

EXFO INC.
Form 6-K
November 24, 2010

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

FORM 6-K

Report of Foreign Private Issuer Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16
Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of November 2010

EXFO Inc.
(Translation of registrant's name into English)

400 Godin Avenue, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada G1M 2K2
(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F ☒ Form 40-F ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes ☐ No ☒

If "Yes" is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b):
82-_____.

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In November 2010, EXFO Inc., a Canadian corporation, issued its annual audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis thereof for its fiscal year ended August 31, 2010. At the same time, it also issued a cover letter, its notice of its annual shareholders' meeting, its form of proxy and its management proxy circular. This report of Form 6-K sets forth said documents.

This Form 6-K containing the Corporation's annual audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its fiscal year ended August 31, 2010, a cover letter, its notice of annual shareholders' meeting, its form of proxy and its management proxy circular are hereby incorporated as documents by reference to Form F-3 (Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933) declared effective as of July 30, 2001 and to Form F-3 (Registration Statement under the Securities Act of 1933) declared effective as of March 11, 2002 and to amend certain material information as set forth in these two Form F-3 documents.

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SIGNATURES

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

EXFO INC.

By: /s/ Germain Lamonde
Name: Germain Lamonde
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: November 24, 2010

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of EXFO Inc.

We have completed integrated audits of EXFO Inc.'s 2010, 2009 and 2008 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as at August 31, 2010. Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of EXFO Inc. as at August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009, the consolidated statement of accumulated other comprehensive income for each of the years in the two-year period ended August 31, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income (loss), retained earnings and contributed surplus and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2010. We have also audited the financial statement schedule, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts in item 8.A. of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits of the Company's financial statements as at August 31, 2010 and for each of the years in the three-year period then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. A financial statement audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at August 31, 2010 and August 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended August 31, 2010 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Furthermore, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts, in Item 8.A. of this Annual Report on Form 20-F presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements.

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Internal control over financial reporting

We have also audited EXFO Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as at August 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). 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 Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, appearing in Item 15 on page 138 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes 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 consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

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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.

As described in Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management has excluded NetHawk Oyj from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as at August 31, 2010 because it was acquired by EXFO Inc. in a purchase business combination during 2010. We have also excluded NetHawk Oyj from our audit of internal control over financial reporting. NetHawk Oyj is a subsidiary whose total assets and total sales represent 20.2% and 7.1% respectively of the related consolidated financial statement amounts as at and for the year ended August 31, 2010.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as at August 31, 2010 based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the COSO.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 1

Quebec City, Quebec, Canada
October 12, 2010, except Note 16 d) which is as of November 5, 2010

1 Chartered accountant auditor permit No. 18144
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Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands of US dollars)

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$21,440	\$9,777
Short-term investments (note 7)	10,379	59,105
Accounts receivable (note 7)		
Trade	50,190	22,933
Other	5,217	2,620
Income taxes and tax credits recoverable	2,604	2,253
Inventories (note 8)	40,328	29,416
Prepaid expenses	2,816	1,842
Future income taxes (note 19)	6,191	5,538
Current assets held for sale (note 4)	3,991	2,727
	143,156	136,211
Tax credits recoverable	29,397	24,961
Forward exchange contracts (note 7)	–	428
Property, plant and equipment (note 9)	23,455	18,801
Intangible assets (note 10)	27,947	16,824
Goodwill (notes 3, 5 and 10)	29,355	17,840
Future income taxes (note 19)	12,884	18,164
Long-term assets held for sale (note 4)	7,308	7,142
	\$273,502	\$240,371
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 12)	\$30,870	\$19,803
Income taxes payable	426	–
Current portion of long-term debt (note 13)	568	–
Deferred revenue	10,354	6,481
Current liabilities related to assets held for sale (note 4)	2,531	1,847
	44,749	28,131
Deferred revenue	5,775	4,195
Long-term debt (note 13)	1,419	–
Other liabilities	603	–
Long-term liabilities related to assets held for sale (note 4)	537	–

	53,083	32,326
Commitments (note 14)		
Contingencies (note 15)		
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 16)	106,126	104,846
Contributed surplus	18,563	17,758
Retained earnings	50,528	43,909
Accumulated other comprehensive income	45,202	41,532
	220,419	208,045
	\$273,502	\$240,371

On behalf of the Board

/s/ Germain Lamonde
GERMAIN LAMONDE
Chairman, President and CEO

/s/ André Tremblay
ANDRÉ TREMBLAY
Chairman, Audit Committee

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

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EXFO INC.

Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data)

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Sales (note 21)	\$202,757	\$153,082	\$160,981
Cost of sales (1,2) (note 8)	73,901	57,897	64,364
Gross margin	128,856	95,185	96,617
Operating expenses			
Selling and administrative (1)	66,612	58,067	54,869
Net research and development (1) (note 18)	37,847	27,213	24,580
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	5,757	4,453	4,137
Amortization of intangible assets	7,773	5,033	3,862
Restructuring charges (note 5)	—	963	—
Impairment of goodwill (note 5)	—	21,713	—
Total operating expenses	117,989	117,442	87,448
Earnings (loss) from operations	10,867	(22,257)	9,169
Interest income (expense), net	(292)	592	4,381
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,496)	1,074	404
Earnings (loss) before income taxes (note 19)	9,079	(20,591)	13,954
Income taxes (note 19)			
Current	715	587	(7,154)
Future	4,814	(321)	12,815
Recognition of previously unrecognized future income tax assets	—	—	(5,324)
	5,529	266	337
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain	3,550	(20,857)	13,617
Net earnings from discontinued operations (note 4)	3,069	4,272	1,771
Earnings (loss) before extraordinary gain	6,619	(16,585)	15,388
Extraordinary gain (note 3)	—	—	3,036
Net earnings (loss) for the year	\$6,619	\$(16,585)	\$18,424
	\$0.06	\$(0.34)	\$0.20

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain per share

Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share	\$0.11	\$(0.27) \$0.27
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Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's)	59,479	61,845	68,767
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Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's) (note 20)	60,616	61,845	69,318
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(1) Stock-based compensation costs included in:

Cost of sales	\$ 138	\$ 133	\$ 138
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Selling and administrative	1,042	782	771
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Net research and development	470	383	261
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Net earnings from discontinued operations	136	111	102
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	\$ 1,786	\$ 1,409	\$ 1,272
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(2) The cost of sales is exclusive of amortization, shown separately.

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

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EXFO INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of US dollars)

Comprehensive income (loss)

	2010	Years ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
Net earnings (loss) for the year	\$6,619	\$(16,585)	\$18,424
Foreign currency translation adjustment	3,728	(10,671)	(2,289)
Changes in unrealized losses on short-term investments	—	22	31
Unrealized gains (losses) on forward exchange contracts	940	(1,467)	962
Reclassification of realized (gains) losses on forward exchange contracts in net earnings (loss)	(1,022)	3,167	(3,915)
Future income tax effect of the above items	24	(528)	909
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$10,289	\$(26,062)	\$14,122

Accumulated other comprehensive income

	Years ended August 31,	
	2010	2009
Foreign currency translation adjustment		
Cumulative effect of prior years	\$40,458	\$51,129
Current year	3,728	(10,671)
	44,186	40,458
Unrealized gains (losses) on forward exchange contracts		
Cumulative effect of prior years	1,076	(96)
Current year, net of realized gains (losses) and future income taxes	(58)	1,172
	1,018	1,076
Unrealized losses on short-term investments		
Cumulative effect of prior years	(2)	(24)
Current year, net of future income taxes	—	22
	(2)	(2)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	\$45,202	\$41,532

Total retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income amounted to \$85,441 and \$95,730 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

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

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EXFO INC.

Consolidated Statements of Retained Earnings and Contributed Surplus

(in thousands of US dollars)

Retained earnings

	2010	Years ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
Balance – Beginning of year	\$43,909	\$60,494	\$42,275
Add (deduct)			
Cumulative effect of prior years	–	–	55
Net earnings (loss) for the year	6,619	(16,585)	18,424
Premium on redemption of share capital (note 16)	–	–	(260)
Balance – End of year	\$50,528	\$43,909	\$60,494

Contributed surplus

	2010	Years ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
Balance – Beginning of year	\$17,758	\$5,226	\$4,453
Add (deduct)			
Stock-based compensation costs	1,756	1,407	1,287
Reclassification of stock-based compensation costs to share capital upon exercise of stock awards (note 16)	(954)	(540)	(514)
Discount on redemption of share capital (note 16)	3	11,665	–
Balance – End of year	\$18,563	\$17,758	\$5,226

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

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EXFO INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net earnings (loss) for the year	\$6,619	\$(16,585)	\$18,424
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash			
Change in discount on short-term investments	19	597	1,035
Stock-based compensation costs	1,786	1,409	1,272
Amortization	13,729	9,674	8,163
Deferred revenue	3,672	1,706	47
Loss on disposal of capital assets	—	237	—
Impairment of goodwill (note 5)	—	21,713	—
Future income taxes	5,787	(300)	8,770
Extraordinary gain (note 3)	—	—	(3,036)
Change in unrealized foreign exchange gain/loss	471	(1,955)	(1,093)
	32,083	16,496	33,582
Change in non-cash operating items			
Accounts receivable	(22,522)	9,654	(4,338)
Income taxes and tax credits	(4,073)	(3,391)	(12,833)
Inventories	(9,302)	2,624	(2,166)
Prepaid expenses	105	(350)	(127)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,168	(2,409)	(1,416)
Other liabilities	308	—	—
	1,767	22,624	12,702
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to short-term investments	(233,388)	(438,460)	(717,020)
Proceeds from disposal and maturity of short-term investments	285,805	456,612	760,310
Additions to capital assets	(8,966)	(6,945)	(6,508)
Business combinations, net of cash acquired (note 3)	(33,042)	(2,414)	(41,016)
	10,409	8,793	(4,234)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of long-term debt	(274)	—	—
Redemption of share capital (note 16)	(14)	(26,871)	(8,068)
Exercise of stock options	343	56	61
	55	(26,815)	(8,007)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash	(733)	95	(88)
Change in cash	11,498	4,697	373

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Cash – Beginning of year	10,611	5,914	5,541
Cash – End of year	\$22,109	\$10,611	\$5,914
Supplementary information			
Interest paid	\$34	\$23	\$55
Income taxes paid	\$796	\$86	\$759
Cash related to:			
Continuing operations	\$21,440	\$9,777	\$5,329
Discontinued operations (note 4)	669	834	585
	\$22,109	\$10,611	\$5,914

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

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EXFO INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

1 Nature of Activities and Change in Registered Name

EXFO Inc. (“EXFO”) designs, manufactures and markets test and service assurance solutions for wireless and wireline network operators and equipment manufacturers in the global telecommunications industry. The company offers core-to-edge solutions to assess the performance and reliability of converged IP (Internet protocol) fixed and mobile networks. EXFO’s products are sold in approximately 100 countries around the world.

In February 2010, the company changed its name from EXFO Electro-Optical Engineering Inc. to EXFO Inc.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) in Canada, and significant differences in measurement and disclosure from U.S. GAAP are set out in note 22. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its domestic and international subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting years. Significant estimates include the fair value of financial instruments, the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, the amount of tax credits recoverable, the provision for excess and obsolete inventories, the estimated useful lives of capital assets, the valuation of long-lived assets, the impairment of goodwill, the valuation allowance for future income taxes, the amount of certain accrued liabilities and deferred revenue, as well as stock-based compensation costs. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign currency translation

Reporting currency and self-sustaining foreign operations

The principal measurement currency of the company is the Canadian dollar. The company has adopted the US dollar as its reporting currency. The financial statements are translated into the reporting currency using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities of the company and its self-sustaining foreign operations with functional currency other than the US dollar are translated in US dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the monthly average exchange rate. The cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment arising from such translation is included in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders’ equity.

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions denominated in currencies other than the measurement currency are translated into the relevant measurement currency as follows: monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the balance sheet, and revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such translation are reflected in the statements of earnings.

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EXFO INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

Integrated foreign operations

The financial statements of integrated foreign operations are remeasured into the relevant measurement currency using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the balance sheet. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured at historical rates, unless such assets and liabilities are carried at market value, in which case they are remeasured at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the balance sheet. Revenues and expenses are remeasured at the monthly average exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such remeasurement are reflected in the statements of earnings.

In the event that management decides to declare dividends, such dividends would be declared in Canadian dollars.

Forward exchange contracts

Forward exchange contracts are utilized by the company to manage its foreign currency exposure. Forward exchange contracts, which qualify for hedge accounting, are entered into by the company to hedge anticipated US dollar-denominated sales and the related accounts receivable. The company's policy is not to utilize those derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

The company's forward exchange contracts are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet, and changes in their fair value are reported in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the statements of earnings. Upon the recognition of related hedged sales, accumulated changes in fair value are reclassified in sales in the statements of earnings.

Short-term investments

All investments with original terms to maturity of three months or less and that are not required for the purposes of meeting short-term cash requirements are classified as short-term investments. Short-term investments are classified as available-for-sale securities; therefore, they are carried at fair value in the balance sheet, and any changes in their fair value are reflected in other comprehensive income. Upon the disposal or maturity of these assets, accumulated changes in their fair value are reclassified in the statements of earnings.

Interest income on short-term investments is recorded in interest income in the statements of earnings and in cash flows from operating activities in the statements of cash flows.

Inventories

Inventories are valued on an average cost basis, at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Property, plant and equipment and amortization

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, less related government grants and research and development tax credits. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

	Term
Land improvements	5 years
Buildings	25 years
Equipment	2 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	The lesser of useful life and remaining lease term

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EXFO INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

Intangible assets, goodwill and amortization

Intangible assets primarily include the cost of core technology, customer relationships and software, net of accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of five years for core technology, customer relationships and brand name and four and nine years for software.

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price of acquired businesses over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but must be tested for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Recoverability of goodwill is determined at the reporting unit level, using a two-step approach. First, the carrying value of a reporting unit is compared to its fair value, which is usually determined based on a combination of discounted future cash flows and a market approach. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step is performed. In this step, the amount of impairment loss, if any, represents the excess of the carrying value of goodwill over its fair value, and the loss is charged to earnings in the period in which it is incurred. For the purposes of this impairment test, the fair value of goodwill is estimated in the same way as goodwill is determined in business combinations; that is, the excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the fair value of its net identifiable assets. The company performs its annual impairment test in the third quarter of each fiscal year for all its existing reporting units (note 5).

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that cost may not be recoverable, and in the period in which they are classified as held for sale. Impairment exists when the carrying amount/value of an asset or group of assets is greater than the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be provided by the asset or group of assets. The amount of impairment loss, if any, is the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. The company usually assesses fair value of long-lived assets based on discounted future cash flows.

Warranty

The company offers its customers warranties of one to three years, depending on the specific products and terms of the purchase agreement. The company's typical warranties require it to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the customer. Costs related to original warranties are accrued at the time of shipment, based upon estimates of expected rework and warranty costs to be incurred. Costs associated with separately priced extended warranties are expensed as incurred.

Revenue recognition

For products in which software is incidental, the company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Provisions are made for estimated returns, warranties and support obligations.

For products in which software is not incidental, revenues are separated into two categories: product and post-contract customer support (PCS) revenues, based upon vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value. Product revenues for

these sales are recognized as described above. PCS revenues are deferred and recognized ratably over the years of the support arrangement. PCS revenues are recognized at the time the product is delivered when provided substantially within one year of delivery, the costs of providing this support are insignificant (and accrued at the time of delivery), and no (or infrequent) software upgrades or enhancements are provided.

Maintenance contracts generally include the right to unspecified upgrades and enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis and ongoing customer support. Revenue from these contracts is recognized ratably over the terms of the maintenance contracts on a straight-line basis.

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EXFO INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

Revenue for extended warranties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the warranty period.

For all sales, the company uses a binding purchase order as evidence that a sales arrangement exists.

Delivery generally occurs when the product is handed over to a transporter for shipment.

At the time of the transaction, the company assesses whether the price associated with its revenue transaction is fixed or determinable and whether or not collection is reasonably assured. The company assesses whether the price is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. The company assesses collection based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and the creditworthiness of the customer. Generally, collateral or other security is not requested from customers.

Sales arrangements may include acceptance clauses. When a sales arrangement does include an acceptance provision, acceptance occurs upon the earliest of receipt of a written customer acceptance or expiration of the acceptance period. For these sales arrangements, the sale is recognized when acceptance occurs.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred.

Government grants

Grants related to operating expenses are included in earnings when the related expenses are incurred. Grants related to capital expenditures are deducted from the related assets. Grants are included in earnings or deducted from the related assets, provided there is reasonable assurance that the company has complied and will comply with all the conditions related to the grant.

Research and development expenses

All expenses related to research, as well as development activities that do not meet generally accepted criteria for deferral are expensed as incurred, net of related tax credits and grants. Development expenses that meet generally accepted criteria for deferral are capitalized, net of related tax credits and grants, and are amortized against earnings over the estimated benefit period. Research and development expenses are mainly comprised of salaries and related expenses, material costs as well as fees paid to third-party consultants.

As at August 31, 2009 and 2010, the company had not deferred any development costs.

Income taxes

The company provides for income taxes using the liability method of tax allocation. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on deductible or taxable temporary differences between financial statement values and tax values of assets and liabilities as well as the carry-forward of unused tax losses and

deductions, using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to be in effect for the years in which the assets are expected to be realized or the liabilities to be settled.

The company establishes a valuation allowance against future income tax assets if, based on available information, it is more likely than not that some or all of the future income tax assets will not be realized.

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EXFO INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are determined using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, plus the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the year. This method requires that diluted earnings per share be calculated (using the treasury stock method) as if all dilutive potential common shares had been exercised at the latest at the beginning of the year or on the date of issuance, as the case may be, and that the funds obtained thereby (plus an amount equivalent to the unamortized portion of related stock-based compensation costs) be used to purchase common shares of the company at the average market price of the common shares during the year.

Stock-based compensation costs

The company accounts for stock-based compensation on stock options, restricted share units and deferred share units, using the fair value-based method. The company accounts for stock-based compensation on stock appreciation rights, using the intrinsic value method. Stock-based compensation costs are amortized to expense over the vesting periods.

New accounting standards and pronouncements

Adopted in fiscal 2010

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) issued Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which supersedes Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes. Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill remain unchanged from the standards included in Section 3062. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The company adopted this new standard on September 1, 2009, and its adoption had no material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the CICA amended section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", to include enhanced disclosures on liquidity risk of financial instruments and new disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments. The amendments apply to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009, with early adoption permitted. Section 3862 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Section 3862 are described below:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The company adopted these amendments on September 1, 2009, and their adoption had no measurement impact on its consolidated financial statements.

