the exercise price of in-the-money options.
- (5) In the event Mr. Barrett’s employment had been terminated immediately following the consummation of a change of control, the following provisions apply with respect to his PSUs:
- (i) with respect to his PSUs granted on April 1, 2021, February 1, 2022, and January 1, 2023, he would earn a number of shares based on TSR achievement through the change in control event, rather than the full three-year performance period, and assuming service through the full performance period; any such shares would vest immediately upon his termination. Assuming the change in control event and termination occurred on December 31, 2023 (at a price of \$9.34 per share, the closing price on December 31, 2023), Mr. Barrett would be entitled to zero shares from the April 1, 2021 grant, based on 0% achievement to date, 50,591 shares from the February 1, 2022 grant, based on 58.28% achievement to date, and 77,853 shares from the January 1, 2023 grant, based on 46.02% achievement to date.
 - (ii) with respect to Mr. Barrett’s one-time PSU award granted on August 26, 2021, he would earn a number of shares based on achievement of share price targets through the change of control and such shares would vest immediately upon his termination. Assuming the change in control event and termination occurred on December 31, 2023 (at a price of \$9.34 per share, the closing price on December 31, 2023), Mr. Barrett would be entitled to zero shares from this grant.

The total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$1,199,667.

- (6) In the event Messrs. Day, Buckley, and Soroca and Ms. Evans' employment had been terminated immediately following the consummation of a change of control, the following provisions apply with respect to their PSUs:

with respect to the PSUs granted on January 1, 2023, they would earn a number of shares based on TSR achievement through the change in control event, rather than the full three-year performance period, and assuming service through the full performance period; any such shares would vest immediately upon their termination. Assuming the change in control event and termination occurred on December 31, 2023 (at a price of \$9.34 per share, the closing price on December 31, 2023), Messrs. Day, Buckley, and Soroca and Ms. Evans would be entitled to 26,470, 23,356, 18,685, and 18,685 shares, respectively, based on 46.02% achievement to date. The total value of PSU awards included in the table above is \$247,230, \$218,145, \$174,518, and \$174,518, respectively.

CEO Pay-Ratio Disclosure

Pursuant to the Exchange Act, we are required to disclose the ratio of the total annual compensation of our President and CEO, Michael Barrett, to the median of the total annual compensation of all of our employees (excluding our CEO). Based on SEC rules for this disclosure and applying the methodology described below, we have determined that our CEO's total compensation for 2023 was \$5,639,874, and the median of the total 2023 compensation of all of our employees (excluding our CEO) was \$196,176. Accordingly, we estimate the ratio of our CEO's total compensation for 2023 to the median of the total 2023 compensation of all of our employees (excluding our CEO) to be 28.75 to 1.

We identified the median employee by taking into account the annualized total cash compensation for 2023 for all individuals, excluding our CEO, who were employed by us or one of our affiliates on December 31, 2023. We included all employees, whether employed on a full-time or part-time basis. We did not make any assumptions, adjustments or estimates with respect to their total cash compensation for 2023, but we did annualize the compensation for any employees who were not employed by us for all of 2023. We believe total cash compensation for all employees is an appropriate measure because we do not distribute annual equity awards to all employees.

Once the median employee was identified as described above, that employee's total annual compensation for 2023 was determined using the same rules that apply to reporting the compensation of our named executive officers (including our CEO) in the "Total" column of the Summary Compensation Table. The total compensation amounts included in the first paragraph of this pay-ratio disclosure were determined based on that methodology.

Pay Versus Performance

The following table sets forth additional compensation information of our Principal Executive Officer (PEO) and our other (non-PEO) NEOs along with total shareholder return, net income, and Total Contribution ex-TAC performance results for our fiscal years 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Year ⁽¹⁾	Summary Comp Table Total for PEO ⁽²⁾	Compensation Actually Paid to PEO ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	Average Summary Comp Table Total for non-PEO NEOs ⁽²⁾	Average Compensation Actually Paid to non-PEO NEOs ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾	Investment of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based on:			
					Magnite's Total Shareholder Return ⁽⁶⁾	Peer Group Total Shareholder Return ⁽⁶⁾	GAAP Net Income (Loss) (in thousands)	Total 1 Year Contribution ex-TAC Growth ⁽⁷⁾
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
2023	\$5,639,874	\$2,464,927	\$2,916,616	\$2,528,203	\$114	\$107	(\$159,184)	7%
2022	\$6,128,497	(\$3,532,121)	\$3,606,471	\$1,383,790	\$130	\$77	(\$130,323)	24%
2021	\$18,291,589	(\$31,006)	\$7,113,462	\$4,617,432	\$214	\$180	\$65	90%
2020	\$3,512,905	\$33,894,891	\$1,777,455	\$12,699,997	\$376	\$193	(\$53,432)	40%