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To be adopted after fiscal 2010

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, “Business Combinations”, which replaces Section 1581, “Business Combinations”. This new section establishes the standards for the accounting of business combinations and states that all assets and liabilities of an acquired business will be recorded at fair value. Obligations for contingent consideration and contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. The standard also states that acquisition-related costs will be expensed as incurred and that restructuring charges will be expensed in the periods after the acquisition date. This standard applies prospectively to business combinations with acquisition dates on or after January 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted.

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1601, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, which replaces Section 1600, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, and establishes the standards for preparing consolidated financial statements. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted. The company has not yet determined the impact that adopting this standard will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1602, “Non-controlling Interests”, which establishes standards for the accounting of non-controlling interests of a subsidiary in the preparation of consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year.

Should the company decide to adopt one of these three new sections earlier, it must adopt all three at the same date.

In December, 2009, the CICA’s Emerging Issues Committee (EIC) issued EIC-175, “Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements”, which will be applicable prospectively (with retrospective adoption permitted) to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables entered into or materially modified in the first annual period beginning on January 1, 2011. EIC-175 amends the guidance contained in EIC-142, “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables”, and establishes additional requirements regarding revenue recognition related to multiple deliverables as well as supplementary disclosures. The company will adopt this standard on September 1, 2010 at the same time it will adopt similar new U.S. GAAP requirements (note 22), and is currently evaluating the impact that EIC-175 will have on its consolidated financial statements.

3 Business Combinations

NetHawk Oyj

On March 12, 2010, the company acquired 91% of the issued and outstanding common shares of NetHawk Oyj. Headquartered in Oulu, Finland, NetHawk Oyj was a privately owned company providing 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE protocol analyzers and simulators aimed mostly at network equipment manufacturers and wireless network operators.

On March 15, 2010, the company made a voluntary offer to purchase the remaining issued and outstanding shares; this offer expired on April 30, 2010. Simultaneously, the company entered into a statutory procedure under the

Finnish Companies Act by which it acquired the remaining of the issued and outstanding common shares that were not tendered under the voluntary offer.

Total consideration was comprised of a cash consideration of €37,264,000 (US\$51,139,000), including acquisition-related costs of \$2,842,000, or €25,121,000 (US\$34,438,000), excluding NetHawk's cash of €12,143,000 (US\$16,701,000) at the acquisition date, plus a cash contingent consideration of up to €8,700,000 (US\$11,000,000) based on a certain sales volume of NetHawk products over the three years following the acquisition. The cash contingent consideration will be accounted for as additional goodwill when the amounts of any contingent consideration can be reasonably estimated and the outcome of the contingency is resolved. Acquisition-related costs include an amount of \$780,000 for a statutory transfer tax payable in Finland based on the purchase price of shares.

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This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method under CICA Handbook Section 1581, “Business Combinations”, and the requirements of Section 1600, “Consolidated Financial Statements”; consequently, the purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on management’s best estimate of their fair value as of the acquisition date. The results of operations of the acquired business have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the company since March 12, 2010, being the date of acquisition.

The purchase price, including acquisition related costs, was allocated based on the estimated fair value of acquired net assets at the date of acquisition as follows:

Assets acquired, net of cash acquired	
Accounts receivable	\$7,710
Inventories	2,315
Other current assets	797
Property, plant and equipment	2,994
Core technology	8,638
Customer relationships	7,180
Other intangible assets	2,033
Current liabilities assumed	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(5,710)
Deferred revenue	(1,615)
Long-term debt	(2,464)
Net identifiable assets acquired	21,878
Goodwill	12,560
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$34,438

Acquired intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of five years.

Upon completion of the final purchase price allocation in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the company revised the estimated fair value assigned to accounts receivable, property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value assigned to accounts receivable decreased by \$717,000. The fair value assigned to property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by \$476,000, \$1,184,000 and \$613,000, respectively. The net increase in the fair value of these net assets reduced goodwill by \$330,000.

Future income tax assets at the acquisition date amounted to \$8,066,000 and were mainly comprised of net operating losses and research and development expenses carried forward. A valuation allowance of \$3,065,000 was recorded against these assets at the acquisition date. In the event that the company would reverse a portion or all of the valuation allowance, the amount of such reversal would reduce the amount of goodwill recognized at the date of acquisition.

Acquired goodwill mainly reflects NetHawk Oyj’s acquired work force. It also reflects the competitive advantages the company expected to realize from NetHawk Oyj’s standing in the wireless protocol testing industry as well as certain synergies with the company’s service assurance products. Acquired goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

Navtel Communications Inc.

On March 26, 2008, the company acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Navtel Communications Inc. Based in Toronto, Canada, Navtel Communications Inc. was a privately held company specializing in tests for next-generation Internet protocol networks. On March 26, 2008, Navtel Communications Inc. was liquidated into the parent company.

This acquisition was settled for a total cash consideration of \$11,477,000, or \$11,332,000 net of \$145,000 of cash acquired. The total consideration included acquisition-related costs of \$172,000.

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This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and, consequently, the results of operations of the acquired business have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the company since March 26, 2008, being the date of acquisition.

The purchase price, including acquisition-related costs, was allocated based on the estimated fair value of acquired net assets at the date of acquisition as follows:

Assets acquired, net of cash acquired	
Accounts receivable	\$ 776
Inventories	447
Other current assets	320
Tax credits	7,074
Core technology	2,919
Future income tax assets	8,586
Current liabilities assumed	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(431)
Deferred revenue	(523)
Future income tax liabilities	(2,737)
Net identifiable assets acquired	16,431
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	11,332
Excess of the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired over the purchase price	\$(5,099)

The excess of the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired over the purchase price in the amount of \$5,099,000 has been eliminated in part by fully reducing the value assigned to acquired core technology and related future income tax liabilities. The remaining excess in the amount of \$3,036,000 has been presented as an extraordinary gain in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2008. The basic and diluted extraordinary gain per share amounted to \$0.05 for the year ended August 31, 2008.

Brix Networks Inc. (renamed EXFO Service Assurance Inc.)

On April 22, 2008, the company acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Brix Networks Inc. (renamed EXFO Service Assurance Inc.). Based in the Boston, MA area, Brix Networks Inc. was a privately held company offering VoIP and IPTV test solutions across the three areas that most affect the success of a real-time service: signaling quality (signaling path performance), delivery quality (media transport performance) and content quality (overall quality of experience).

This acquisition was settled for a cash consideration of \$29,696,000, or \$29,684,000 net of \$12,000 of cash acquired, plus a cash contingent consideration of \$2,414,000; this cash contingent consideration was paid in fiscal 2009 based upon the achievement of a certain bookings volume during the 12 months following the acquisition. The amount paid for the cash contingent consideration increased goodwill.

The purchase price allocation took into account severance expenses of \$497,000 (note 5) for the termination of employees of the acquired business.

This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method and, consequently, the results of operations of the acquired business have been included in the consolidated financial statements of the company since April 22, 2008, being the date of acquisition.

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The purchase price, including acquisition-related costs, was allocated based on the estimated fair value of acquired net assets at the date of acquisition as follows:

Assets acquired, net of cash acquired	
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,106
Inventories	1,229
Other current assets	488
Capital assets	1,097
Core technology	13,765
Future income tax assets	1,641
Current liabilities assumed	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,565)
Deferred revenue	(2,445)
Net identifiable assets acquired	14,316
Goodwill	15,368
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	\$ 29,684

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life of five years.

Future income tax assets at the acquisition date amounted to \$13,701,000 and were mainly comprised of net operating losses and research and development expenses carried forward. A valuation allowance of \$8,195,000 was recorded against these assets at the acquisition date. In the event that the company would reverse a portion or all of the valuation allowance, the amount of such reversal would reduce the amount of goodwill recognized at the date of acquisition.

Acquired goodwill reflects Brix Network's acquired work force. It also reflects the competitive advantages the company expected to realize from Brix Network's standing in the telecommunication service assurance industry. Acquired goodwill is not deductible for tax purposes.

4 Operation Held for Sale Presented as Discontinued Operations

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the company engaged in a plan to sell its Life Sciences and Industrial Division to focus its activities in the telecom test and service assurance market. On October 1st, 2010, the company closed the sale of that Division for a selling price of \$24,300,000. As such, this Division has been considered as an operation held for sale and presented as discontinued operations. Assets and liabilities have been reclassified as assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale and revenues and expenses have been reclassified from continuing operations to discontinued operations for all reporting years. As a result of the classification of the operations of the Life Sciences and Industrial Division as operation held for sale and as discontinued operations, the company has only one operating segment for all reporting years.

The results of the discontinued operations are as follows:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Sales	\$25,359	\$19,796	\$22,809
Gross margin	\$13,563	\$10,801	\$11,549
Earnings from operations	\$4,281	\$4,179	\$2,814
Net earnings from discontinued operations	\$3,069	\$4,272	\$1,771
Basic and diluted net earnings from discontinued operations per share	\$0.05	\$0.07	\$0.02

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The assets and liabilities of the discontinued operations have been reclassified and are presented as assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale as follows:

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$669	\$834
Accounts receivable	84	145
Income taxes and tax credits recoverable	188	100
Inventories	2,670	1,447
Prepaid expenses	158	201
Future income taxes	222	—
Current assets held for sale	3,991	2,727
Tax credits recoverable	2,142	1,801
Property, plant and equipment	349	299
Intangible assets	48	35
Goodwill	4,769	4,638
Future income taxes	—	369
Long-term assets held for sale	7,308	7,142
	\$11,299	\$9,869
Liabilities		
Current liabilities related to assets held for sale	\$2,531	\$1,847
Long-term liabilities related to assets held for sale	537	—
	\$3,068	\$1,847

5 Special Charges

Impairment of goodwill

In the third quarter of fiscal 2009, the company performed its annual impairment test for goodwill for all reporting units. Recoverability of goodwill is determined at the reporting unit level, using a two-step approach. First, the carrying value of the reporting units is compared to their fair value. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step is performed to determine the amount of the impairment loss. Following the decrease in the company's stock price in June 2009, the company came to the conclusion that the carrying value of one of its reporting units exceeded its fair value, and it recorded an impairment charge of \$21,713,000 in fiscal 2009, to bring the goodwill of this reporting unit to its fair value. This impairment resulted in a future income tax recovery of \$2,070,000.

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Restructuring charges

During fiscal 2009, the company implemented a restructuring plan to align its cost structure to the current economic and market conditions. Under that plan, the company recorded charges of \$1,171,000 in severance expenses for the 65 employees who were terminated throughout the company. From that amount, \$963,000 are included in the restructuring charges in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2009 and the remaining of \$208,000 is included in net earnings from discontinued operations in the statement of earnings for that year.

The following tables summarize changes in restructuring charges payable since August 31, 2007:

Year ended August 31, 2010

	Balance as at August 31, 2009	Additions	Payments	Balance as at August 31, 2010
Fiscal 2009 plan				
Severance expenses	\$ 24	\$—	\$24	\$ —

Year ended August 31, 2009

	Balance as at August 31, 2008	Additions	Payments	Balance as at August 31, 2009
Fiscal 2009 plan				
Severance expenses	\$ —	\$963	\$(939)	\$ 24

Fiscal 2008 plan (note 3)

Severance expenses	292	—	(292)	—
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Total for all plans (note 12)

	\$ 292	\$963	\$(1,231)	\$ 24
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Year ended August 31, 2008

	Balance as at August 31, 2007	Additions	Payments	Balance as at August 31, 2008
Fiscal 2008 plan (note 3)				
Severance expenses	\$ —	\$497	\$(205)	\$ 292

6 Capital Disclosures

The company is not subject to any external restrictions on its capital.

The company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk;
- To sustain future development of the company, including research and development activities, market development, and potential acquisitions of complementary businesses or products; and
 - To provide the company's shareholders with an appropriate return on their investment.

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The company defines its capital as shareholders' equity, excluding accumulated other comprehensive income. Accumulated other comprehensive income's main components are the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment, which is the result of the translation of the company's consolidated financial statements into US dollars (the reporting currency) as well as after-tax unrealized gains (loss) on forward exchange contracts.

The capital of the company amounted to \$166,513,000 and \$175,217,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

7 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and their subsequent measurement depends on their classification, as described below. Their classification depends on the intended purpose when the financial instruments have been acquired or issued, as well as on their characteristics and their designation by the company.

Classification

Financial assets

Cash	Held for trading
Short-term investments	Available for sale
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Forward exchange contracts	Cash flow hedge

Financial liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Long-term debt	Other financial liabilities
Other liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Forward exchange contracts	Cash flow hedge

Held-for-trading, available-for-sale and cash flow hedge financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Fair value hierarchy

The company's cash, short-term investments and forward exchange contracts are measured at fair value at each balance sheet date. The company's short-term investments are classified within level 1 of the fair value hierarchy because they are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. The company's cash and forward exchange contracts are classified within level 2 of the hierarchy because they are valued using quoted prices and forward foreign exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

Market risk

Currency risk

The principal measurement currency of the company is the Canadian dollar. The company is exposed to currency risks as a result of its export sales of products manufactured in Canada and China, the majority of which are denominated in US dollars and euros. These risks are partially hedged by forward exchange contracts (US dollars) and certain operating expenses (US dollars and euros). Forward exchange contracts, which are designated as cash flow hedging instruments, qualify for hedge accounting.

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As at August 31, 2010, the company held contracts to sell US dollars for Canadian dollars at various forward rates, which are summarized as follows:

Expiry dates	Contractual amounts	Weighted average contractual forward rates
September 2010 to August 2011	\$ 29,500	1.0897
September 2011 to August 2012	20,400	1.0802
September 2012 to January 2013	1,500	1.0722
Total	\$ 51,400	1.0854

The carrying amount of forward exchange contracts is equal to fair value, which is based on the amount at which they could be settled based on estimated current market rates. The fair value of forward exchange contracts amounted to net gains of \$530,000 and \$597,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Based on the portfolio of forward exchange contracts as at August 31, 2010, the company estimates that the portion of the unrealized gains on these contracts as of that date, which will be realized and reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to net earnings over the next 12 months, amounts to \$522,000.

As at August 31, 2010, forward exchange contracts, in the amount of \$754,000, are presented as current assets in other receivable in the balance sheet and forward exchange contracts, in the amount of \$232,000, are presented as current liabilities in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the balance sheet (note 12). As at August 31, 2009, forward exchange contracts, in the amount of \$874,000, are presented as current assets in other receivable in the balance sheet, forward exchange contracts, in the amount of \$428,000, are presented as long-term assets in forward exchange contracts in the balance sheet, and forward exchange contracts, in the amount of \$704,000, are presented as current liabilities in the accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the balance sheet (note 12).

During the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the company recognized within its sales foreign exchange gains (losses) on forward exchange contracts of \$4,171,000, \$(3,178,000) and \$1,517,000, respectively.

The following table summarizes significant financial assets and liabilities that are subject to currency risk as at August 31, 2009 and 2010:

As at August 31,			
2010		2009	
Carrying/ nominal amount (in thousands	Carrying/ nominal amount (in thousands	Carrying/ nominal amount (in thousands	Carrying/ nominal amount (in thousands

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	of US dollars)	of euros)	of US dollars)	of euros)
Financial assets				
Cash	\$6,947	€1,287	\$5,485	€779
Accounts receivable	30,218	3,860	17,397	2,642
	37,165	5,147	22,882	3,421
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8,932	438	5,451	332
Forward exchange contracts	5,900	–	5,600	–
	14,832	438	11,051	332
Net exposure	\$22,333	€4,709	\$11,831	€3,089

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The value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar was CA\$1.0967 = US\$1.00 and CA\$1.0665 = US\$1.00 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The value of the Canadian dollar compared to the euro was CA\$1.5741 = €1.00 and CA\$1.3515 = €1.00 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The following sensitivity analysis summarizes the effect that a change in the value of the Canadian dollar (compared to the US dollar and euro) on financial assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars and euros, would have on net earnings, net earnings per diluted share and comprehensive income, based on the foreign exchange rates as at August 31, 2009 and 2010:

- An increase (decrease) of 10% in the period-end value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar would decrease (increase) net earnings by \$1,185,000, or \$0.02 per diluted share, and \$2,101,000, or \$0.03 per diluted share, as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.
- An increase (decrease) of 10% in the period-end value of the Canadian dollar compared to the euro would decrease (increase) net earnings by \$445,000, or \$0.01 per diluted share, and \$621,000, or \$0.01 per diluted share, as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.
- An increase (decrease) of 10% in the period-end value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar would increase (decrease) comprehensive income by \$2,500,000 and \$3,238,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The impact of the change in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the euro on these financial assets and liabilities is recorded in the foreign exchange gain or loss line item in the consolidated statements of earnings, except for outstanding forward contracts, which impact is recorded in other comprehensive income. The change in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the euro also impacts the company's balances of income tax and tax credits recoverable or payable and future income tax assets and liabilities related to integrated foreign subsidiaries; this may result in additional and significant foreign exchange gain or loss. However, these assets and liabilities are not considered financial instruments and are excluded from the sensitivity analysis above. The foreign exchange rate fluctuations also flow through the statements of earnings line items, as a significant portion of the company's operating expenses is denominated in Canadian dollars and euros, and the company reports its results in US dollars; that effect is not reflected in the sensitivity analysis above.

Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risks through its short-term investments and its long-term debt.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of the following:

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Commercial paper denominated in Canadian dollars, bearing interest at annual rates of 0.6% to 0.9% in 2010 and 0.2% to 0.6% in 2009, maturing in September and October 2010 in fiscal 2010, and between September 2009 and December 2009 in fiscal 2009	\$6,383	\$45,109
Bankers acceptance denominated in Canadian dollars, bearing interest at an annual rate of 0.8% in 2010 and 0.2% in 2009, maturing in September 2010 in fiscal 2010 and September and October 2009 in fiscal 2009	3,996	13,996
	\$10,379	\$59,105

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The fair value of short-term investments based on market value amounted to \$59,105,000 and \$10,379,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Due to their short-term maturity of usually three months or less, the company's short-term investments are not subject to significant fair value interest rate risk. Accordingly, change in fair value has been nominal to the degree that amortized cost has historically approximated the fair value. Any change in fair value of the company's short-term investments, all of which are classified as available for sale, is recorded in other comprehensive income.

Long-term debt

As at August 31, 2010, the company's long-term debt, in the amount of \$1,987,000, bears interest at an annual rate of 2.95% and matures in December 2013 (note 13).

Other financial instruments

Cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are non-interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities. Accounts receivable and accounts payable are financial instruments whose carrying value approximates their fair value due to their short-term maturity.

Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, short-term investments, accounts receivable and forward exchange contracts (with a positive fair value). As at August 31, 2010, the company's short-term investments consist of debt instruments issued by nine (eleven as at August 31, 2009) high-credit quality corporations and trusts. None of these debt instruments are expected to be affected by a significant liquidity risk. The company's cash and forward exchange contracts are held with or issued by high-credit quality financial institutions; therefore, the company considers the risk of non-performance on these instruments to be limited.

Generally, the company does not require collateral or other security from customers for trade accounts receivable; however, credit is extended to customers following an evaluation of creditworthiness. In addition, the company performs ongoing credit reviews of all its customers and establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable when accounts are determined to be uncollectible. Allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to \$1,220,000 and \$1,243,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Bad debt expense amounted to \$148,000, \$967,000 and \$24,000 for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

For the year ended August 31, 2009, one customer represented more than 10% of sales with 13.1% (\$20,049,000). In fiscal 2008 and 2010, no customer represented more than 10% of sales.

The following table summarizes the age of trade accounts receivable:

As at August 31,

	2010	2009
Current	\$38,663	\$16,476
Past due, 0 to 30 days	6,787	3,551
Past due, 31 to 60 days	1,991	1,464
Past due, more than 60 days, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,220 and \$1,243 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.	2,749	1,442
Total accounts receivable	\$50,190	\$22,933

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Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Years ended August 31,	
	2010	2009
Balance – Beginning of year	\$1,220	\$305
Addition charged to earnings	150	979
Write-off of uncollectible accounts	–	(45)
Recovery of uncollectible accounts	(127)	(19)
Balance – End of year	\$1,243	\$1,220

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the potential that the company cannot meet its obligations as they become due.

The following tables summarize the contractual maturity of the company's financial liabilities:

	As at August 31, 2010			
	0-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months	Over 36 months
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$29,711	\$–	\$–	\$–
Long-term debt	568	568	568	283
Forward exchange contracts				
Outflow	29,500	20,400	1,500	–
Inflow	(30,141)	(20,662)	(1,508)	–
Total	\$29,638	\$306	\$560	\$283

	As at August 31, 2009		
	0-12 months	13-24 months	25-36 months
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$18,160	\$–	\$–
Forward exchange contracts			
Outflow	27,600	14,600	1,000
Inflow	(27,730)	(14,938)	(1,028)
Total	\$18,030	\$(338)	\$(28)

As at August 31, 2010, the company had \$31,819,000 in cash and short-term investments and \$50,190,000 in accounts receivable. In addition to these financial assets, the company has unused available lines of credit totaling \$14,700,000 for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including potential acquisitions and its share repurchase program as well as unused lines of credit of \$16,486,000 for foreign currency exposure related to its forward exchange contracts (note 11).

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8 Inventories

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Raw materials	\$21,505	\$13,918
Work in progress	1,975	1,801
Finished goods	16,848	13,697
	\$40,328	\$29,416

The cost of sales comprised almost exclusively the amount of inventory recognized as an expense during the reporting periods, except for the related amortization, which is shown separately in operating expenses.

Inventory write-down amounted to \$2,330,000, \$2,982,000 and \$2,664,000 for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

9 Property, Plant and Equipment

	As at August 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Cost	Accumulated amortization
Land and land improvements	\$2,287	\$ 1,200	\$2,224	\$ 1,157
Buildings	14,395	4,987	12,374	4,354
Equipment	39,734	28,282	34,142	25,420
Leasehold improvements	2,976	1,468	3,076	2,084
	59,392	\$ 35,937	51,816	\$ 33,015
Less:				
Accumulated amortization	35,937		33,015	
	\$23,455		\$18,801	

As at August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, unpaid purchases of property, plant and equipment amounted to \$414,000, \$348,000 and \$391,000, respectively.

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10 Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible assets

	As at August 31,			
	2010		2009	
	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Cost	Accumulated amortization
Core technology	\$34,858	\$ 17,496	\$33,643	\$ 19,468
Customer relationships	6,615	622	–	–
Brand name	659	62	–	–
Software	11,557	7,562	8,966	6,317
	53,689	\$ 25,742	42,609	\$ 25,785
Less:				
Accumulated amortization	25,742		25,785	
	\$27,947		\$16,824	

Estimated amortization expense for intangible assets in each of the next five fiscal years amounts to \$8,573,000 in 2011, \$7,638,000 in 2012, \$5,936,000 in 2013, \$3,620,000 in 2014 and \$1,841,000 in 2015.

Additions to intangible assets for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to \$14,815,000, \$2,543,000 and \$19,369,000 respectively.

Goodwill

Changes in the carrying value of goodwill are as follows:

	Years ended August 31,	
	2010	2009
Balance – Beginning of year	\$17,840	\$37,866
Addition from business combinations (note 3)	12,560	2,414
Impairment (note 5)	–	(21,713)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(1,045)	(727)
Balance – End of year	\$29,355	\$17,840

11 Credit Facilities

The company has lines of credit that provide for advances of up to CA\$15,000,000 (US\$14,065,000) and up to US\$2,000,000. These lines of credit bear interest at the Canadian prime rate. As at August 31, 2010, an amount of CA\$5,721,000 (US\$5,364,000) was drawn from these lines of credit for letters of guarantee in the normal course of the company's operations. From this amount, the company had \$964,000 worth of letters of guarantee for its own selling and purchase requirements, and the remainder of \$4,400,000 was used by the company to secure its line of credit in CNY. These lines of credit are subject to a negative pledge whereby the company has agreed with the bank not to pledge its assets to any other party without its consent.

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The company line of credit, in CNY, provides for advances of up to US\$4,000,000. This line of credit bears interest at the Chinese prime rate for advances made in CNY and at LIBOR plus 3.5% for advances made in US dollars. As at August 31, 2010, this line of credit was unused.

Finally, the company has lines of credit of US\$22,308,000 for the foreign currency risk exposure related to its forward exchange contracts (note 7). As at August 31, 2010, an amount of US\$5,822,000 was reserved from these lines of credit. These lines of credit are renewable annually and unsecured.

12 Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Trade	\$14,244	\$8,121
Salaries and social benefits	12,400	8,231
Warranty	579	647
Commissions	831	647
Restructuring charges (note 5)	–	24
Forward exchange contracts (note 7)	232	704
Other	2,584	1,429
	\$30,870	\$19,803

Changes in the warranty provision are as follows:

	Years ended August 31,	
	2010	2009
Balance – Beginning of year	\$647	\$920
Provision	810	590
Settlements	(878)	(863)
Balance – End of year	\$579	\$647

13 Long-Term Debt

Years ended August 31,

	2010	2009
Loan collateralized by assets of NetHawk Oyj denominated in euros (€1,568), bearing interest at 2.95%, repayable in semi-annual installments of \$284 (€224), maturing in December 2013 (note 3)	\$1,987	\$—
Less: current portion	568	—
	\$1,419	\$—

Capital repayments required in the next four years amount to \$568,000 in 2011, \$568,000 in 2012, \$568,000 in 2013 and \$283,000 in 2014.

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14 Commitments

The company entered into operating leases for certain of its premises and equipment, which expire at various dates through June 2017. As at August 31, 2010, minimum rental expenses of these operating leases in each of the next five years will amount to \$4,716,000 in 2011, \$2,983,000 in 2012, \$1,754,000 in 2013, \$997,000 in 2014 and \$867,000 in 2015. Total commitments for these operating leases amount to \$12,498,000.

For the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, rental expenses amounted to \$2,199,000, \$2,534,000 and \$3,798,000, respectively.

15 Contingencies

a) Class action

On November 27, 2001, a class action suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against the company, four of the underwriters of its Initial Public Offering and some of its executive officers pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and Sections 11, 12 and 16 of the Securities Act of 1933. This class action alleges that the company's registration statement and prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2000, contained material misrepresentations and/or omissions resulting from (i) the underwriters allegedly soliciting and receiving additional, excessive and undisclosed commissions from certain investors in exchange for which they allocated material portions of the shares issued in connection with the company's Initial Public Offering; and (ii) the underwriters allegedly entering into agreements with customers whereby shares issued in connection with the company's Initial Public Offering would be allocated to those customers in exchange for which customers agreed to purchase additional amounts of shares in the after-market at predetermined prices.

On April 19, 2002, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint containing master allegations against all of the defendants in all of the 310 cases included in this class action and also filed an amended complaint containing allegations specific to four of the company's underwriters, the company and two of its executive officers. In addition to the allegations mentioned above, the amended complaint alleges that the underwriters (i) used their analysts to manipulate the stock market; and (ii) implemented schemes that allowed issuer insiders to sell their shares rapidly after an initial public offering and benefit from high market prices. As concerns the company and its two executive officers in particular, the amended complaint alleges that (i) the company's registration statement was materially false and misleading because it failed to disclose the additional commissions and compensation to be received by underwriters; (ii) the two named executive officers learned of or recklessly disregarded the alleged misconduct of the underwriters; (iii) the two named executive officers had motive and opportunity to engage in alleged wrongful conduct due to personal holdings of the company's stock and the fact that an alleged artificially inflated stock price could be used as currency for acquisitions; and (iv) the two named executive officers, by virtue of their positions with the company, controlled the company and the contents of the registration statement and had the ability to prevent its issuance or cause it to be corrected. The plaintiffs in this suit seek an unspecified amount for damages suffered.

In July 2002, the issuers filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' amended complaint and a decision was rendered on February 19, 2003. Only one of the claims against the company was dismissed. On October 8, 2002, the claims against its officers were dismissed, without prejudice, pursuant to the terms of Reservation of Rights and Tolling Agreements entered into with the plaintiffs (the "Tolling Agreements"). Subsequent addenda to the Tolling Agreements extended the tolling period through August 27, 2010.

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In June 2004, an agreement of partial settlement was submitted to the court for preliminary approval. The proposed partial settlement was between the plaintiffs, the issuer defendants in the consolidated actions, the issuer officers and directors named as defendants, and the issuers' insurance companies. The court granted the preliminary approval motion on February 15, 2005, subject to certain modifications. On August 31, 2005, the court issued a preliminary order further approving the modifications to the settlement and certifying the settlement classes. The court also appointed the notice administrator for the settlement and ordered that notice of the settlement be distributed to all settlement class members by January 15, 2006. The settlement fairness hearing occurred on April 24, 2006, and the court reserved decision at that time.

While the partial settlement was pending approval, the plaintiffs continued to litigate against the underwriter defendants. The district court directed that the litigation proceed within a number of "focus cases" rather than in all of the 310 cases that have been consolidated. The company's case is not one of these focus cases. On October 13, 2004, the district court certified the focus cases as class actions. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court's class certification decision.

On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing of that decision and, on May 18, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing en banc. In light of the Second Circuit's opinion, liaison counsel for all issuer defendants, including the company, informed the court that this settlement cannot be approved, because the defined settlement class, like the litigation class, cannot be certified. On June 25, 2007, the district court entered an order terminating the settlement agreement. On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed their second consolidated amended class action complaints against the focus cases and, on September 27, 2007, again moved for class certification. On November 12, 2007, certain defendants in the focus cases moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaints. On March 26, 2008, the district court denied the motions to dismiss, except as to Section 11 claims raised by those plaintiffs who sold their securities for a price in excess of the initial offering price and those who purchased outside of the previously certified class period. Briefing on the class certification motion was completed in May 2008. That motion was withdrawn without prejudice on October 10, 2008.

On April 2, 2009, a stipulation and agreement of settlement between the plaintiffs, issuer defendants and underwriter defendants was submitted to the Court for preliminary approval. The Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval and preliminarily certified the settlement classes on June 10, 2009. The settlement fairness hearing was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the Court entered an opinion granting final approval to the settlement and directing that the Clerk of the Court close these actions. On August 26, 2010, based on the expiration of the tolling period stated in the Tolling Agreements, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Termination of Tolling Agreement and Recommencement of Litigation against the two named executive officers. The plaintiffs stated to the Court that they do not intend to take any further action against the named executive officers at this time. Notices of appeal of the opinion granting final approval have been filed. Given that the settlement remains subject to appeal as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the ultimate outcome of the contingency is uncertain. However, based on the settlement approved on October 6, 2009, and the related insurance against such claims, management has determined the impact to its financial position and results of operations as at and for the year ended August 31, 2010 to be immaterial.

b) Cash contingent consideration

Following the purchase of assets in fiscal 2009, the company has a cash contingent consideration of up to \$825,000 payable based upon the achievement of a certain booking volume in the next six months.

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16 Share Capital

Authorized – unlimited as to number, without par value

Subordinate voting and participating, bearing a non-cumulative dividend to be determined by the Board of Directors, ranking pari passu with multiple voting shares

Multiple voting and participating, entitling to 10 votes each, bearing a non-cumulative dividend to be determined by the Board of Directors, convertible at the holder's option into subordinate voting shares on a one-for-one basis, ranking pari passu with subordinate voting shares

The following table summarizes the share capital activity since August 31, 2007:

	Multiple voting shares		Subordinate voting shares		Total amount
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Balance as at August 31, 2007	36,643,000	\$1	32,361,561	\$150,018	\$ 150,019
Exercise of stock options (note 17)	–	–	18,500	61	61
Redemption of restricted share units (note 17)	–	–	65,870	–	–
Redemption of deferred share units (note 17)	–	–	20,695	–	–
Reclassification of stock-based compensation costs to share capital upon exercise of stock awards	–	–	–	514	514
Redemption of share capital	–	–	(1,682,921)	(7,808)	(7,808)
Balance as at August 31, 2008	36,643,000	1	30,783,705	142,785	142,786
Exercise of stock options (note 17)	–	–	27,500	56	56
Redemption of restricted share units (note 17)	–	–	106,190	–	–
Reclassification of stock-based compensation costs to share capital upon exercise of stock awards	–	–	–	540	540
Redemption of share capital	–	–	(8,181,093)	(38,536)	(38,536)
Balance as at August 31, 2009	36,643,000	1	22,736,302	104,845	104,846
Exercise of stock options (note 17)	–	–	83,700	343	343
Redemption of restricted share units (note 17)	–	–	120,307	–	–

Reclassification of stock-based compensation costs to share capital upon exercise of stock awards	—	—	—	954	954
Redemption of share capital	—	—	(3,600)	(17)	(17)
Balance as at August 31, 2010	36,643,000	\$1	22,936,709	\$106,125	\$ 106,126

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- a) On November 6, 2008, the company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized a renewal of its share repurchase program, by way of a normal course issuer bid on the open market, of up to 10% of its public float (as defined by the Toronto Stock Exchange), or 2,738,518 subordinate voting shares, at the prevailing market price. The period of the normal course issuer bid commenced on November 10, 2008, and ended on November 9, 2009. All shares repurchased under the bid were cancelled. In fiscal 2009, the company redeemed 488,786 subordinate voting shares for an aggregate net purchase price of \$1,416,000. In fiscal 2010, the company did not redeem shares under that program.
- b) On November 10, 2008, the company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized a substantial issuer bid (the "Offer") to purchase for cancellation subordinate voting shares for an aggregate purchase price not to exceed CA\$30,000,000. On December 18, 2008, pursuant to the Offer, the company purchased for cancellation 7,692,307 subordinate voting shares for the aggregate purchase price of CA\$30,000,000 (US\$24,879,000), plus related fees of \$576,000. The company used cash and short-term investments to fund the purchase of shares.
- c) On November 6, 2009, the company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized the second renewal of its share repurchase program, by way of a normal course issuer bid on the open market, of up to 10% of its public float (as defined by the Toronto Stock Exchange), or 2,256,431 million subordinate voting shares, at the prevailing market price. The period of the normal course issuer bid started on November 10, 2009, and ended on November 9, 2010. All shares repurchased under the bid were cancelled. In fiscal 2010, the company redeemed 3,600 shares under that program for an aggregate net purchase price of \$14,000.
- d) On November 5, 2010 the company announced that its Board of Directors approved the third renewal of its share repurchase program, by way of a normal course issuer bid on the open market of up to 10% of its public float (as defined by the Toronto Stock Exchange), or 2,012,562 subordinate voting shares at the prevailing market price. The company expects to use cash, short-term investments or future cash flow from operations to fund the repurchase of shares. The normal course issuer bid will start on November 10, 2010, and will end on November 9, 2011, or on an earlier date if the company repurchases the maximum number of shares permitted under the bid. The program does not require that the company repurchases any specific number of shares, and it may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time and without prior notice. All shares repurchased under the bid will be cancelled.

17 Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The maximum number of additional subordinate voting shares issuable under the Long-Term Incentive Plan and the Deferred Share Unit Plan cannot exceed 6,306,153 shares. The maximum number of subordinate voting shares that may be granted to any individual on an annual basis cannot exceed 5% of the number of outstanding subordinate voting shares. The company settles stock options and redeems restricted share units and deferred share units through the issuance of common shares from treasury.

Long-Term Incentive Plan

In May 2000, the company established a Stock Option Plan for directors, executive officers and employees and those of the company's subsidiaries, as determined by the Board of Directors. In January 2005, the company made certain amendments to the existing Stock Option Plan, including the renaming of the plan to Long-Term Incentive Plan, which includes stock options and restricted share units. This plan was approved by the shareholders of the company.

Stock Options

The exercise price of stock options granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan is the market price of the common shares on the date of grant. Stock options granted under the plan generally expire 10 years from the date of grant and vest over a four-year period, being the required period of service from employees, generally with 25% vesting on an annual basis commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant. The Board of Directors may accelerate the vesting of any or all outstanding stock options upon the occurrence of a change of control.

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The following table summarizes stock option activity since August 31, 2007:

	Years ended August 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price (CA\$)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (CA\$)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (CA\$)
Outstanding – Beginning of year	1,666,589	\$21	1,821,481	\$21	1,929,388	\$21
Exercised	(83,700)	4	(27,500)	3	(18,500)	3
Forfeited	–	–	(1,000)	6	(8,750)	6
Expired	(234,102)	36	(126,392)	26	(80,657)	29
Outstanding – End of year	1,348,787	\$19	1,666,589	\$21	1,821,481	\$21
Exercisable – End of year	1,348,787	\$19	1,660,090	\$21	1,762,969	\$21

The intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010 was \$43,000, \$23,000 and \$73,000, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about stock options as at August 31, 2010:

Stock options outstanding and exercisable					
Exercise price (CA\$)	Number	Weighted average exercise price (CA\$)	Intrinsic value (CA\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life	
\$ 2.50	205,125	\$ 2.50	\$ 683	2.1 years	
\$ 3.96 to \$5.60	313,704	5.14	217	3.7 years	
\$ 6.22 to \$9.02	140,216	6.53	–	3.4 years	
\$ 14.27 to \$20.00	331,678	15.53	–	1.1 year	
\$ 29.70 to \$43.00	220,211	35.26	–	0.4 year	
\$ 51.25 to \$68.17	110,523	66.10	–	0.1 year	
\$ 83.66	27,330	83.66	–	0.1 year	
	1,348,787	\$ 18.94	\$ 900	1.9 year	

Restricted Share Units (RSUs)

RSUs are “phantom” shares that rise and fall in value based on the market price of the company’s subordinate voting shares and are redeemable for actual subordinate voting shares or cash at the discretion of the Board of Directors as determined on the date of grant. Vesting dates are also established by the Board of Directors on the date of grant. The vesting dates are subject to a minimum term of three years and a maximum term of 10 years from the award date, being the required period of service from employees. Fair value of RSUs equals the market price of the common shares on the date of grant. This plan was approved by the shareholders of the company.

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The following table summarizes RSU activity since August 31, 2007:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Outstanding – Beginning of year	1,339,619	847,791	488,015
Granted	415,538	685,972	469,847
Redeemed	(120,307)	(106,190)	(65,870)
Forfeited	(31,802)	(87,954)	(44,201)
Outstanding – End of year	1,603,048	1,339,619	847,791

None of the RSUs outstanding, as at August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, were redeemable. The weighted average grant-date fair value of RSUs granted during fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to \$5.46, \$2.69 and \$4.50, respectively.

As at August 31, 2010, the intrinsic value of RSUs outstanding was \$8,769,000.

Expected forfeitures are immaterial to the company and are not reflected in the determination of stock-based compensation costs.

As at August 31, 2010, unrecognized stock-based compensation costs of unvested RSUs amounted to \$3,460,000. The weighted average period over which they are expected to be recognized is 3.0 years.

Deferred Share Unit Plan

In January 2005, the company established a Deferred Share Unit (DSU) Plan for the members of the Board of Directors as part of their annual retainer fees. Each DSU entitles the Board members to receive one subordinate voting share. DSUs are acquired on the date of grant and will be redeemed in subordinate voting shares when the Board member ceases to be Director of the company. This plan was approved by the shareholders of the company.

The following table summarizes DSU activity since August 31, 2007:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Outstanding – Beginning of year	114,924	79,185	64,718
Granted	20,079	35,739	35,162
Redeemed	–	–	(20,695)

Outstanding – End of year	135,003	114,924	79,185
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None of the DSUs outstanding as at August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010 were redeemable. The weighted average grant-date fair value of DSUs granted during fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010 amounted to \$5.14, \$3.19 and \$4.79.

As at August 31, 2010, the intrinsic value of DSUs outstanding was \$738,000.

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Stock Appreciation Rights Plan

In August 2001, the company established the Stock Appreciation Rights Plan for certain employees. Under that plan, eligible employees are entitled to receive a cash amount equivalent to the difference between the market price of the common shares on the date of exercise and the exercise price determined on the date of grant. Stock appreciation rights granted under the plan generally expire 10 years from the date of grant and vest over a four-year period, being the required period of service from employees, with 25% vesting on an annual basis commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant. This plan was approved by the shareholders of the company.

The following table summarizes stock appreciation rights activity since August 31, 2007:

	Years ended August 31,					
	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price	Number	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding – Beginning of year	40,374	\$8	30,700	\$10	27,700	\$11
Granted	4,000	4	9,674	2	3,000	6
Outstanding – End of year	44,374	\$8	40,374	\$8	30,700	\$10
Exercisable – End of year	28,318	\$10	24,475	\$11	19,550	\$12

The following table summarizes information about stock appreciation rights as at August 31, 2010:

Exercise price	Number	Stock appreciation rights outstanding	Stock appreciation rights exercisable
		Weighted average remaining contractual life	Number
\$ 2.36	9,674	8.1 years	2,418
\$ 3.74 to \$5.59	20,000	5.3 years	15,000
\$ 6.28 to \$6.50	9,700	6.5 years	5,900
\$ 22.25	2,500	0.4 year	2,500

\$	45.94	2,500	0.1 year	2,500
		44,374	5.6 years	28,318

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18 Other Disclosures

Net research and development expenses

Net research and development expenses comprise the following:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Gross research and development expenses	\$44,551	\$33,584	\$30,167
Research and development tax credits and grants	(6,704)	(6,371)	(5,587)
	\$37,847	\$27,213	\$24,580

Government grants

The company is entitled to receive grants on certain eligible research and development projects conducted in Finland from TEKES, a Finnish technology organization, which is funding Finnish companies' high technology, research and innovations. The company's eligible research and development projects must be pre-approved by TEKES and the grant is subject to certain conditions. In the event a condition is not met, TEKES can require reimbursement of a portion or the entire amount of the grant received. A liability to repay the funding is recognized in the period in which conditions arise that will cause the funding to be repayable. As at August 31, 2010, the company was in compliance with the conditions of the funding. This funding is presented as a reduction of gross research and development expenses in the statements of earnings. In fiscal 2010, the company recorded \$875,000 under that program in the statement of earnings.

Defined contribution plans

The company maintains separate defined contribution plans for certain eligible employees. These plans, which are accounted for on an accrual basis, are summarized as follows:

- Deferred profit-sharing plan

The company maintains a plan for certain eligible employees residing in Canada, under which the company may elect to contribute an amount equal to 2% of an employee's gross salary, provided that the employee has contributed at least 2% of his gross salary to a tax-deferred registered retirement savings plan. Cash contributions to this plan and expenses for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, amounted to \$531,000, \$504,000 and \$592,000, respectively.

- 401K plan

The company maintains a 401K plan for eligible employees residing in the U.S. Under this plan, the company must contribute an amount equal to 3% of an employee's current compensation. During the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the company recorded cash contributions and expenses totaling \$216,000, \$356,000 and \$268,000, respectively.

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19 Income Taxes

During fiscal 2008, reductions to the Canadian federal statutory tax rate were substantively enacted. Therefore, Canadian federal future income tax assets decreased by \$1,524,000, and generated a future income tax expense in the same amount during the year.

In addition, during fiscal 2008, taking into consideration these new Canadian federal substantively enacted tax rates, the company reviewed its tax strategy for the future use of its Canadian federal operating losses, research and development expenses, certain timing differences and research and development tax credits to minimize income taxes payable on future years' taxable income. Consequently, it amended its prior year's income tax returns to generate a net operating loss to be carried back to prior years, which reinstated previously used research and development tax credits. This resulted in an increase of its future income tax assets of \$2,715,000 and an income tax recovery of the same amount in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2008.

Finally, during fiscal 2008, considering the expected positive impact of the acquisitions of Navtel Communications Inc. and Brix Networks Inc. on future years' taxable income at the United States (federal) level, and because actual taxable income in the United States was greater than initially expected, management concluded that it was more likely than not that all future income tax assets of its existing consolidated U.S. group would be recovered. Consequently, it reversed its valuation allowance against future income tax assets in the amount of \$7,617,000. The portion of the valuation allowance that was reversed, and that was attributable to the effects of the Navtel Communications Inc. and Brix Networks Inc. acquisitions, in the amount of \$652,000 and \$1,641,000, respectively, was included in the purchase price allocation of the related acquired businesses. The remainder of the reversal, in the amount of \$5,324,000, has been recorded in income taxes in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2008.

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The reconciliation of the income tax provision calculated using the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate with the income tax provision in the financial statements is as follows:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Income tax provision at the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory tax rate (30% in 2010 and 31% in 2009 and 2008)	\$2,724	\$(6,383)	\$4,326
Increase (decrease) due to:			
Foreign income taxed at different rates	(459)	56	162
Non-taxable income	(787)	(211)	(448)
Non-deductible expenses	851	5,200	998
Change in tax rates	97	–	1,522
Change in tax strategy	–	–	(2,715)
Foreign exchange effect of translation of foreign integrated subsidiaries	(55)	189	32
Other	(27)	638	427
Recognition of previously unrecognized future income tax assets	–	–	(5,324)
Utilization of previously unrecognized future income tax assets	(349)	(68)	(1,872)
Unrecognized future income tax assets on temporary deductible differences and unused tax losses and deductions	3,534	845	3,229
	\$5,529	\$266	\$337
The income tax provision consists of the following:			
Current			
Canada	\$13	\$87	\$(7,534)
Other	702	500	380
	715	587	(7,154)
Future			
Canada	4,316	1,045	11,271
Finland	(928)	–	–
United States	(1,501)	(2,511)	376
Other	(258)	368	(189)
	1,629	(1,098)	11,458
Valuation allowance			
Canada	7	236	375
Finland	928	–	–
United States	2,203	604	(4,545)
Other	47	(63)	205

	3,185	777	(3,967)
	4,814	(321)	7,491
	\$5,529	\$266	\$337
The income tax provision for the discontinued operations is as follows:			
Current	\$163	\$(25)	\$59
Future	972	21	1,279
	\$1,135	\$(4)	\$1,338

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(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Details of the company's income taxes:			
Earnings (loss) before income taxes			
Canada	\$ 12,403	\$(15,611)	\$ 15,237
Finland	(1,921)	—	—
United States	(4,546)	(5,026)	(748)
Other	3,143	46	(535)
	\$ 9,079	\$(20,591)	\$ 13,954

Significant components of the company's future income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	As at August 31,	
	2010	2009
Future income tax assets		
Long-lived assets	\$ 5,473	\$ 5,141
Provisions and accruals	3,797	3,729
Deferred revenue	1,983	1,659
Research and development expenses	9,954	11,756
Losses carried forward	34,322	28,165
	55,529	50,450
Valuation allowance	(21,277)	(15,458)
	34,252	34,992
Future income tax liabilities		
Research and development tax credits	(7,793)	(6,632)
Long-lived assets	(7,161)	(4,658)
Deferred revenue	(223)	—
	(15,177)	(11,290)
Future income tax assets, net	\$ 19,075	\$ 23,702

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As at August 31, 2010, the company had available operating and capital losses in several tax jurisdictions, against which a valuation allowance of \$17,401,000 was recorded. The valuation allowance includes \$7,670,000 for which subsequently recognized benefits will be allocated to reduce goodwill (note 3). The following table summarizes the year of expiry of these losses by tax jurisdiction:

Year of expiry	Canada		Finland	United States	Other
	Federal	Provincial			
2012	\$—	\$—	\$2,126	\$—	\$—
2013	—	—	7,122	—	—
2014	—	—	4,307	—	—
2015	1,116	1,116	2,791	—	—
2017	—	—	4	—	—
2018	—	—	368	—	99
2019	—	—	—	741	—
2020	—	—	5,925	3,526	—
2021	—	—	—	10,202	—
2022	—	—	—	9,561	—
2023	—	—	—	6,356	—
2024	—	—	—	3,954	—
2025	—	—	—	8,450	—
2026	1,008	1,008	—	4,126	—
2027	1,279	1,279	—	1,355	—
2028	—	—	—	2,472	—
2029	—	—	—	1,820	—
2030	11	11	—	2,553	—
Indefinite	17,877	18,213	—	8,750	4,810
	\$21,291	\$21,627	\$22,643	\$63,866	\$4,909

As at August 31, 2010, in addition to operating and capital losses, the company had available research and development expenses in several tax jurisdictions. The following table summarizes the year of expiry of these research and development expenses by tax jurisdiction:

Year of expiry	Canada		Finland	United States
	Federal	Provincial		
2011	\$—	\$—	\$1,890	\$—
2012	—	—	1,584	—
2013	—	—	1,186	1,726

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2014	—	—	638	1,404
2015	—	—	163	997
2016	—	—	—	553
Indefinite	27,981	19,437	—	—
	\$27,981	\$19,437	\$5,461	\$4,680

A valuation allowance of \$3,413,000 was recorded against these assets for which subsequently recognized benefits will be allocated to reduce goodwill (note 3).

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Finally, as at August 31, 2010, the company had non-refundable research and development tax credits in the amount of \$29,379,000. The following table summarizes the year of expiry of these non-refundable research and development tax credits by tax jurisdiction:

Year of expiry	Canada	
	Federal	Provincial
2018	\$492	\$—
2019	1,074	—
2020	1,414	—
2021	1,628	—
2022	1,374	—
2023	1,405	—
2024	358	—
2025	2,820	—
2026	3,142	—
2027	3,607	—
2028	3,950	—
2029	4,076	257
2030	3,582	200
	\$28,922	\$457

20 Earnings per Share

The following table summarizes the reconciliation of the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding and the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's)	59,479	61,845	68,767
Plus dilutive effect of:			
Stock options (000's)	228	131	291
Restricted share units (000's)	786	311	181
Deferred share units (000's)	123	94	79
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding (000's)	60,616	62,381	69,318
	960	1,602	1,404

Stock awards excluded from the calculation of the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding because their exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares (000's)

For the year ended August 31, 2009, the diluted amount per share was the same amount as the basic amount per share since the dilutive effect of stock options, restricted share units and deferred share units was not included in the calculation; otherwise, the effect would have been antidilutive. Accordingly, the diluted amount per share for this period was calculated using the basic weighted average number of shares outstanding.

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21 Segment Information

Sales to external customers by geographic region are detailed as follows:

	Years ended August 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
United States	\$76,669	\$61,757	\$66,847
Canada	18,278	17,331	13,100
Latin America	11,454	7,729	8,381
Americas	106,401	86,817	88,328
United Kingdom	10,936	6,188	5,954
Other	49,288	36,466	41,714
Europe, Middle-East and Africa	60,224	42,654	47,668
China	17,610	13,784	12,018
Other	18,522	9,827	12,967
Asia-Pacific	36,132	23,611	24,985
	\$202,757	\$153,082	\$160,981

Sales were allocated to geographic regions based on the country of residence of the related customers.

Long-lived assets by geographic region are detailed as follows:

	As at August 31,					
	2010			2009		
	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets	Goodwill
Canada	\$13,753	\$3,316	\$—	\$14,714	\$4,929	\$—
United States	1,829	7,828	17,782	1,015	9,687	17,840
Finland	1,606	14,906	11,573	—	—	—
China	2,665	33	—	2,033	32	—
Other	3,602	1,864	—	1,039	2,176	—

	\$23,455	\$27,947	\$29,355	\$18,801	\$16,824	\$17,840
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22 United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

As a registrant with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the United States (SEC), the company is required to reconcile its consolidated financial statements for significant differences in measurement and disclosure between generally accepted accounting principles as applied in Canada (Canadian GAAP) and those applied in the United States (U.S. GAAP). Furthermore, additional significant disclosures required under U.S. GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC are also provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes. The following summarizes the significant quantitative differences between Canadian and U.S. GAAP, as well as other significant disclosures required under U.S. GAAP and Regulation S-X of the SEC not already provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Reconciliation of net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) to conform to U.S. GAAP

The following summary sets out the significant differences between the company's reported net earnings (loss), net earnings (loss) per share and comprehensive income (loss) under Canadian GAAP as compared to U.S. GAAP. Refer to corresponding explanatory notes in the Reconciliation Items section.

Years ended August 31,

		2010	2009	2008
Net earnings (loss) for the year in accordance with Canadian GAAP		\$ 6,619	\$ (16,585)	\$ 18,424
Impairment of goodwill	a)	–	8,406	–
Acquisition-related costs on business combination (note 3)	b)	(2,842)	–	–
Net earnings (loss) for the year in accordance with U.S. GAAP		3,777	(8,179)	18,424
Foreign currency translation adjustment	b)	3,952	(10,671)	(2,289)
Changes in unrealized gains on available-for-sale securities		–	22	31
Unrealized gains (losses) on forward exchange contracts		940	(1,467)	962
Reclassification of realized (gains) losses on forward exchange contracts in net earnings (loss)		(1,022)	3,167	(3,915)
Future income taxes effect of the above items		24	(528)	909
Comprehensive income (loss) under U.S. GAAP		\$ 7,671	\$ (17,656)	\$ 14,122
Out of net earnings (loss):				
		\$ 708	\$ (12,451)	\$ 13,617

Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before
extraordinary gain

Net earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 3,069	\$ 4,272	\$ 1,771
Earnings (loss) before extraordinary gain	\$ 3,777	\$ (8,179)	\$ 15,388
Extraordinary gain	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 3,036

Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing
operations before extraordinary gain per share in
accordance with U.S. GAAP

	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.20
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Basic and diluted net earnings from discontinued
operations per share in accordance with U.S. GAAP

	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.02
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Basic and diluted extraordinary gain per share in
accordance with U.S. GAAP

	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 0.05
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Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share in
accordance with U.S. GAAP

	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.13)	\$ 0.27
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(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except share and per share data and as otherwise noted)

Reconciliation of shareholders' equity to conform to U.S. GAAP

The following summary sets out the significant differences between the company's reported shareholders' equity under Canadian GAAP as compared to U.S. GAAP. Refer to the corresponding explanatory note in the Reconciliation Items section.

		As at August 31,	
		2010	2009
Shareholders' equity in accordance with Canadian GAAP		\$ 220,419	\$ 208,045
Goodwill	b)	42	–
Long-term assets held for sale	a)	(3,988)	(3,879)
Cash contingent consideration payable	b)	(2,660)	–
Stock appreciation rights	c)	(73)	(73)
Shareholders' equity in accordance with U.S. GAAP		\$ 213,740	\$ 204,093

Statements of cash flows

For the year ended August 31, 2010, cash flows from operating activities under U.S. GAAP were \$2,310,000 lower compared to those established under Canadian GAAP; this difference arose from NetHawk's acquisition-related costs paid during this period and expensed under U.S. GAAP (see reconciliation item a) below). A corresponding difference also impacted cash flows from investing activities. In addition, under U.S. GAAP, the presentation of subtotal before change in non-cash operating items is not permitted.

For the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2009, there were no significant differences between the statements of cash flows under Canadian GAAP as compared to U.S. GAAP, except for the subtotal before change in non-cash operating items, whose presentation is not permitted under U.S. GAAP.

Reconciliation items

a) Goodwill

Under U.S. GAAP, until the adoption of SFAS 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets", when assets being tested for recoverability were acquired in business combinations accounted for by the purchase method, the goodwill that arose in these transactions had to be included as part of the asset grouping in determining recoverability. The intangible assets tested for recoverability prior to the adoption of SFAS 142 were acquired in business combinations that were accounted for using the purchase method and, consequently, the company allocated goodwill to those assets on a pro rata basis, using the relative fair values of the long-lived assets and identifiable intangible assets acquired as determined at the date of acquisition. The carrying value of goodwill identified with the impaired intangible assets was written down before any reduction was made to the intangible assets.

Under Canadian GAAP, no allocation of goodwill was required and each asset was tested for recoverability separately based on its pre-tax undiscounted future cash flows over its expected period of use.

As a result of this difference, goodwill under U.S. GAAP was lower compared to Canadian GAAP. Consequently, the amount of goodwill impairment recorded in fiscal 2009 was lower under U.S. GAAP as compared to the amount recorded under Canadian GAAP.