- (1) NEOs included in the above compensation columns reflect the following:

Year	PEO	Non-PEO NEOs
2023	Mr. Barrett	Messrs. Day, Buckley, and Soroca and Ms. Evans
2022	Mr. Barrett	Messrs. Day, Buckley, Soroca and Dove and Ms. Evans
2021	Mr. Barrett	Messrs. Day, Buckley and Dove and Ms. Evans
2020	Mr. Barrett	Messrs. Day, Kershaw, and Soroca and Ms. Evans

- (2) Amounts reported in this column represent (i) the total compensation as reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the applicable year in the case of Mr. Barrett (for each year where he served as principal executive officer) and (ii) the average of the total compensation as reported in the Summary Compensation Table for the Company's other NEOs for the applicable year.
- (3) The fair value or change in fair value, as applicable, of equity awards in the "Compensation Actually Paid" columns has been estimated pursuant to the guidance in Accounting Standards Codification Topic No. 718: Compensation—Stock Compensation ("ASC Topic 718"). The fair values of restricted share awards that are subject to solely service-based vesting criteria equals the closing price on applicable year-end date(s) or, in

the case of vesting dates, the closing price on the applicable vesting dates. The fair values of the one-time PSU award to Mr. Barrett in 2021 that vests upon the attainment of stock price targets and the 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023 PSU awards that vest based on TSR achievement were estimated with a Monte Carlo simulation model as of the applicable year-end or vesting date(s) using the same methodology as used to estimate the grant date fair value, but using each company's closing share price on the applicable revaluation date as the current market price and volatility assumptions and risk free rates determined as of the revaluation date based on the length of the award's remaining performance measurement period. The fair values of stock options were estimated using the Black Scholes option pricing model as of the applicable year-end or vesting date(s), using the same methodology as used to estimate the grant date fair value but using (a) the closing share price on the applicable revaluation date as the current market price, (b) an expected remaining life assumption equal to the remaining contractual term, multiple by the ratio of the grant-date expected life to the original contractual term, (c) expected volatility assumptions and risk free rates determined as of the revaluation date based on the length of the expected remaining life, and (d) an expected dividend rate of 0%. For additional information on the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the awards, see the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Magnite's Annual Reports on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and prior fiscal years.

- (4) Compensation Actually Paid to the PEO (Mr. Barrett) reflects the following adjustments from Total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table:

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Reported in Summary Compensation Table (SCT)	\$3,512,905	\$18,291,589	\$6,128,497	\$5,639,874
Less, value of Stock and Option Awards reported in SCT	(\$2,569,306)	(\$16,974,391)	(\$4,960,792)	(\$4,485,214)
Plus, Year-End value of Awards Granted in Fiscal Year that are Unvested and Outstanding at Fiscal Year-End	\$18,245,564	\$8,100,126	\$3,679,620	\$3,677,626
Plus, Year Over Year Change in Fair Value of Prior Year Awards that are Outstanding and Unvested at Fiscal Year-End	\$14,583,801	(\$9,233,914)	(\$6,440,676)	(\$1,906,819)
Plus, FMV as of Vesting Date of Awards Granted this Year and that Vested this Year	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Plus, Change in Fair Value (from prior year-end to vesting date) of Prior Year awards that Vested this year	\$121,927	(\$214,416)	(\$1,938,770)	(\$460,540)
Less Prior Year-End Fair Value of Awards Granted in a Prior Year that Failed to vest this year	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Plus, Value of Dividends or other Earnings Paid on Stock or Option Awards not Otherwise Reflected in Fair Value or Total Compensation	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Total Adjustments	\$30,381,986	(\$18,322,595)	(\$9,660,618)	(\$3,174,947)
Compensation Actually Paid	\$33,894,891	(\$31,006)	(\$3,532,121)	\$2,464,927

- (5) The average Compensation Actually Paid to the non-PEO NEOs reflects the following adjustments from average Total compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table:

	2020	2021	2022	2023
Total Reported in Summary Compensation Table (SCT)	\$1,777,455	\$7,113,462	\$3,606,471	\$2,916,616
Less, value of Stock and Option Awards reported in SCT	(\$1,121,444)	(\$2,991,280)	(\$2,212,933)	(\$2,036,264)
Plus, Year-End value of Awards Granted in Fiscal Year that are Unvested and Outstanding at Fiscal Year-End	\$7,322,776	\$1,475,824	\$1,372,534	\$1,728,642
Plus, Year-Over-Year Change in Fair Value of Prior Year Awards that are Outstanding and Unvested at Fiscal Year-End(a)	\$4,611,689	(\$1,498,220)	(\$552,353)	(\$166,839)
Plus, FMV as of Vesting Date of Awards Granted this Year and that Vested this Year	\$—	\$—	\$75,793	\$—
Plus, Change in Fair Value (from prior year-end to vesting date) of Prior Year awards that Vested this year(a)	\$109,521	\$517,646	(\$783,541)	\$86,048
Less Prior Year-End Fair Value of Prior Year Awards Granted in a that Failed to vest this year	\$—	\$—	(\$122,181)	\$—
Plus, Value of Dividends or other Earnings Paid on Stock or Option Awards not Otherwise Reflected in Fair Value or Total Compensation	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—
Total Adjustments	\$10,922,542	(\$2,496,030)	(\$2,222,681)	(\$388,413)
Compensation Actually Paid	\$12,699,997	\$4,617,432	\$1,383,790	\$2,528,203

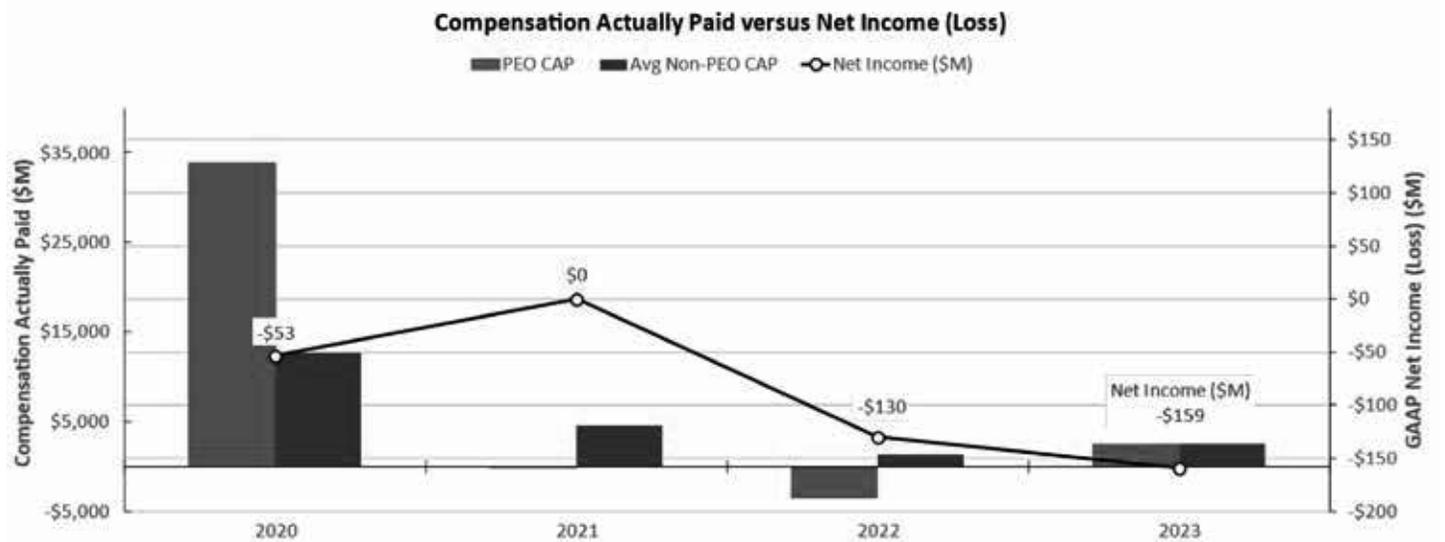
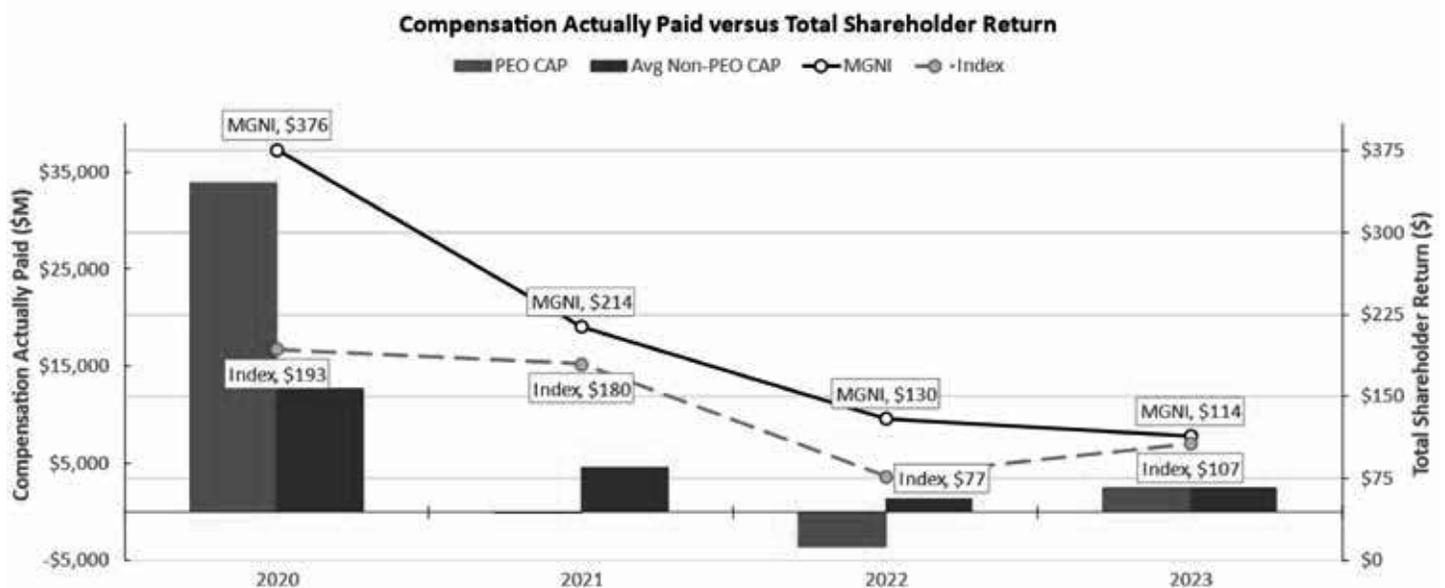
- (a) In 2020, there were legacy Telaria stock and option awards that the Company assumed as part of the Telaria merger on April 1, 2020 ("Assumed Awards"). These Assumed Awards were originally granted prior to 2020. For the table above, the change in fair value of Assumed Awards that remain outstanding and unvested in 2020 will be determined as the change in fair value from April 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020. Also, the change in fair value of Assumed Awards that vested in 2020 will be determined as the change in fair value from April 1, 2020 to vest date.