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b) Business combination

The acquisition of NetHawk Oyj has been accounted for using the purchase method under CICA Handbook Section 1581, “Business Combinations”, and the requirements of Section 1600, “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Under U.S. GAAP, this acquisition has been accounted for under ASC Topic 805, “Business Combinations”, and ASC Topic 810, “Consolidation”. Accounting for business combinations under U.S. GAAP differs from CICA Handbook Section 1581. As a result, acquisition-related costs are not included as part of the purchase price but rather expensed as incurred. Consequently, acquisition-related costs of \$2,842,000 were expensed during the year ended August 31, 2010 under U.S. GAAP with a corresponding reduction of goodwill. In addition, under U.S. GAAP, any contingent consideration needs to be accounted for at fair value on the acquisition date and remeasured at each reporting period, with any adjustment to its fair value recorded in the statement of earnings. Under Canadian GAAP, a contingent consideration is recorded when management can reasonably estimate the amount and the outcome of the contingency is determined beyond reasonable doubt. The fair value of the cash contingent consideration payable for this acquisition was estimated at €2,099,000 (US\$2,660,000 as at August 31, 2010) and recorded in long-term liabilities under U.S. GAAP, with a corresponding increase of goodwill. The fair value of the cash contingent consideration was determined on the date of acquisition (March 12, 2010) based on management’s best estimate of sales over the next three years, and has not changed as at August 31, 2010. Any gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the contingent cash consideration will be recognized in the statements of earnings. The cash contingent consideration payable estimated at closing was translated at the year-end exchange rate as at August 31, 2010.

As a result of these GAAP differences, the foreign currency translation adjustment for the year ended August 31, 2010 was \$224,000 higher under U.S. GAAP compared to the amount recognized under Canadian GAAP.

c) Stock-based compensation costs related to stock appreciation rights

Under U.S. GAAP, stock-based compensation costs related to stock appreciation rights must be measured using the fair value-based method at the end of each period. The company uses the Black-Scholes options valuation model to measure the fair value of its stock appreciation rights, based on the same assumptions than those used for stock options. Changes in the fair value of these awards are charged to earnings. Under Canadian GAAP, stock appreciation rights are measured using the intrinsic value method, based on the market price of the common shares at the end of each period, and changes in the intrinsic value of these awards are charged to earnings.

d) Research and development tax credits

Under Canadian GAAP, all research and development tax credits are recorded as a reduction of gross research and development expenses in the statements or earnings. Under U.S. GAAP, tax credits that are refundable against income taxes otherwise payable are recorded in the income taxes. These tax credits amounted to \$3,481,000, \$4,032,000 and \$3,656,000 for fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010, respectively. This difference has no impact on the net earnings (loss) and the net earnings (loss) per share figures for the reporting years.

e) New accounting standards and pronouncements

Adopted in fiscal 2010

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) issued guidance now codified as Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 105, “Generally Accepted Accounting Principles”, which became the single source of authoritative U.S. accounting and reporting standards, along with rules and interpretative releases of the SEC, which are considered sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the ASC became non-authoritative. Topic 105 did not result in any accounting changes. The company adopted Topic 105 in the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and its adoption had no significant impact on its balance sheets or statements of earnings, but has and will continue to impact its reporting process by eliminating all references to pre-codification standards.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC Topic 805, “Business Combinations”, and ASC Topic 810, “Consolidation”. These new standards significantly change the accounting and reporting for business combination transactions and noncontrolling (minority) interests in consolidated financial statements. These standards require prospective application, except for the presentation of noncontrolling interests, which requires retrospective application, and were adopted concurrently for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, which for the company was September 1, 2009. The company applied the provisions of Topic 805 and Topic 810 to the acquisition of NetHawk Oyj (note 22 b).

In March 2008, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC Topic 815, “Derivatives and Hedging”, which requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Topic 815, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Topic 815 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. The company adopted Topic 815 on September 1, 2009, and its adoption had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC Topic 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other”, which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset. The intent of this guidance is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under Topic 805. Topic 350 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The guidance for determining the useful life of a recognized intangible asset shall be applied prospectively to intangible assets acquired after the effective date. The disclosure requirements shall be applied prospectively to all intangible assets recognized as of, and subsequent to, the effective date. The company adopted Topic 350 on September 1, 2009, and its adoption had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC Topic 825, “Financial Instruments”, which requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for annual and interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies and requires those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. The company adopted Topic 825 on September 1, 2009, and its adoption had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In August 2009, the FASB amended ASC Topic 820, “Fair Value Measurement”, to provide clarification as to how to measure the fair value of liabilities in circumstances when a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. These amendments are effective for the company in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. The company adopted these amendments on September 1, 2009, and their adoption had no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under topic 820 are described below:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

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The new requirements are equivalent to the new Canadian GAAP requirements as disclosed in notes 2 and 7.

To be adopted after fiscal 2010

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance now codified as ASC Topic 985, “Software”, to change the accounting model for revenue arrangements that include both tangible products and software elements. Under this guidance, tangible products containing software components and non-software components that function together to deliver the tangible product’s essential functionality are excluded from the software revenue guidance. In addition, hardware components of a tangible product containing software components are always excluded from the software revenue guidance. This guidance is effective prospectively for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The company will adopt this standard on September 1, 2010 and is currently evaluating the impact that this guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB amended guidance now codified as Topic 605, “Revenue Recognition”, to include a consensus relating to multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements. These amendments significantly change certain guidance pertaining to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables and modify the separation criteria of Topic 605 by eliminating the criterion for objective and reliable evidence of fair value for the undelivered products or services. The amendments also eliminate the use of the residual method of allocation and require, instead, that arrangement consideration be allocated, at the inception of the arrangement, to all deliverables based on their relative selling price. This guidance is effective for revenue arrangements entered into or materially modified in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The company will adopt this standard on September 1, 2010, and is currently evaluating the impact that this guidance may have on its consolidated financial statements.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and we intend that such forward-looking statements be subject to the safe harbors created thereby. Forward-looking statements are statements other than historical information or statements of current condition. Words such as may, will, expect, believe, anticipate, intend, could, estimate, continue, or the negative or comparable terminology are intended to identify forward-looking statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events and circumstances are considered forward-looking statements. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those in forward-looking statements due to various factors including our ability to successfully integrate our acquired and to-be-acquired businesses; fluctuating exchange rates; consolidation in the global telecommunications test, measurement and service assurance industry and increased competition among vendors; capital spending levels in the telecommunications industry; concentration of sales; the effects of the additional actions we have taken in response to economic uncertainty (including our ability to quickly adapt cost structures with anticipated levels of business, ability to manage inventory levels with market demand); market acceptance of our new products and other upcoming products; limited visibility with regards to customer orders and the timing of such orders; our ability to successfully expand international operations; the retention of key technical and management personnel; and future economic, competitive, financial and market condition. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments and risks, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict and many of which are beyond our control. Other risk factors that may affect our future performance and operations are detailed in this Annual Report, on Form 20-F, and our other filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian securities commissions. We believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable based on information currently available to us, but we cannot assure you that the expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this document. Unless required by law or applicable regulations, we undertake no obligation to revise or update any of them to reflect events or circumstances that occur after the date of this document.

The following discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial condition and results of operations is dated November 5, 2010.

All dollar amounts are expressed in US dollars, except as otherwise noted.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The fundamental drivers toward broadband deployments and fixed-mobile IP (Internet protocol) network convergence are firmly entrenched in the global telecommunications industry despite a slow recovery in the general economic environment. Although network operators are not significantly increasing capital expenditures in calendar 2010, they are spending more in select, high-growth areas to accommodate bandwidth-intensive broadband applications and to facilitate the migration to more flexible and cost-effective fixed and mobile IP networks.

According to Cisco's updated Visual Networking Index, global IP traffic will quadruple from 2009 to 2014, reaching almost 64 exabytes per month in 2014. (An exabyte is equal to 1 billion gigabytes or 250 million DVDs). Global mobile traffic, a subset of this larger group, is expected to increase 39-fold during the same period. Bandwidth demand is driven by a wide range of applications including various forms of IP video, peer-to-peer file sharing, social

networking, Internet gaming as well as increased penetration of media-rich smartphones and notebooks.

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To support such explosive bandwidth growth, wireline networks are being transformed into next-generation IP-based infrastructures. Legacy SONET/SDH networks, which were established in the mid-1980s, do not have the flexibility to seamlessly mix and transport voice, data and video services. Such networks are not capable of efficiently carrying triple-play services because they were designed for point-to-point voice communication. As a result, new optical transport network (OTN) standards, which are at the very heart of what the industry is labeling next-generation IP networks, have been defined to carry IP applications over Ethernet. Network operators are increasingly turning to such next-generation, IP-based networks in order to offer customers higher-margin triple-play services while lowering their operating costs.

Fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) has also become the access network architecture of choice for wireline operators wishing to provide a superior user experience for a combined voice, data and video offering. This architecture allows operators to meet heightened bandwidth requirements and future-proof their access networks as residential bandwidth demands grow from 1 to 5 Mbit/s (megabits per second) to 30 to 100 Mbit/s required for the long term. Hybrid architectures, combining copper and fiber (fiber-to-the-curb, or FTTC, and fiber-to-the-node, or FTTN), will also increase in the short term, since they are less expensive methods to increase bandwidth and can be mass-deployed quickly.

As bandwidth growth in access networks continues to increase, it has begun placing a strain on metro rings and core networks. It is also driving the need for higher-speed technologies. For example, 43 Gbit/s (gigabits per second) SONET/SDH is becoming mainstream, while a few network operators have already begun 100 Gbit/s Ethernet field trials. In the long run, these solutions will offer a more economical way to add capacity to saturated network links, especially if trenches need to be dug in order to deploy new fiber in metro and long-distance routes.

On the wireless side, operators are also faced with major investments in upcoming years to meet soaring bandwidth demand. Wireless operators are accelerating deployments of 3G networks, fast-tracking 4G/LTE (long-term evolution) adoption, and investing in mobile backhaul networks in order to increase transmission rates for bandwidth-hungry consumers to approach wireline speeds. Furthermore, as these consumers expect wireline and wireless networks to transport any content to any device at any time, both fixed and mobile networks are converging to a common IP-based infrastructure supported by IMS (IP multimedia subsystem) for seamless network interoperability.

These market dynamics affected telecom test and service assurance suppliers in fiscal 2010.

COMPANY OVERVIEW

We are a leading provider of test and service assurance solutions for wireless and wireline network operators and network equipment manufacturers in the global telecommunications industry. We offer core-to-edge solutions to assess the performance and reliability of converged IP (Internet protocol) fixed and mobile networks. Our products are sold in approximately 100 countries around the world.

We were founded in 1985 in Quebec City, Canada. Our original products were focused on the needs of installers and operators of fiber-optic networks. Customers use these field-portable testing products for the installation, maintenance, monitoring and troubleshooting of optical networks. In 1996, we supplemented our product portfolio with an extensive line of high-end products that are mainly dedicated to research and development as well as manufacturing activities of optical component manufacturers and system vendors. Over the past several years, we have enhanced our competitive position through acquisitions of protocol, copper/xDSL and service assurance test businesses for the wireless and wireline telecommunications industry.

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In the fourth quarter of 2010, we engaged in a plan to sell our Life Sciences and Industrial Division to focus our activities in the telecom test and service assurance market. We announced and closed the sale of that Division on October 1, 2010 for a selling price of \$24.3 million. Consequently, this Division has been considered as an operation held for sale and presented as discontinued operations in our consolidated financial statements. Related assets and liabilities have been reclassified as assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale and revenues and expenses have been reclassified from continuing operations to discontinued operations for all reporting years. The Life Sciences and Industrial Division included the operations of EFOS Inc. (renamed EXFO Photonic Solutions Inc.), acquired in March 2001 for its precision light-based, adhesive spot-curing technology as well as most of the operations of Burleigh Instruments, Inc. (renamed EXFO Burleigh Products Group Inc.), acquired in December 2000 for its wavelength measurement instruments and nanopositioning alignment systems, which were consolidated since then with those of EXFO Photonic Solutions Inc. The operations of that Division are located in Toronto, Canada.

On March 12, 2010, we acquired 91% of the issued and outstanding common shares of NetHawk Oyj (NetHawk). Headquartered in Oulu, Finland, NetHawk was a privately owned company providing 2G, 3G and 4G/LTE protocol analyzers and simulators aimed mostly at network equipment manufacturers and wireless network operators. On March 15, 2010, we made a voluntary offer to purchase the remaining issued and outstanding shares; this offer expired on April 30, 2010. Simultaneously, we entered into a statutory procedure under the Finnish Companies Act by which we acquired the remaining of the issued and outstanding common shares that were not tendered under the voluntary offer. Total consideration was comprised of a cash consideration of €37.3 million (US\$51.1 million), including acquisition-related costs of \$2.8 million, or €25.1 million (US\$34.4 million), excluding NetHawk's cash of €12.1 million (US\$16.7 million) at the acquisition date, plus a cash contingent consideration of up to €8.7 million (US\$11.0 million) based on a certain sales volume of NetHawk products over the three years following the acquisition. The cash contingent consideration will be accounted for as additional goodwill when the amounts of any contingent consideration can be reasonably estimated and the outcome of the contingency is resolved. Acquisition-related costs include an amount of \$780,000 for a statutory transfer tax payable in Finland based on the purchase price of shares.

In February 2009, we closed the acquisition of Sweden-based PicoSolve Inc., a supplier of ultra-high-speed optical sampling oscilloscopes for 40G and 100G research and development, manufacturing and deployment applications.

In April 2008, we acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Brix Networks Inc. (renamed EXFO Service Assurance Inc.), for a cash consideration of \$32.1 million. Brix Networks, a privately held company located in the Boston, MA area, offers VoIP and IPTV service assurance solutions across the three areas most affecting the success of a real-time service: signaling quality (signaling path performance), delivery quality (media transport performance) and content quality (overall quality of experience). Brix Networks' service assurance solutions are mainly designed for network service providers (NSPs) and large enterprises.

In March 2008, we acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Navtel Communications Inc., for a cash consideration of \$11.3 million. Navtel Communications, a privately held company in Toronto, Canada, is a leading provider of Internet protocol multimedia subsystem (IMS) and VoIP test solutions for network equipment manufacturers (NEMs) and NSP labs. Navtel Communications specializes in testing next-generation IP networks that are increasingly combining wireline and wireless technologies. Subsequent to the acquisition, Navtel Communications was merged into the parent company.

In fiscal 2008, we opened our own manufacturing facilities in Shenzhen, China. With the recent acquisition of NetHawk, which has manufacturing activities in Oulu, Finland, we now have three main manufacturing sites, including our plant in Quebec City. In addition, since fiscal 2008, we have been accelerating the deployment

of a software development center in Pune, India. With the recent acquisition of NetHawk, which has a software development center in Bhubaneswar, India, we now have two development centers in India. This enables us to benefit from the wealth of IP expertise in India, to accelerate product development especially for our wireless and wireline software-intensive protocol test and service assurance solutions to take advantage of a lower cost structure. These two R&D centers also supplement the research and development capabilities of our labs in Boston, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec City, as well as in Oulu, Lappeenranta and Dallas from NetHawk.

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In January 2006, we acquired substantially all the assets of Consultronics Limited (now merged with the parent company), a leading supplier of test equipment for copper-based broadband access networks, for a total cash consideration of \$19.1 million. Above and beyond copper/xDSL test solutions, Consultronics had a rich product portfolio for testing next-generation technologies, such as IPTV and VoIP, which are critical for NSPs in their deployment of triple-play services (voice, data, video) over optical and copper links in access networks.

In November 2001, we acquired Avantas Networks Corporation (renamed EXFO Protocol Inc. and now merged with the parent company), a supplier of protocol-testing and optical-network performance management equipment for NSPs. This transaction enabled us to combine optical and protocol test modules inside a single field-portable test platform in order to help our customers increase revenues and reduce operating costs. In October 2002, our wholly-owned subsidiary, EXFO Gnubi, purchased substantially all the assets of gnubi communications, L.P., a supplier of multichannel telecom and datacom testing solutions for the system manufacturer market. EXFO Protocol and EXFO Gnubi were consolidated in Montreal, Canada, in fiscal 2004.

We launched 20 new products in fiscal 2010, including four in the fourth quarter, compared to 26 in fiscal 2009. Key product introductions in fiscal 2010 included among others a new service assurance solution for 4G/LTE mobile networks; an end-to-end IP video service assurance solution; a new standards-based test methodology (EtherSAM) across EXFO's Ethernet product offering for Carrier Ethernet and mobile backhaul service deployments; a high-resolution optical spectrum analyzer (OSA) for in-depth characterization of optical networks with narrow channel spacing; and an optical modulation analyzer for complete characterization of signals up to 100G. Following the year-end, we released the new FTB-1 platform, a handheld unit optimized for fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) and Ethernet test applications.

We reported record-high sales of \$202.8 million for our continuing operations (formerly our Telecom Division) in fiscal 2010, which represented an increase of 32.4% year-over-year. Sales for fiscal 2010 included \$14.5 million from newly acquired NetHawk since its acquisition on March 12, 2010. NetHawk's sales for the period were reduced by \$1.3 million to account for an adjustment to deferred revenue in the purchase price allocation. In addition, in fiscal 2010, we believe that we gained market share and we benefited from improving economic and market conditions that mainly contributed to the increase of our sales of optical and copper-access test solutions year-over-year. Also, in fiscal 2010, we recorded in our sales foreign exchange gains on our forward exchange contracts of \$1.5 million, compared to foreign exchange losses of \$3.2 million in 2009, which contributed to the increase of our sales of \$4.7 million year-over-year. Finally, our strong product offering contributed to the increase of our sales year-over-year. In fact, our sales in fiscal 2010 were positively impacted by the recent launches of certain key new products such as the portable test solution for characterizing 100 Gbit/s Ethernet and 40/43 Gbit/s SONET/OTN networks, the FTB-5600 Distributed PMD Analyzer, the new software releases for the IMS InterWatch platform and Packet Blazer product lines that support the migration of voice and video applications to the IPv6 (Internet protocol, version 6), the next-generation FTB-500 multilayer platform, the AXS-200/635 triple-play tester and the optical modulation analyzer for complete characterization of signals up to 100 GBd. Excluding the positive impact of the acquisition of NetHawk and the foreign exchange gains on our forward exchange contracts, our sales would have increased 19.5% year-over-year organically.