- (6) Peer group TSR reflects the S&P Internet Select Industry Index performance as reflected in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 pursuant to Item 201(e) of Regulation S-K. For the Company and peer group TSR, each year reflects what the cumulative value of \$100 would be, including reinvestment of dividends, if such amount were invested on December 31, 2019.
- (7) Total Contribution ex-TAC Growth is used as the Company selected metric. Our annual incentive program is based 40% on CTV Contribution ex-TAC and 40% on DV+ Contribution ex-TAC which when combined equals our total Contribution ex-TAC. Contribution ex-TAC is calculated as gross profit plus cost of revenue excluding traffic acquisition cost (“TAC”) (see page 50 and 51 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 for a reconciliation of gross profit to Contribution ex-TAC and Contribution ex-TAC by channel). DV+ Contribution ex-TAC is the sum of Contribution ex-TAC for mobile and desktop.

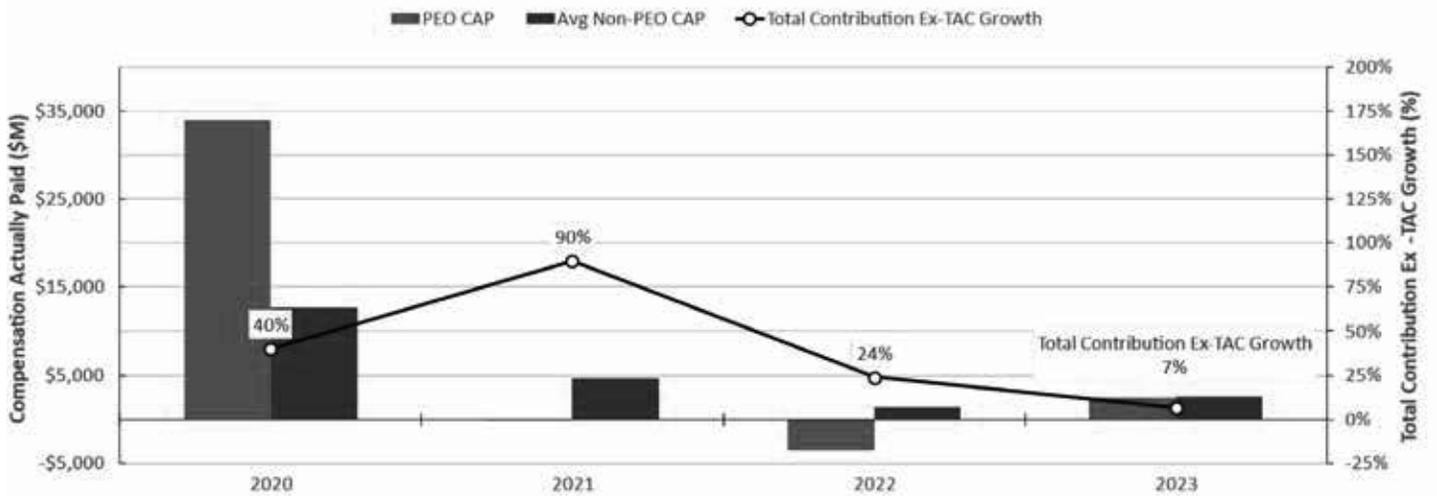
Relationship Between Magnite’s Pay and Performance:

Below are graphs showing the relationship of “compensation actually paid” (CAP) to our Chief Executive Officer and other named executive officers in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 to (1) TSR of both Magnite and the S&P Internet Select Industry Index, (2) Magnite’s net income and (3) Magnite’s total Contribution ex-TAC growth.

Compensation actually paid to our CEO and other named executive officers is correlated strongly with relative TSR. Realized value decreased from 2020 to 2022 due to stock price decline following awards granted in 2021, and increased slightly in 2023 due to the stock price stability following awards granted in 2022 and 2023. The relationships between the compensation actually paid and financial metrics have a weaker correlation due to the stronger connection to share price as indicated above.



Compensation Actually Paid versus Total Contribution Ex-TAC Growth



The following is a list of financial performance and non-financial performance measures, which in the Company’s assessment, represent the most important measures used by the Company to link compensation actually paid to the NEOs for 2023:

Total Contribution ex-TAC Growth
CTV Contribution ex-TAC Growth
DV+ Contribution ex-TAC Growth
Adjusted EBITDA less Capital Expenditures
Relative Total Shareholder Return

For additional details regarding these performance measures, please see the sections titled “Fiscal 2023 Cash Incentive Bonuses” and “Equity Compensation” in our Compensation Discussion and Analysis elsewhere in this Proxy Statement.

COMMON STOCK OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table presents information regarding beneficial ownership of our equity interests as of April 15, 2024 by:

- each stockholder or group of stockholders known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding equity interests;
- each of our directors and director nominees;
- each of our named executive officers; and
- all of our current directors and executive officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, and thus represents voting or investment power with respect to our securities. Unless otherwise indicated below, to our knowledge, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned, subject to community property laws where applicable. Percentage ownership of our common stock is based on 140,023,657 of our common stock outstanding as of April 15, 2024.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Shares of Common Stock ⁽²⁾	Percent
5% Stockholders		
The Vanguard Group ⁽³⁾	12,651,675	9.0
RTL Group GmbH and Related Entities ⁽⁴⁾	12,374,315	8.8
BlackRock, Inc. ⁽⁵⁾	10,030,800	7.2
Named Executive Officers		
Michael Barrett ⁽⁶⁾	2,584,571	1.8
David Day ⁽⁷⁾	466,354	*
Sean Buckley ⁽⁸⁾	208,904	*
Katie Evans ⁽⁹⁾	408,800	*
Adam Soroca ⁽¹⁰⁾	558,358	*
Directors and Director Nominees		
Paul Caine ⁽¹¹⁾	173,776,	*
Robert J. Frankenberg ⁽¹²⁾	163,198	*
Sarah P. Harden ⁽¹¹⁾	125,112	*
Doug Knopper ⁽¹¹⁾	135,288	*
Rachel Lam ⁽¹¹⁾	216,995	*
David Pearson ⁽¹¹⁾	52,605	*
James Rossman ⁽¹¹⁾	355,795	*
Robert F. Spillane ⁽¹³⁾	138,198	*
Diane Yu ⁽¹¹⁾	52,605	*
All Current Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (17 persons) ⁽¹⁴⁾	6,091,604	4.3

* Indicates ownership of less than one percent.