We reported GAAP earnings from continuing operations before extraordinary gain of \$3.6 million, or \$0.06 per diluted share, in fiscal 2010, compared to a loss of \$20.9 million, or \$0.34 per share, in 2009. Earnings from continuing operations before extraordinary gain for fiscal 2010 included \$6.5 million in after-tax amortization of intangible assets and \$1.7 million in stock-based compensation costs. Loss from continuing operations before extraordinary gain for fiscal 2009 included a pre-tax impairment of goodwill of \$21.7 million and a pre-tax charge of \$1.0 million in severance expenses for the 58 employees who were terminated throughout the company. It also included \$3.0 million in after-tax amortization of intangible assets and \$1.3 million in stock-based compensation

costs.

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EBITDA (including continuing and discontinued operations) were at \$27.3 million, or 12.0% of sales in fiscal 2010, compared to \$14.5 million, or 8.4% of sales in 2009. EBITDA for fiscal 2009 included pre-tax charges of \$1.2 million in severance expenses for the 65 employees who were terminated throughout the company and stock-based compensation costs of \$1.4 million (\$1.8 million in 2010). However, EBITDA for 2009 included a pre-tax research and development tax credits recovery of \$1.9 million. EBITDA represent net earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain; see further in this document for a comprehensive reconciliation of EBITDA to GAAP net earnings (loss).

In fiscal 2010, we faced a substantial increase in the value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar, the euro and the British pound compared to 2009; this had a two-fold negative impact on our financial results. Firstly, the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar increased 12.8% in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009. Given that most of our sales are denominated in US dollars but a significant portion of our expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars, our financial results were negatively affected as these expenses (denominated in Canadian dollars) increased when translated in US dollars for reporting purposes in fiscal 2010.

Secondly, we recorded a foreign exchange loss of \$1.5 million in fiscal 2010, which mainly represents the effect of the increase in the period-end value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar, the euro and the British pound on our balance sheet items during that year. In comparison, in fiscal 2009, we reported a foreign exchange gain of \$1.1 million following the decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar during that year.

On November 6, 2009, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the second renewal of our share repurchase program, by way of a normal course issuer bid on the open market, of up to 10% of our public float (as defined by the Toronto Stock Exchange), or 2.3 million subordinate voting shares, at the prevailing market price. The period of the normal course issuer bid started on November 10, 2009, and ended on November 9, 2010. All shares repurchased under the bid were cancelled. In fiscal 2010, we have repurchased 3,600 shares for a total redemption price of \$14,000.

On November 5, 2010 we announced that our Board of Directors approved the third renewal of our share repurchase program, by way of a normal course issuer bid on the open market of up to 10% of our public float (as defined by the Toronto Stock Exchange), or 2.0 million of subordinate voting shares at the prevailing market price. We expect to use cash, short-term investments or future cash flow from operations to fund the repurchase of shares. The normal course issuer bid will start on November 10, 2010, and will end on November 9, 2011, or on an earlier date if we repurchase the maximum number of shares permitted under the bid. The program does not require that we repurchase any specific number of shares, and it may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time and without prior notice. All shares repurchased under the bid will be cancelled. We shall provide to any person or company, upon request to our Secretary, at 400 Godin Avenue, Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada, G1M 2K2, phone number (418) 683-0913 ext. 3704 or fax number (418) 683-9839 a copy of the notice sent to the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) according to our normal course issuer bid.

Sales

We sell our products to a diversified customer base in approximately 100 countries through our direct sales force and channel partners like sales representatives and distributors. Most of our sales are denominated in US dollars and euros.

In fiscal 2008 and 2010, no customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales, with our top customer representing 8.4% and 4.9% of our sales, respectively. In fiscal 2009, our top customer accounted for 13.1% of sales.

We believe that we have a vast array of products, a diversified customer base, and a good spread across geographical areas, which provides us with reasonable protection against the concentration of sales and credit risk.

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Cost of Sales

The cost of sales includes raw materials, salaries and related expenses for direct and indirect manufacturing personnel (net of government grants), as well as overhead costs. Excess, obsolete and scrapped materials are also included in the cost of sales. However, the cost of sales is exclusive of amortization, which is shown separately in the statements of earnings.

Operating Expenses

We classify our operating expenses into three main categories: selling and administrative expenses, research and development expenses, and amortization expenses.

Selling and administrative expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for personnel, sales commissions, travel expenses, marketing programs, professional services, information systems, human resources and other corporate expenses.

Gross research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and related expenses for engineers and other technical personnel, material component costs as well as fees paid to third-party consultants. We are eligible to receive research and development tax credits and grants on research and development activities carried out in Canada and Finland. All related research and development tax credits and grants are recorded as a reduction of gross research and development expenses.

OUR STRATEGY, KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND CAPABILITY TO DELIVER RESULTS

Three-Year Strategic Objectives

Our goal is to become the market leader in the global telecom test and service assurance industry. Given the emergence of IP video, social networking and media-rich smartphones, wireless and wireline network operators and equipment manufacturers are faced with a major spending cycle to meet soaring bandwidth demand on their converged, IP fixed and mobile networks.

To achieve our long-term vision, we plan to:

- Capitalize on bandwidth explosion in the telecom industry with the introduction of innovative, market-driven test and service assurance solutions;
- Focus on the convergence of IP fixed and mobile networks, including emerging technologies like 4G/LTE and high-speed Ethernet;
- Leverage our leadership in optical testing for new opportunities like wireless backhaul, fiber-to-the-home, and 40G and 100G network upgrades;
- Move up the IP networks value chain by leveraging the intelligence, or computing capacities, of our modular test platforms with our service assurance systems to develop a series of value-added solutions; and
 - Accelerate profitability through globalization and execution.

In our fiscal 2009 Annual Report, we established three corporate performance objectives to gauge the success of our overall plan over the next three years (2010-2012):

- o Increase sales by a CAGR* of 20% or more
 - o Raise gross margin to 64%
 - o Double EBITDA** in dollars

* Compound annual growth rate

**EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain.

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However, in fiscal 2010, following the recent acquisition of NetHawk and the divestiture of our Life Sciences and Industrial Division following the year-end, we updated our corporate performance objectives for the same three-year period extending from fiscal 2010 to 2012:

- o Increase sales by a CAGR of at least 25%
- o Raise gross margin to 65%
- o Increase EBITDA in dollars by a CAGR of at least 30%

These three-year objectives were established based on results achieved in the past few years as well as on our strategic plan for the next three years. We are witnessing a period of significant investments in the telecom industry and we believe we are well-positioned to take advantage of the wealth of growth opportunities—from the network core to the edge. Namely, we expect to benefit from high-growth sectors like 4G/LTE applications, wireless backhaul, fiber-to-the-home, Carrier Ethernet, as well as 40G and 100G network upgrades to bolster sales and earnings. These objectives will guide our actions in upcoming years as we are committed to maximizing shareholder value.

Results Achieved in Fiscal 2010

Our corporate performance objectives were established and updated taking into account the sales and operating results of our Life Sciences and Industrial Division, which are now presented as discontinued operations in our GAAP figures for fiscal 2008, 2009 and 2010. As such, sales and operating results of that Division were included in the results achieved in fiscal 2010.

In fiscal 2010, sales including those of the discontinued operations increased 32.0% compared to 2009. Our gross margin, including the effect of the discontinued operations, reached 62.4%, 1.1% higher compared to 61.3% in 2009. Finally, EBITDA, including the results of the discontinued operations, amounted to \$27.3 million, or 12.0 % of sales in fiscal 2010, representing an increase of 88.8% compared to 2009. See further in this document for a reconciliation of the GAAP sales and GAAP gross margin to the global sales and global gross margin, including the effect of the discontinued operations and a reconciliation of GAAP net earnings (loss) to EBITDA.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's discussion and analysis of financial conditions and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements. As previously mentioned, they have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting years. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate these estimates and assumptions, including those related to the fair value of financial instruments, the allowance for doubtful accounts receivable, the amount of tax credits recoverable, the provision for excess and obsolete inventories, the estimated useful lives of capital assets, the valuation of long-lived assets, the impairment of goodwill, the valuation allowance of future income tax assets, the amount of certain accrued liabilities and deferred revenue as well as stock-based compensation costs. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The following summarizes our critical accounting policies as well as other policies that require the most significant judgment and estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition. For products in which software is incidental, we recognize revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the product has been delivered, the price is fixed or determinable, and collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Provisions are made for estimated returns, warranties and support obligations.

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For products in which software is not incidental, revenues are separated into two categories: product and post-contract customer support (PCS) revenues, based upon vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value. Product revenues for these sales are recognized as described above. PCS revenues are deferred and recognized ratably over the years of the support arrangement. PCS revenues are recognized at the time the product is delivered when provided substantially within one year of delivery, the costs of providing this support are insignificant (and accrued at the time of delivery) and no (or infrequent) software upgrades or enhancements are provided.

Maintenance contracts generally include the right to unspecified upgrades and enhancements on a when-and-if-available basis and ongoing customer support. Revenue from these contracts is recognized ratably over the terms of the maintenance contracts on a straight-line basis.

Revenue for extended warranties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the warranty period.

For all sales, we use a binding purchase order as evidence that a sales arrangement exists.

Delivery generally occurs when the product is handed over to a transporter for shipment.

At the time of the transaction, we assess whether the price associated with our revenue transaction is fixed or determinable, and whether or not collection is reasonably assured. We assess whether the price is fixed or determinable based on the payment terms associated with the transaction. We assess collection based on a number of factors, including past transaction history and the creditworthiness of the customer. Generally, collateral or other security is not requested from customers.

Sales arrangements may include acceptance clauses. When a sales arrangement does include an acceptance provision, acceptance occurs upon the earliest of the receipt of a written customer acceptance or the expiration of the acceptance period. For these sales arrangements, the sale is recognized when acceptance occurs.

Allowance for doubtful accounts. We estimate collectability of accounts receivable on an ongoing basis by reviewing balances outstanding over a certain period of time. We determine our allowance for doubtful accounts receivable based on our historical accounts receivable collection experience and on the information that we have about the status of our accounts receivable balances. If the financial conditions of our customers deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make required payments, additional allowance may be required, which could adversely affect our future results.

Reserve for excess and obsolete inventories. We state our inventories at the lower of cost, determined on an average cost basis, and net realizable value, and we provide reserves for excess and obsolete inventories. We determine our reserves for excess and obsolete inventories based on the quantities we have on hand versus expected needs for these inventories, so as to support future sales of our products. Expected needs are usually estimated over a twelve-month period. It is possible that additional inventory reserves may occur if future sales are less than our forecasts or if there is a significant shift in product mix compared to our forecasts, which could adversely affect our future results.

Research and development tax credits and government grants. We record research and development tax credits and government grants based on our interpretation of tax laws and grant programs, especially regarding related eligible projects and expenses, and when there is reasonable assurance that we have complied and will continue to comply with all conditions and laws. Also, our judgment and estimates are based on historical experience. It is possible, however, that the tax authorities or the sponsors of the grant programs have a different interpretation of laws and application of conditions related to the programs or that we do not comply with all conditions related

to grants in the future, which could adversely affect our future results. Furthermore, a significant part of our research and development tax credits are refundable against income taxes payable, causing their ultimate realization to be dependent upon the generation of taxable income. If we obtain information that causes our forecast of future taxable income to change or if actual taxable income differs from our forecast, we may have to revise the carrying value of these tax credits, which would affect our results in the period in which the change was made.

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Impairment of long-lived assets and goodwill. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that cost may not be recoverable. Impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset, or a group of assets is greater than the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be provided by the asset or the group of assets. The amount of impairment loss, if any, is the excess of the carrying value over the fair value. We assess fair value of long-lived assets based on discounted future cash flows.

We assess impairment of goodwill on an annual basis, or more frequently, if events or circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. Recoverability of goodwill is determined at the reporting unit level, using a two-step approach. First, the carrying value of a reporting unit is compared to its fair value, which is usually determined based on a combination of discounted future cash flows and a market approach. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step is performed. In this step, the amount of impairment loss, if any, represents the excess of the carrying value of goodwill over its fair value, and the loss is charged to earnings in the period in which it is incurred. For the purposes of this impairment test, the fair value of goodwill is estimated in the same way as goodwill is determined in business combinations; that is, the excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the fair value of its net identifiable assets. Future discounted cash flows may be lower than expected and our stock price may decrease to a level that would cause the fair value of our reporting units to be lower than their carrying value. This may lead to goodwill impairment loss in the future.

Future income taxes. We provide for income taxes using the liability method of tax allocation. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on deductible or taxable temporary differences between financial statement values and tax values of assets and liabilities as well as the carry-forward of unused tax losses and deductions, using substantively enacted income tax rates expected for the years in which the assets are expected to be realized or the liabilities to be settled. In assessing the recoverability of our future income tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some or all of the future income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of our future income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of sufficient future taxable income during the periods in which those assets are expected to be realized.

Stock-based compensation costs. We account for all forms of employee stock-based compensation using the fair value-based method. This method requires that we make estimates about the expected volatility of our shares, the expected life of the awards and the forfeiture rate.

New accounting standards and pronouncements

Adopted in fiscal 2010

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) issued Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, which supersedes Section 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”, and Section 3450, “Research and Development Costs”. Various changes have been made to other sections of the CICA Handbook for consistency purposes. Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill remain unchanged from the standards included in Section 3062. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. We adopted this new standard on September 1, 2009, and its adoption had no material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the CICA amended section 3862, “Financial Instruments – Disclosures”, to include enhanced disclosures on liquidity risk of financial instruments and new disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments. The amendments apply to fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009, with early adoption permitted. Section 3862 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The

hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under Section 3862 are described below:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;

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- Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability;
- Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

We adopted these amendments on September 1, 2009, and their adoption had no measurement impact on our consolidated financial statements.

To be adopted after fiscal 2010

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, “Business Combinations”, which replaces Section 1581, “Business Combinations”. This new section establishes the standards for the accounting of business combinations and states that all assets and liabilities of an acquired business will be recorded at fair value. Obligations for contingent consideration and contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. The standard also states that acquisition-related costs will be expensed as incurred and that restructuring charges will be expensed in the periods after the acquisition date. This standard applies prospectively to business combinations with acquisition dates on or after September 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted.

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1601, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, which replaces Section 1600, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, and establishes the standards for preparing consolidated financial statements. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted. We have not yet determined the impact that adopting this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1602, “Non-controlling Interests”, which establishes standards for the accounting of non-controlling interests of a subsidiary in the preparation of consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. This new section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011; earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year.

Should we decide to adopt one of these three new sections earlier, we must adopt all three at the same date.

In December 2009, the CICA’s Emerging Issues Committee (EIC) issued EIC-175, “Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements”, which will be applicable prospectively (with retrospective adoption permitted) to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables entered into or materially modified in the first annual period beginning on January 1, 2011. EIC-175 amends the guidance contained in EIC-142, “Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables”, and establishes additional requirements regarding revenue recognition related to multiple deliverables as well as supplementary disclosures. We will adopt this standard on September 1, 2010 and we are currently evaluating the impact that EIC-175 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board announced that Canadian GAAP, as used by publicly accountable enterprises, will be converged with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB). Accordingly, we will adopt these standards during our fiscal year beginning on September 1, 2011 and we will be required to report under IFRS and to provide IFRS comparative information for the fiscal year ending on August 31, 2011. Although the conceptual framework of IFRS is similar to Canadian GAAP, there are significant differences on recognition, measurement and disclosures.

As part of the IFRS conversion project, we have set up an IFRS-dedicated team at different levels of the organization and have also retained the service of an external expert advisor to assist us. A process for reporting regular progress to

senior management and to the Audit Committee on the status of the IFRS conversion project has been established.

The conversion project consists of four phases.

- Diagnostic phase – This phase involves an initial scoping of significant accounting differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, a preliminary evaluation of IFRS 1 exemptions for first-time IFRS adopters, and a high-level assessment of potential consequences on financial reporting, business processes, internal controls and information systems.

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- Design and Solutions Development phase – This phase involves a detailed analysis of identified accounting treatment differences, reviewing and approving accounting policy choices, performing a detailed impact assessment and designing changes to systems and business processes, developing IFRS training material, and drafting IFRS financial statement content.
- Implementation phase – This phase involves embedding changes to systems, business processes and internal controls, determining the opening IFRS transition balance sheet and tax impacts, parallel accounting under Canadian GAAP and IFRS, and preparing detailed reconciliations of Canadian GAAP to IFRS financial statements.
- Post-Implementation phase – This phase involves conversion assessment, evaluating improvements for a sustainable operational IFRS model, and testing the internal controls environment.

We have completed the Diagnostic phase to assess and scope the significant differences between existing Canadian GAAP and IFRS as well as the impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We are currently completing the Design and Solutions Development phase to evaluate the overall impact of adopting these new standards on our consolidated financial statements. Following the Diagnostic phase, we have initiated a detailed analysis of the accounting policies affected by the adoption of IFRS, which is expected to be completed throughout calendar 2010.

Significant differences with respect to recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial information are expected to be in the following key accounting areas:

Key accounting areas	Differences with potential impact
Hedge accounting	IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, does not permit to use the shortcut method to assess hedge effectiveness of hedging relationships. We have elected to use the dollar-offset method, as permitted by IFRS, to assess the effectiveness of our cash flow hedges and we will recalculate the effectiveness with this new method, which may potentially result into ineffectiveness that did not exist under the previous method. However, we do not anticipate significant reclassification of hedge relationships. The review of our documentation was completed as at September 1, 2010, being the transition date.
Presentation of financial statements	Under IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”, expenses must be classified by their nature or by their function in the income statement. We elected to present our income statement by function. Accordingly, upon the adoption of IFRS, amortization expenses will be allocated to function rather than being showed as separate lines in the income statement as currently permitted under Canadian GAAP.
Impairment of assets	IAS 36, “Impairment of Assets”, requires a single-step approach for impairment testing of individual assets or a group of assets in cash generating units (CGUs) on the basis of independent cash inflows whereas Canadian GAAP uses a two-step approach. However, we do not anticipate significant additional impairment due to that one-step approach.

Property, plant and equipment · IAS 16, “Property, Plant and Equipment”, reinforces the requirement under Canadian GAAP that requires that each part of property, plant and equipment that has a cost that is significant in relation to the overall cost of the item should be depreciated separately. Based on the analysis of our property, plant and equipment, we do not expect additional componentization under IFRS.

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Key accounting areas	Differences with potential impact
Leases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under IAS 17, “Leases”, a lease is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Lease classification depends on whether substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased assets have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee, and is made at inception of the lease. A number of indicators are used to assist in lease classification; however, quantitative thresholds are not offered as indicators as under current Canadian GAAP. We reviewed all existing significant leases, which are classified as operating leases under Canadian GAAP, and concluded that their classification is in accordance with IAS 17.
Translation of foreign operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under IAS 21, “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”, for foreign entities with the same functional currency as the parent company, the corresponding exchange difference is recognized in the statement of earnings of that entity; and for foreign entities with a functional currency other than the functional currency of the parent company, the corresponding exchange differences should be recognized in a separate component of other comprehensive income. We assessed the functional currency of our foreign operations and concluded that the adoption of IAS 21 will have no impact on our consolidated financial statements.
Business combinations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As permitted by IFRS 1, “First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)”, we will not apply IFRS 3, “Business Combinations”, to business combinations completed before the transition date, that is, September 1, 2010.