- (1) Except as noted, the address of the named beneficial owner is c/o Magnite, Inc., 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001.
- (2) The number of shares beneficially owned by each stockholder is determined under rules promulgated by the SEC and the information is not necessarily indicative of beneficial ownership for any other purpose. Under such rules, beneficial ownership includes shares (i) as to which the individual or entity has sole or shared voting power or investment power, and (ii) the individual owns or has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days of April 15, 2024. Shares not owned but which the individual has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days of April 15, 2024 are included in the numerator and denominator for that specific individual in calculating that individual's beneficial ownership percentage, but not deemed outstanding in the aggregate for computing the ownership percentage for others.
- (3) Beneficial ownership is based solely on the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 13, 2024 by The Vanguard Group ("Vanguard") with respect to our common stock as of December 29, 2023. The Schedule 13G/A states that Vanguard has shared voting power as to 179,546 shares, shared dispositive power as to 310,745 shares and sole dispositive power as to 12,340,930 shares. The address for Vanguard is 100 Vanguard Blvd., Malvern, PA 19355.
- (4) Beneficial ownership is based solely on the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on May 21, 2021 by RTL Group GmbH, RTL Group S.A. and Bertelsmann SE & Co. KGaA ("Bertelsmann") with respect to our common stock as of May 12, 2021. The Schedule 13G/A states that RTL Group GmbH, RTL Group S.A. and Bertelsmann have shared voting power as to 12,374,315 shares and shared dispositive power as to 12,374,315 shares. The address for RTL Group GmbH is Picassoplatz 1, D-50679 Cologne, Germany. The address for RTL Group S.A. is 43 Boulevard Pierre Frieden, L-1543 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The address for Bertelsmann is Carl-Bertelsmann-Strasse 270, 33311 Gütersloh, Germany.

- (5) Beneficial ownership is based solely on the Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 26, 2024 by BlackRock, Inc. (“BlackRock”) with respect to our common stock as of December 31, 2023. The Schedule 13G/A states that BlackRock has sole voting power as to 9,851,987 shares and sole dispositive power as to 10,030,800 shares. The address for BlackRock is 50 Hudson Yards, New York, NY 10001.
- (6) Includes 26,204 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 1,707,216 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Barrett within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 1,692,363 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (7) Includes 24,526 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 261,123 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Day within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 257,268 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (8) Includes 20,134 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 83,070 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Buckley within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 78,569 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (9) Includes 18,501 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 213,369 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Ms. Evans within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 209,760 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (10) Includes 19,359 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 302,409 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Sorooca within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 298,800 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (11) Includes 13,743 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024.
- (12) Includes 13,743 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 44,108 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Frankenberg within 60 days of April 15, 2024, all of which were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (13) Includes 13,743 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 44,108 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable by Mr. Spillane within 60 days of April 15, 2024, all of which were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.
- (14) Includes 269,769 restricted stock units that will vest within 60 days of April 15, 2024 and 2,783,953 shares issuable pursuant to outstanding stock options exercisable within 60 days of April 15, 2024, of which 2,750,939 were fully vested as of April 15, 2024.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table provides information as of December 31, 2023 with respect to the shares of our common stock that may be issued under our existing equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options and Rights	Weighted-average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options and Rights ⁽⁴⁾	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders ⁽¹⁾	15,463,192	\$9.89	27,674,770 ⁽⁵⁾
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders ⁽²⁾	1,217,341	\$5.34	236,962 ⁽⁶⁾
Total	16,680,533 ⁽³⁾	\$8.65	27,911,732

- (1) Consists of our 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, and Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.
- (2) Consists of our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan and outstanding awards inherited by the Company from the nToggle, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan and the Telaria Plans, each described below.
- (3) Represents 4,262,641 shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options and 12,417,892 shares subject to outstanding unvested restricted stock units. The 12,417,892 shares subject to outstanding unvested restricted stock units includes 966,976 PSUs that vest based on certain stock price performance metrics. For purposes of this table, PSUs are assumed to be payable at 100% of target. If instead PSUs paid out at maximum, the number of securities to be issued would be 16,974,207.
- (4) Represents the weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options. Shares subject to outstanding unvested restricted stock units and PSUs become issuable upon vesting without any exercise price or other cash consideration required.
- (5) Consists of 22,943,932 shares that were available for future issuance under the Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan and 4,730,838 shares that were available for future issuance under the Amended and Restated 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) as of December 31, 2023, including approximately 313,677 shares subject to purchase during the ESPP offering periods in effect as of December 31, 2023.
- (6) Shares available for future issuance under the 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan.