This is not an exhaustive list of all the impacts that could occur during the conversion to IFRS. Additionally, we are completing an IFRS financial statement in accordance with IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”. In addition, we analyzed the effects on information technology and internal controls and we do not foresee any significant modifications to our information technology and data systems and internal controls.

In addition, some transitional options permitted under IFRS were analyzed. In most cases, we will opt for a prospective application when the choice is available, namely for business combinations as described above.

We have provided training for key employees and stakeholders. Additional training will be ongoing as necessary until full adoption in fiscal 2012.

As IASB work plan anticipates the completion of several significant projects in calendar years 2010 and 2011, we continue to track the progress of these projects. However, it is difficult to predict the IFRS that will be effective at the end of our first IFRS reporting period. Our decisions may change if previously unconsidered new standards or amendments are introduced before our changeover date.

Our IFRS project is progressing according to plan, and we will provide updates as further progress is achieved and conclusions are reached.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth Canadian GAAP consolidated financial statements data in thousands of US dollars, except per-share data, and as a percentage of sales for the years indicated:

Consolidated statements of earnings data:	2010	2009	2008	2010	2009	2008
Sales	\$202,757	\$153,082	\$160,981	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of sales (1)	73,901	57,897	64,364	36.4	37.8	40.0
Gross margin	128,856	95,185	96,617	63.6	62.2	60.0
Operating expenses						
Selling and administrative	66,612	58,067	54,869	32.9	37.9	34.1
Net research and development	37,847	27,213	24,580	18.7	17.8	15.3
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	5,757	4,453	4,137	2.8	2.9	2.6
Amortization of intangible assets	7,773	5,033	3,862	3.8	3.3	2.3
Restructuring charges	—	963	—	—	0.6	—
Impairment of goodwill	—	21,713	—	—	14.2	—
Total operating expenses	117,989	117,442	87,448	58.2	76.7	54.3
Earnings (loss) from operations	10,867	(22,257)	9,169	5.4	(14.5)	5.7
Interest income (expense), net	(292)	592	4,381	(0.1)	0.4	2.7
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(1,496)	1,074	404	(0.8)	0.7	0.3
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	9,079	(20,591)	13,954	4.5	(13.5)	8.7
Income taxes						
Current	715	587	(7,154)	0.4	0.4	(4.5)
Future	4,814	(321)	12,815	2.3	(0.2)	8.0
Recognition of previously unrecognized future income tax assets	—	—	(5,324)	—	—	(3.3)
	5,529	266	337	2.7	0.2	0.2
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain	3,550	(20,857)	13,617	1.8 %	(13.6) %	8.5 %
Net earnings from discontinued operations	3,069	4,272	1,771			
Earnings (loss) before extraordinary gain	6,619	(16,585)	15,388			
Extraordinary gain	—	—	3,036			
Net earnings (loss) for the year	\$6,619	\$(16,585)	\$18,424			
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain per share	\$0.06	\$(0.34)	\$0.20			

Basic and diluted net earnings
(loss) per share \$0.11 \$(0.27) \$0.27

Research and development
data:

Gross research and development	\$44,551	\$33,584	\$30,167	22.0	%	21.9	%	18.7	%
Net research and development	\$37,847	\$27,213	\$24,580	18.7	%	17.8	%	15.3	%

Consolidated balance sheets
data:

Total assets	\$273,502	\$240,371	\$293,066
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(1) The cost of sales is exclusive of amortization, shown separately.

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RESULTS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS (formerly the Telecom Division)

SALES

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, our sales increased 32.4% to a record-high \$202.8 million, compared to \$153.1 million in 2009.

The following table summarizes information about our sales for the years ended August 31, 2009 and 2010, in thousands of US dollars:

	Year ended August 31, 2010	Year ended August 31, 2009	Change in \$	Change in %	
Sales	\$ 202,757	\$ 153,082	\$49,675	32.4	%
(Gains) losses on forward exchange contracts	(1,517)	3,178	(4,695)		
Sales, excluding gains/losses on forward exchange contracts (non-GAAP measure)	201,240	156,260	44,980	28.8	
Impact of the recent acquisition (NetHawk)	(14,483)	–	(14,483)		
Organic sales (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 186,757	\$ 156,260	\$30,497	19.5	%

See further in this document for information about non-GAAP financial measures.

First, in fiscal 2010, we believe we gained market share, namely in the optical and copper-access space, which contributed to the increase of our sales year-over-year.

In addition, in fiscal 2010, NetHawk, which was acquired on March 12, 2010, contributed about five and a half months to our sales, which caused them to increase \$14.5 million year-over-year. NetHawk's sales for this period were reduced by \$1.3 million to account for an adjustment to deferred revenue in the purchase price allocation. NetHawk contributed to the increase of our sales of protocol test solutions year-over-year.

Furthermore, in fiscal 2010, we benefited from improving economic and market conditions following the global economic recession that negatively affected our sales in fiscal 2009, allowing customers to invest in their networks in order to accommodate bandwidth-intensive applications and to facilitate the migration to more flexible and cost-effective fixed and mobile IP architectures. In 2009, many network operators delayed capital-intensive deployment decisions on FTTx rollouts and capacity expansion, opting to increase speed rather than digging trenches to add new fiber-optic cables. However, in fiscal 2010, network operators restarted investing worldwide in capital-intensive deployments and capacity expansion on the basis of the current recovery in the telecom market. These improved market conditions mainly contributed to the increase of our sales of optical and copper-access test solutions.

Finally, in fiscal 2010, we recorded in our sales foreign exchange gains of \$1.5 million on our forward exchange contracts, compared to foreign exchange losses of \$3.2 million in 2009, which contributed to the increase of our sales of \$4.7 million year-over-year.

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In terms of product lines, we reported a sales increase of 43.3% for our protocol test solutions, as they reached a record-high \$78.7 million, compared to \$54.9 million in 2009. Sales of protocol test solutions in fiscal 2010 included the \$14.5 million contribution of newly acquired NetHawk. Excluding sales of newly acquired NetHawk, our sales of protocol test solutions would have increased 16.9% in fiscal 2010 compared to 2009 on the strength of improved market and economic conditions year-over-year. On the other hand, sales of fiscal 2009 included \$6.7 million worth of orders shipped to a Tier-1 North American wireless operator for our service assurance solutions. In fiscal 2010, we did not have such a large single order from that customer.

Sales of our optical test solutions increased 14.2% to \$109.1 million in fiscal 2010 compared to \$95.5 million in 2009. Improved market and economic conditions year-over-year resulted in higher sales in fiscal 2010 as we almost came back to the pre-recession level of 2008. In addition, we believe we gained market share in fiscal 2010. Furthermore, year-end budget flush-outs from some of our customers caused our sales to increase in fiscal 2010, compared to the same period last year. In fiscal 2009, we did not have such level of year-end budget flush-outs as they may vary significantly from year to year. Finally, our sales of fiscal 2010 were positively impacted by the recent launch of significant new products such as our patent-pending distributed PMD analyzer, our next-generation FTB-500 multilayer platform and our optical modulation analyzer for complete characterization of signals up to 100 GBd. These major products contributed to the increase of our sales year-over-year.

Sales of our copper-access test solutions increased 131.2% to \$13.4 million compared to \$5.8 million in 2009. In fiscal 2010, we reached a multimillion-dollar deal with a Tier-1 European operator for our AXS-200/635 triple-play tester, and recognized \$5.3 million of sales to this customer during the year, which contributed for the most part to the year-over-year increase in sales. In addition, this product family benefited from improved market conditions year-over-year as the access segment was severely impacted by the recession in 2009. Finally, in fiscal 2010, our AXS-200/635 triple-play tester was approved by three Tier-1 North American network operators to support their deployment of next-generation VDSL2 services and applications. We believe the combined deals could reach several millions of dollars over the next two or three years or over a mid-term horizon.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

In fiscal 2009, our sales decreased 4.9% to \$153.1 million from \$161.0 million in 2008.

The following table summarizes information about our sales for the years ended August 31, 2008 and 2009, in thousands of US dollars:

	Year ended August 31, 2009	Year ended August 31, 2008	Change in \$	Change in %
Sales	\$ 153,082	\$ 160,981	\$(7,899)	(4.9) %
(Gains) losses on forward exchange contracts	3,178	(4,171)	7,349	
Sales, excluding gains/losses on forward exchange contracts (non-GAAP measure)	156,260	156,810	(550)	(0.4)
Impact of the recent acquisitions (1)	(25,327)	(5,423)	(19,904)	
Organic sales (non-GAAP measure)	\$ 130,933	\$ 151,387	\$(20,454)	(13.5) %

(1) Includes Brix Networks and Navtel Communications.

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In fiscal 2009, we reported a year-over-year decrease in sales mainly due to the impact of the worldwide economic recession that affected most of our product lines during that period. In addition, as a portion of our sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, euros or British pounds, the increased strength of the US dollar against these currencies in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, also had a negative impact on our sales expressed in US dollars, which contributed to the decrease in sales compared to the corresponding period last year. This was amplified by foreign exchange losses on our forward exchange contracts, which are recorded in reduction of sales. In fact, in fiscal 2009, foreign exchange losses on our forward exchange contracts amounted to \$3.2 million and accordingly reduced our sales, compared to foreign exchange gains of \$4.2 million in 2008, which increased our sales; this represents a decrease in sales of \$7.3 million year-over-year. Excluding the impact of gains and losses on forward exchange contracts, our sales would have been relatively flat year-over-year.

However, the decrease in sales in fiscal 2009, compared to the same period last year, was offset in part by the inclusion of the sales of newly acquired Brix Networks and Navtel Communications products. In fact, sales of Brix Network and Navtel Communications amounted to \$25.3 million in 2009, compared to \$5.4 million in 2008. Brix Networks and Navtel Communications were acquired two months and one month into the third quarter of fiscal 2008, respectively. Excluding sales of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications and the impact of the foreign exchange gains or losses on our forward exchange contracts, our sales would have decreased 13.5% organically year-over-year in 2009, reflecting the impact of the global economic recession and the decrease of the Canadian dollar, euro and British pound compared to the US dollar.

In fiscal 2009, we posted record-high sales and bookings of protocol test solutions, including next-generation IP test solutions and product lines of newly acquired Brix Networks and Navtel Communications. Protocol test solutions sales, buoyed by network capacity upgrades on wireline and wireless networks, increased 63.1% year-over-year (organic growth of 4.8% excluding sales of our new acquisitions of fiscal year 2008) as they reached \$54.9 million in 2009, compared to \$33.7 million in 2008. During fiscal 2009, we shipped \$6.7 million worth of orders to a Tier-1 wireless operator in North America for our service assurance test solutions, which increased our protocol sales year-over-year. However, sales of our optical test solutions decreased 17.5% to \$95.5 million, from \$115.7 million in 2008. Also, in fiscal 2009, we posted a year-over-year sales decrease of 21.8% (\$5.8 million in fiscal 2009, compared to \$7.4 million in 2008) for our copper-access test solutions. Our optical business was more affected by difficult market conditions, as many network operators deferred capital-intensive deployment decisions on FTTx rollouts and capacity expansion, opting to increase speed rather than digging trenches to add new fiber-optic cables. We believe that we still gained market share in the optical segment despite our year-on-year revenue decline. The access segment was also severely impacted by the recession, but we believe in this case that we have likely lost some market share from a small overall market presence, as our new products have not yet created a significant impact in the market.

Net bookings

Net accepted orders increased 31.1% year-over-year to a record-high \$211.4 million in fiscal 2010 from \$161.2 million in 2009, for a book-to-bill ratio of 1.04 in fiscal 2010. In fiscal 2010, as mentioned earlier, we benefited from improving economic and market conditions as well as from our strong product offering. In addition, NetHawk, acquired on March 12, 2010, contributed about five and a half months to our bookings. In fiscal 2009, we were affected by the global economic recession, which had a negative impact on our bookings during that period.

Geographic distribution

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, sales to the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and Asia-Pacific (APAC) accounted for 52%, 30% and 18% of sales, respectively, compared to 57%, 28% and 15%, respectively in 2009.

In fiscal 2010, we reported sales increases (in dollars) in every geographic area. In fact, sales to the Americas, EMEA and APAC increased (in dollars) 22.6%, 41.2% and 53.0%, respectively.

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In the Americas, the increase in sales in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, mainly comes from the United States and Latin America. In fact, we posted year-over-year sales growth of 24.1% and 48.2% in the United States and Latin America, respectively, in fiscal 2010. In Canada, sales slightly increased 5.5% in fiscal 2010, compared to the same period last year. In fiscal 2010, in the United States, we benefited from improving economic and market conditions as well as from year-end budget flush-outs from some of our customers. Also, in fiscal 2010, we recorded foreign exchange gains on our forward exchange contracts, which are included in our sales to the Americas for the most part, compared to significant forward exchange losses for the same periods last year. This contributed to the increase in our sales to this region year-over-year. Excluding the impact of gains and losses on our forward exchange contracts, sales to the United States would have increased 13.8% year-over-year. Furthermore, sales to the United States in fiscal 2010 were positively impacted by the contribution of newly acquired NetHawk. Finally, it should be remembered that in fiscal 2009, we shipped \$6.7 million worth of orders to a Tier-1 US-based wireless operator for our service assurance solutions. Excluding this significant order, the increase in sales to the United States would have been even larger year-over-year. In Latin America, we also benefited from an improving economic environment as we won several deals during the year. Sales to this region depend on the timing and scope of our customers' projects. In Canada, sales slightly increased in fiscal 2010 compared to the same period last year. In fact, the increase in sales in Canada comes from the increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar year-over-year. In Canadian dollars, sales to Canada decreased 6% year-over-year. In fiscal 2009, we shipped large orders to two Canadian Tier-1 network operators, namely for our protocol and copper-access test solutions. Such large orders did not occur in 2010 in Canada.

The increase in sales in the EMEA market, in dollars, in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, is due in part to the contribution of Finland-based NetHawk to our sales in this region since its acquisition in mid-March 2010. A large portion of NetHawk's sales are made to the EMEA market. In addition, in fiscal 2010, we shipped \$5.3 million worth of orders for our copper-access test solutions to a Tier-1 European operator, which contributed to the increase in sales to this end market year-over-year. Finally, improved economic and market conditions in this region contributed to the increase in our sales year-over-year as carriers are starting to invest in next-generation access and transport networks after several months of delay and spending reductions due to the global economic recession of 2009.

In the APAC market, sales significantly increased in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009. As explained above, we benefited from improving market conditions worldwide in fiscal 2010, which had a positive impact on sales to the APAC market during this period. We are committed to carrying out our strategy to increase our market share with products and solutions developed and targeted for this important market, as well as to expand our market presence. In addition, in fiscal 2010, we benefited from the contribution of newly acquired NetHawk in this region since its acquisition in mid-March 2010.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

In fiscal 2009, sales to the Americas, Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA) and Asia-Pacific (APAC) accounted for 57%, 28% and 15% of global sales, respectively, compared to 55%, 30% and 15%, respectively in 2008.

In fiscal 2009, we reported sales decreases (in dollars) in every geographic area. In fact, sales to the Americas, EMEA and APAC decreased (in dollars) 1.7%, 10.5% and 5.5%, respectively.

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In the Americas, the decrease in sales in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, mostly came from the United States where we posted a year-over-year decrease in sales of 7.6%. The global economic recession in 2009 forced Network Service Providers (NSPs) and Network Equipment Manufacturers (NEMs) to reduce their capital and operating expenses and several customers announced significant reductions in capital expenditures and staffing levels for calendar year 2009 in anticipation of lower revenues; this directly affected our sales in the United States in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008. Also, in fiscal 2009, we recorded significant foreign exchange losses on our forward exchange contracts, which are included in our sales to the Americas for the most part, compared to forward exchange gains in 2008. Excluding the impact of gains and losses on our forward exchange contracts, sales to the United States would have increased 3.6% year-over-year. The decrease in sales to the United States in fiscal 2009 was offset in part by an increase of 32.3% of sales made in Canada, despite the negative impact of a weaker Canadian dollar versus the US dollar year-over-year on our Canadian-dollar-denominated sales. The recession also affected Latin America, where sales decreased 7.8% year-over-year. Finally, the contribution of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications in fiscal 2009 also mitigated the effect of the recession and the currencies on our sales in the United States, as a significant portion of Brix and Navtel sales are made in the United States and Canada.

The decrease in sales in the EMEA market, in dollars, in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, was also due to the impact of the global recession as we witnessed caution from many of our customers with their fiscal year budgets (calendar 2009). In fact, due to the recession, many Tier-1 carriers in EMEA have postponed or significantly reduced the speed of the migration of their traditional circuit-switched core networks to higher-speed, dense wavelength-division multiplexing (DWDM) and next-generation packet-based architectures, which negatively impacted the sales of our products. Also, as a portion of the orders in this region are denominated in euros or British pounds, the strength of the US dollar against these currencies in fiscal 2009 had a negative impact on our sales expressed in US dollars for this region, which contributed to the decrease in sales compared to 2008.

In the APAC market, sales to China slightly increased year-over-year, despite the recession and the negative impact of currency fluctuations. In fact, the recession in China has been less severe than in the rest of the world, and we were able to mitigate its impact on our sales in that region. However, the rest of Asia has been affected by the general economic conditions and the currency fluctuations, and our sales to the rest of Asia have decreased 24.2% in fiscal 2009 compared to 2008.

We sell our products to a broad range of customers, including network service providers, network equipment manufacturers, wireless operators and cable TV operators. In fiscal 2010, no customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales, and our top three customers accounted for 12.2% of our sales. In fiscal 2009, our top customer accounted for 13.1% (\$20.0 million) of our sales, and our top three customers accounted for 20.1% of our sales. With record-high sales in fiscal 2010, the fact that no customer accounted for more than 10% of our sales and that our top three customers accounted for just over 10% of our sales shows that we have a well-diversified customer base.

GROSS MARGIN

Gross margin amounted to 63.6%, 62.2% and 60.0% of sales in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, we recorded in our sales foreign exchange gains totaling \$1.5 million on our forward exchange contracts, compared to foreign exchange losses of \$3.2 million in 2009. This contributed to a 1% increase in our gross margin year-over-year.

In addition, the acquisition of NetHawk had a positive impact on our gross margin in fiscal 2010 as its products deliver margins well above our average typical gross margin.