Our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan was adopted by our board in November 2014 for use in making employment inducement awards pursuant to Nasdaq Listing Rule 5635(c)(4) (or New York Stock Exchange Rule 303A.08, prior to our move to the Nasdaq Global Select Market). A total of 1 million shares of our common stock was initially reserved for granting stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, stock appreciation rights, performance stock awards, and other awards under our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan. Our board or the compensation committee may increase the number of shares reserved for granting awards under this plan at its discretion, from time to time. The share reserve under this plan was increased by 1,700,000 shares in March 2017 to provide shares underlying the initial equity awards granted to Mr. Barrett in connection with his hire as our President and Chief Executive Officer, which were made as inducement awards. Our board and the compensation committee have discretion to determine the terms of awards granted under our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan, including vesting, forfeiture and acceleration. The exercise price for stock options granted under our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan will not be less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Restricted stock units may be granted in exchange for any form of legal consideration acceptable to our board and restricted stock may be granted in exchange for the payment of a purchase price, past or future services to our Company or any other form of legal consideration. In connection with our acquisition of iSocket, Inc. in November 2014, we granted 132,000 stock options under our 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan with an exercise price of \$14.62 per share and a ten-year term, and vesting over approximately four years. In connection with the acquisition of iSocket, we also granted 126,050 restricted stock unit awards under the 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan, vesting over approximately 54 months. In connection with our acquisition of nToggle, Inc. in July 2017, we granted an aggregate of 174,117 restricted stock units under the 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan, vesting over approximately four years. As of December 31, 2023, 236,962 shares were available for issuance under the 2014 Inducement Grant Equity Incentive Plan.

We assumed the nToggle, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan in connection with our acquisition of nToggle, Inc. in July 2017. In connection with the acquisition, and giving effect to the exchange ratio used to determine the number of the Company’s options we issued in exchange for outstanding nToggle options, we assumed a total of 432,482 options previously granted under the nToggle, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, with a weighted-average exercise price per share of \$0.51, remaining terms ranging to April 2027 and remaining vesting periods ranging to April 2021. We also assumed 77,499 shares of unvested restricted stock with a remaining vesting period to October 2019. In addition, 480,673 shares of common stock remaining available under the nToggle, Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan were added to the pool of available shares under our 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, and can be used for awards during the period when they would have been available for grant under the nToggle 2014 Equity Incentive Plan to persons who were not employed by the Company or its affiliates immediately before the nToggle acquisition, and otherwise in accordance with the applicable listing standard rules. No further awards will be made under the nToggle 2014 Equity Incentive Plan.

We assumed the Telaria, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, the Telaria, Inc. 2008 Stock Plan, as amended, the ScanScout, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended, and certain new hire inducement awards granted by the Telaria board (together, the “Telaria Plans”) in April 2020 in connection with the Telaria Merger. In connection with the Telaria Merger, and giving effect to the exchange ratio used to determine the number of Magnite options we issued in exchange for outstanding Telaria options, we assumed a total of 4,998,622 options previously granted under the Telaria Plans, with a weighted-average exercise price per share of \$3.80, remaining terms ranging to February 2030 and remaining vesting periods ranging to January 2024. We also assumed 2,416,824 shares of unvested restricted stock with a remaining vesting period to March 2024. In addition, 7,291,151 shares of common stock remaining available under the Telaria, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan were added to the 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, which shares will be used solely with respect to new hire awards or awards to former employees of Telaria prior to the merger. Our Amended and Restated 2014 Equity Incentive Plan, which became effective June 14, 2023, removed such restrictions.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

Since January 1, 2023, there are two sets of transactions to which the Company has been a participant, in which the amount involved in the transaction exceeded or will exceed \$120,000, and in which any of our directors, executive officers or beneficial holders of more than 5% of our capital stock, or their family members, had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

RTL Group GmbH held more than 5% of our outstanding shares as of December 31, 2023, but does not participate in or exercise any control over the management of the Company. Various affiliates of RTL Group GmbH, spent approximately \$1,486,000 in 2023 as a buyer on our platform, pursuant to a commercial agreement entered into in the ordinary course of business, which was negotiated at arms-length. Moreover, various affiliates of RTL Group GmbH were paid an aggregate of approximately \$487,000 in connection with advertising inventory they monetized through our platforms, all pursuant to commercial agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business and negotiated at arm's-length.

Compensation arrangements with our directors and officers are described under "Director Compensation" and "Executive Compensation."

Indemnification Agreements

We have entered into indemnification agreements with each of our current directors, executive officers and certain other officers. The indemnification agreements and our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws require us to indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Procedures for Approval of Related Person Transactions

We have adopted a formal written policy providing that related person transactions may be consummated or continued only if approved or ratified by the audit committee. The policy defines "related person transactions" as transactions in which we are or will be a participant, the aggregate amount involved since the beginning of the Company's last fiscal year exceeds or may be expected to exceed \$120,000, and a related person has or will have a direct or indirect interest. For purposes of this policy, a related person is a person who is or was since the beginning of our last fiscal year a director, nominee for director, or executive officer; a greater than 5% beneficial owner of our common stock; or an immediate family member of any such person. The policy provides that our legal department will review each proposed related person transaction and prepare a description for the audit committee, which will review the proposed transaction and consider such factors, as it deems appropriate, including at least the following factors:

- the terms of the transaction as compared to terms available for a similar transaction with a non-related party;
- the extent of the related person's interest in the transaction;
- the disclosure requirements associated with the transaction;
- the effect of the transaction upon the independence of any director involved;
- the effect of the transaction upon the ability of the related person to fulfill his or her duties to the Company; and
- the appearance of the transaction.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS AND NOMINATIONS FOR THE 2025 ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 14a-8(e), proposals of stockholders being submitted for inclusion in our proxy materials for our 2025 annual meeting of stockholders must be received by us at our corporate headquarters at 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001, directed to the attention of our Corporate Secretary, not later than December 27, 2024 to be considered for inclusion in the proxy statement for that meeting.

Under our bylaws, director nominations and other proposals at our 2025 annual meeting of stockholders that are not intended or eligible for inclusion in the proxy statement for that meeting may, nonetheless, be considered for presentation at the meeting if the nomination or proposal is delivered to or mailed and received by us at our corporate headquarters at 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001 not earlier than the close of business on February 12, 2025 and not later than the close of business on March 14, 2025. However, if the date of the 2025 annual meeting is more than 30 days before the first anniversary of the Annual Meeting or more than 60 days after such anniversary date, notice by the stockholder to be timely must be delivered not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to such annual meeting and not later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to such annual meeting or the 10th day following the date on which we first make public announcement of the date of the annual meeting. In addition to giving notice pursuant to the advance notice provisions of our bylaws, a stockholder who intends to solicit proxies in support of nominees submitted under these advance notice provisions must also provide the notice required Rule 14a-19, the SEC's universal proxy rule, to our Corporate Secretary regarding such intent no later than April 14, 2025 (or, if the 2025 Annual Meeting is called for a date that is more than 30 days before or more than 30 days after the anniversary of the Annual Meeting, then notice must be provided not later than 60 calendar days prior to the date of the 2025 Annual Meeting or the 10th calendar day following the day on which we first make public announcement of the date of the 2025 Annual Meeting). A copy of our bylaws may be obtained from our Corporate Secretary.

The chairman of the meeting may refuse to acknowledge or introduce any matter brought by a stockholder at a meeting if notice of the matter is not received within the applicable deadlines or does not comply with our bylaws. If a stockholder does not meet these deadlines, or does not satisfy the requirements of Rule 14a-4 of the Exchange Act, the persons named as proxies will be allowed to use their discretionary voting authority when and if the matter is raised at the meeting.

ANNUAL REPORT

A copy of our 2023 Annual Report as filed with the SEC on February 28, 2024, without exhibits, will be provided without charge upon written request addressed to our Corporate Secretary at our corporate headquarters at 1250 Broadway, 15th Floor, New York, New York 10001. A copy of our 2023 Annual Report may also be obtained via the Internet by following the instructions set forth in the Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials or in the “Financials and Filings” section of our Investor Relations website at <http://investor.magnite.com>.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Aaron Saltz", is centered on the page.

Aaron Saltz
Chief Legal Officer

April 26, 2024

WHETHER OR NOT YOU EXPECT TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING ONLINE, IN ORDER TO ENSURE REPRESENTATION OF YOUR SHARES, PLEASE VOTE AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE. YOU ARE URGED TO SUBMIT YOUR PROXY OR VOTING INSTRUCTIONS ELECTRONICALLY OR BY TELEPHONE BY FOLLOWING THE INSTRUCTIONS ON YOUR NOTICE OF INTERNET AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS OR, IF YOU RECEIVED A PRINTED COPY OF THE PROXY MATERIALS, ON YOUR PROXY CARD OR VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM. IF YOU REQUESTED A PRINTED COPY OF YOUR PROXY MATERIALS, YOU MAY ALSO VOTE BY MAIL BY SIGNING, DATING, AND RETURNING YOUR PROXY CARD OR VOTING INSTRUCTION FORM IN THE PRE-PAID ENVELOPE PROVIDED. VOTING NOW VIA PROXY WILL NOT LIMIT YOUR RIGHT TO CHANGE YOUR VOTE OR TO ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING ONLINE.