Furthermore, in fiscal 2010, a larger portion of our sales came from products manufactured in our facilities in China compared to 2009; those products have a lower cost of goods than those manufactured in our facilities in Canada, thus resulting in an improvement in gross margin year-over-year.

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Also, an increased sales volume year-over-year resulted in an increase in manufacturing activities, allowing us to better absorb our fixed manufacturing costs.

Finally, the increase in the value of the Canadian dollar in 2010 compared to 2009 had a positive impact on our gross margin in 2010; in fact, our procurement costs decreased as the Canadian dollar strengthened compared to the US dollar, since a significant portion of our raw material purchases are denominated in US dollars. This allowed us to improve our gross margin continually over the last few quarters, as our raw material costs of parts purchased in US dollars are measured in Canadian dollars in our financial statements.

On the other hand, in fiscal 2010, our gross margin was negatively affected by the shift in product mix in favor of our copper-access test solutions, as these products deliver lower margins than our other test solutions and we had large orders on which we granted larger discounts.

In addition, the shift in the geographic distribution of our sales in favor of the EMEA and APAC markets in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, resulted in a lower margin year-over-year. Sales to these markets tend to deliver lower margins than those made in the Americas, as they are made through distribution channels instead of being made directly with the end customers.

Finally, in fiscal 2010, the significant year-over-year increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar resulted in a higher cost of goods sold expressed in US dollars in the statement of earnings, as a portion of these costs are incurred in Canadian dollars and we report our results in US dollars.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

Despite the negative impact on the gross margin of foreign exchange losses on our forward exchange contracts in fiscal 2009 compared to 2008, which have reduced our sales, we were able to significantly increase our gross margin by 2.2% year-over-year.

The increase in our gross margin in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, can be explained by the following factors.

First, in fiscal 2009, our gross margin was positively affected by the significant increase in sales of our protocol test solutions year-over-year, including those of newly acquired Brix Networks and Navtel Communications, as these products have better margins than our other test solutions.

Second, during fiscal 2009, the value of the Canadian dollar significantly fluctuated compared to the US dollar, which impacted our gross margin for this period, compared to the same period last year. In fact, since the beginning of fiscal 2009, the value of the Canadian dollar significantly decreased compared to the US dollar; this resulted in a lower cost of goods sold expressed in US dollars in the statement of earnings, thus increasing our gross margin year-over-year. However, the increase in the procurement costs of our raw materials purchased in US dollars, as a result of the recent and significant decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar, materialized in fiscal 2009, in line with the inventory turnover rate, as these raw materials are included in the cost of goods sold of products manufactured with these parts.

Furthermore, the operation of our manufacturing facilities in China resulted in a larger portion of our sales coming from products manufactured in China; those products have a lower cost than those manufactured in our facilities in Canada, thus resulting in an improvement in gross margin in fiscal 2009 compared to 2008.

However, foreign exchange losses on our forward exchange contracts recorded in fiscal 2009 (\$3.2 million), which are included in our sales, had a negative impact of 0.7% on our gross margin during this period, compared to the positive impact of our foreign exchange gains of \$4.2 million, or 1.0% on the gross margin in 2008, for a year-over-year negative impact of 1.7% on our gross margin.

In addition, a lower sales volume in fiscal 2009 compared to 2008 resulted in decreased manufacturing activities and in lower absorption of our fixed manufacturing costs, thus negatively impacting our gross margin year-over-year.

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Finally, in fiscal 2008, we were able to reuse excess inventories that were written off in previous years in the amount of \$1.2 million (nominal amount in 2009). This had a one-time positive impact of 0.7% of sales on our gross margin in 2008.

Outlook for fiscal 2011

Considering the expected sales growth in fiscal 2011, the full contribution of newly acquired NetHawk (which delivers higher margins), the expected increase in sales of protocol products, the cost-effective design of our products, our increased manufacturing activities in China and our tight control on operating costs, we expect our gross margin to continue to improve in the future. However, our gross margin may fluctuate quarter-over-quarter as our sales may fluctuate. Furthermore, our gross margin can be negatively affected by increased competitive pricing pressure, customer concentration and/or consolidation, increased obsolescence costs, shifts in customer and product mix, under-absorption of fixed manufacturing costs and increases in product offerings by other suppliers in our industry. Finally, any increase in the strength of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, may have a negative impact on our gross margin in fiscal 2011 and beyond.

SELLING AND ADMINISTRATIVE

Selling and administrative expenses were \$66.6 million, \$58.1 million and \$54.9 million for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As a percentage of sales, selling and administrative expenses amounted to 32.9%, 37.9% and 34.1% for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, NetHawk, acquired on March 12, 2010, contributed about five and half months to our selling and administrative expenses, which caused them to increase year-over-year. In addition, selling expenses for NetHawk tend to be higher in percentage of sales than the rest of our business, as its sales cycle is much longer and complex than our other product lines.

Furthermore, in fiscal 2010, the significant increase (12.8%) in the average value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar, year-over-year, had a negative impact on our selling and administrative expenses, since a certain portion of these expenses is denominated in Canadian dollars and since these expenses increased year-over-year as our sales grew.

Finally, in fiscal 2010, our sales (excluding those of NetHawk) significantly increased compared to 2009, causing our selling expenses to increase, namely our commission expenses.

However, given the restructuring actions taken in the end of fiscal 2009 to reduce our costs, we have been able to reduce some of our selling and administrative expenses in fiscal 2010 compared to 2009.

In fiscal 2010, the significant increase in sales year-over-year caused these expenses to significantly decrease as a percentage of sales, as a portion of these expenses is fixed.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

Brix Networks and Navtel Communications, which were respectively acquired two months and one month into the third quarter of fiscal 2008, contributed for the whole year to our selling and administrative expenses

in fiscal 2009, which caused these expenses to increase compared to 2008. In addition, selling expenses for Brix Networks and Navtel Communications tend to be higher in percentage of sales than the rest of our business, as their sales cycle is much longer and more complex than our other product lines.

In addition, during fiscal 2009, despite the challenging market conditions and currency fluctuations, we maintained our sales and marketing activities for most of the year to develop our markets and to support the launches of several products.

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However, in fiscal 2009, the substantial and sudden decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar year-over-year, had a significant positive impact on our selling and administrative expenses, since a large portion of these expenses is denominated in Canadian dollars and since these expenses increased year-over-year. Also, the restructuring plan implemented in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 has, to some extent, decreased our selling and administrative expenses.

Furthermore, in fiscal 2008, we discontinued certain product lines, which led to the layoff of some of our sales and marketing personnel, resulting in severance expenses in 2008.

In fiscal 2009, our selling and administrative expenses increased in percentage of sales compared to 2008. This increase is explained by the impact of the acquisitions of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications—whose selling expenses tend to be higher and whose products deliver better margins than the rest of our product lines—and by the reduction of our sales levels due to the worldwide recession, despite the significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar year-over-year.

Outlook for fiscal 2011

For fiscal 2011, considering the current value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the significant impact that the recent acquisition of NetHawk will have on our selling and administrative expenses, we expect our selling and administrative expenses to increase in dollars and range between 32% and 34% of sales. In addition, in fiscal 2010, we expect our commission expenses to increase as the sales volume increases. Furthermore, considering our goal of becoming the leading player in the telecom test and service assurance space and to deliver the synergies expected from our recent acquisition, we plan to continue intensifying our sales and marketing efforts, both domestic and international, which will also cause our expenses to rise. Finally, any increase in the strength of the Canadian dollar and the euro would also cause our selling and administrative expenses to increase, as a portion of these expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and euros.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Gross research and development expenses

Gross research and development expenses totaled \$44.6 million, \$33.6 million and \$30.2 million for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As a percentage of sales, gross research and development expenses amounted to 22.0%, 21.9% and 18.7% for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, while net research and development expenses accounted for 18.7%, 17.8% and 15.3% of sales for these respective years.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, NetHawk, acquired on March 12, 2010, contributed about five and a half months to our gross research and development expenses, which caused them to increase year-over-year. NetHawk tends to incur higher research and development expenses in percentage of sales, compared to our other product lines, as its products are more software-intensive, although they deliver higher margins than most of our other product lines.

In addition, the significant increase (12.8%) in the average value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar year-over-year is also responsible for the significant increase of our gross research and development expenses year-over-year, as a large portion of these expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars and we report our results in US dollars and as these expenses increased year-over-year.

Finally, we intensified our research and development activities, namely in our software development center in Pune, India, and in our service assurance development center, which resulted in increased gross research and development expenses in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009.

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Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

Brix Networks and Navtel Communications, which were acquired two months and one month into the third quarter of fiscal 2008, respectively, contributed to our gross research and development expenses during the entire year in fiscal 2009; this caused these expenses to increase both in dollars and in percentage of sales, compared to 2008. Brix Networks and Navtel Communications tend to incur higher research and development expenses in percentage of sales, compared to our other product lines, as their products are more software-intensive, although they deliver higher margins than most of our other product lines.

In addition, we intensified our research and development activities by hiring additional employees, namely in our software development center in Pune, India, which resulted in increased gross research and development expenses in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008.

However, during fiscal 2009, the significant and rapid decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar year-over-year, had a substantial positive effect on our gross research and development expenses, as a significant portion of these expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars and also because these expenses increased year-over-year.

Also, in fiscal 2008, we closed down our research and development operations in Budapest, Hungary, and certain research and development projects, which resulted in severance expenses during fiscal 2008.

The increase in our gross research and development expenses as a percentage of sales year-over-year is mainly due to a lower sales volume and the impact of the acquisitions of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications.

Tax credits and grants

We are entitled to tax credits from the Canadian federal and provincial governments for eligible research and development activities conducted in Canada. We are also eligible to grants by a Finnish technology organization on certain research and development projects conducted in Finland by NetHawk.

Tax credits and grants for research and development activities were \$6.7 million, \$6.4 million and \$5.6 million for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. As a percentage of gross research and development expenses, tax credits reached 15.0%, 19.0% and 18.5% for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

A significant portion of the increase in our tax credits and grants in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, comes from newly acquired NetHawk, which contributed about five and a half months to our grants. In addition, our research and development tax credits are denominated in Canadian dollars. The significant increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, in fiscal 2010 compared to 2009 had a positive impact on these tax credits expressed in US dollars.

The decrease in research and development tax credits and grants as a percentage of gross research and development expenses in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, is mainly due to the fact that the portion of gross research and development incurred in Canada, where we are entitled to tax credits, was lower than last year because we continued intensifying our activities in our software development center in India as well as in our service assurance development center, which is located in the United States. In addition, a significant portion of NetHawk's research and development activities are conducted in India and in the United States. Research and development

activities conducted in India and in the United States do not entitle us to tax credits and grants.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

Increased research and development activities in Canada in fiscal 2009 compared to 2008, where we are eligible to tax credits, resulted in increased tax credits year-over-year. However, our research and development tax credits are denominated in Canadian dollars. The significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, had a negative impact on these tax credits once expressed in US dollars.

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Outlook for fiscal 2011

For fiscal 2011, considering the current value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the significant impact that the recent acquisition of NetHawk will have on our research and development expenses, we expect our net research and development expenses to increase in dollars, and range between 17% and 19% of sales, given our focus on innovation, the addition of software features in our products, our desire to gain market share and our goal to exceed customer needs and expectations. Also, we are increasingly taking advantage of talent pools around the world, namely through our software development centers in Pune and Bhubaneswar, India. Finally, any increase in the strength of the Canadian dollar and euro versus the US dollar in the upcoming quarters would also cause our net research and development expenses to increase, as a significant portion of these expenses are incurred in Canadian dollars and euros.

AMORTIZATION OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In fiscal 2010, amortization of property, plant and equipment was \$5.8 million, compared to \$4.5 million in 2009 and \$4.1 million in 2008.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

The increase in amortization expenses in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, mainly comes from the acquisition of NetHawk in mid-March 2010, the increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar year-over-year as well as the additions to property, plant and equipment over the last few quarters.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

The increased activities of our own manufacturing facility in China, the upgrade of our IT systems and the impact of the acquisitions of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications (acquired in the third quarter of fiscal 2008) resulted in an increase in our amortization expenses in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008. However, the significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, limited the increase in our amortization expenses year-over-year as a significant portion of these expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Outlook for fiscal 2011

For fiscal 2011, considering the current value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar, the impact that the recent acquisition of NetHawk and the expected additions to property, plant and equipment will have on our amortization expenses, we expect our amortization expenses to increase in dollars in 2011.

AMORTIZATION OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In conjunction with the business combinations we completed over the past several years, we recorded intangible assets, primarily consisting of core technology and customer relationships. These intangible assets resulted in amortization expenses of \$7.8 million, \$5.0 million and \$3.9 million for fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

The increase in amortization expenses in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, is mainly due to the acquisition of NetHawk in mid-March 2010 as well as to the increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar year-over-year.

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Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

The increase in amortization expenses in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, is mainly due to the acquisition of Brix Networks core technology in the third quarter of 2008. However, the significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, limited the increase in our amortization expenses year-over-year as a portion of these expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars.

Outlook for fiscal 2011

For fiscal 2010, considering the current value of the Canadian dollar compared to the US dollar and the impact that the recent acquisition of NetHawk will have on our amortization expenses, we expect our amortization expenses to increase in 2011.

RESTRUCTURING CHARGES

During fiscal 2009, we implemented a restructuring plan to align our cost structure to the difficult economic and market conditions. Under that plan, we recorded charges of \$1.0 million in severance expenses for the 58 employees who were terminated throughout the company. These charges are included in the restructuring charges in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2009.

IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL

Recoverability of goodwill is determined at the reporting unit level, using a two-step approach. First, the carrying value of the reporting units is compared to their fair value. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step is performed to determine the amount of the impairment loss. In the third quarter of fiscal 2009, we performed our annual impairment test for goodwill for all reporting units. Following the decrease in our stock price in June, 2009, we came to the conclusion that the carrying value of one of our reporting units exceeded its fair value. We recorded an impairment charge of \$21.7 million in fiscal 2009 to bring the goodwill of this reporting unit to its fair value. The fair value of the reporting unit was determined based on a combination of our market capitalization and discounted cash flows. Discounted cash flows were estimated using periods ranging between 5 to 7 years and a discount rate of 18%. This impairment resulted in a future income tax recovery of \$2.1 million.

We performed our annual impairment test for goodwill in May 2010 based on a methodology and assumptions consistent with the previous year, and we determined that goodwill was not impaired.

INTEREST INCOME (EXPENSE), NET

Our interest income mainly resulted from our short-term investments, less interests and bank charges. Our net interest expense amounted to \$292,000 in fiscal 2010 compared to net interest income of \$592,000 and \$4.4 million in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

The decrease in our interest income in fiscal 2010 compared to 2009 is mainly due to the decrease of our cash and short-term investments following the cash payment of \$26.9 million for the redemption of share capital

in fiscal 2009, in accordance with our share buy-back programs and the cash payment of \$33.0 million for the acquisition of NetHawk in fiscal 2010.

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Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

The decrease in interest income in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, is mainly due to the decrease in our cash and short-term investments following the cash payment of \$41.0 million for the acquisitions of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications in the third quarter of fiscal 2008, the redemption of share capital amounting to \$34.9 million over the last two years, in accordance with our share buy-back programs, as well as the significant reduction in interest rates year-over-year. In addition, the significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar year-over-year, contributed to the decrease in our interest income in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, as it is denominated in Canadian dollars.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN (LOSS)

Foreign exchange gains and losses are mainly the result of the translation of operating activities denominated in currencies other than the measurement currency (mainly the Canadian dollar).

We reported a foreign exchange loss of \$1.5 million in fiscal 2010, compared to foreign exchange gains of \$1.1 million and \$404,000 in fiscal 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, the value of the Canadian dollar increased versus the US dollar, the euro and the British pound, compared to August 31, 2009, which resulted in a foreign exchange loss of \$1.5 million during the year. In fact, the period-end value of the Canadian dollar increased 2.8% versus the US dollar to CA\$1.0665 = US\$1.00 at the end of fiscal 2010, compared to CA\$1.0967 = US\$1.00 at the end of 2009. It increased 16.5% versus the euro to CA\$1.3515 = €1.00, compared to CA\$1.5741 = €1.00 at the end of fiscal 2009. Finally, it increased 9.5% versus the British pound to CA\$1.6337 = £1.00 at the end of fiscal 2010 compared to CA\$1.7888 = £1.00 at the end of 2009. In addition, the volume of operations denominated in foreign currencies (including balance sheet items) increased year-over-year, further increasing the exchange loss compared to the same period last year.

It should be noted that foreign exchange rate fluctuations also flow through the P&L line items as a significant portion of our operating items are denominated in Canadian dollars, and we report our results in US dollars. Consequently, the significant increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, resulted in a significant and negative impact on our financial results of 2010. This was amplified by the fact that our operating activities incurred in Canadian dollars increased year-over-year. In fact, the average value of the Canadian dollar in fiscal 2010 was CA\$1.0446 = US\$1.00 compared to CA\$1.1782 = US\$1.00 in 2009, representing an increase of 12.8% in the average value of the Canadian dollar year-over-year. In fiscal 2009, the average value of the Canadian dollar was CA\$1.1782 = US\$1.00 compared to CA\$1.0071 = US\$1.00 in 2008, representing a decrease of 14.5% in the average value of the Canadian dollar year-over-year. This had a significant and positive impact on our financial results of 2009.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

During fiscal 2009, we witnessed huge volatility in the value of the Canadian dollar as it fluctuated compared to the US dollar, which overall resulted in a foreign exchange gain of \$1.1 million. In fact, the period-end value of the Canadian dollar decreased 3.1% to CA\$1.0967 = US\$1.00 at the end of fiscal 2009, compared to CA\$1.0626 = US\$1.00 at the end of 2008.

We manage our exposure to currency risks with forward exchange contracts. In addition, some of our entities' operating activities are denominated in US dollars or other currencies, which further hedges these risks. However, any increase in the value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, the euro and the British pound, would have a negative impact on our operating results.

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INCOME TAXES

We recorded income tax expenses of \$5.5 million, \$266,000 and \$337,000 in fiscal 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Fiscal 2010

In fiscal 2010, we reported an income tax expense of \$5.5 million on earnings before income taxes of \$9.1 million, for an effective income tax rate of 60.9%. This situation mainly results from the fact that we continue to maintain a valuation allowance for some of our subsidiaries at loss and we have some non-deductible expenses, such as stock-based compensation costs. In addition, a portion of our foreign exchange loss is created by the translation of financial statements of our foreign integrated subsidiaries, and is therefore non-deductible. Otherwise, the actual tax rate would have been closer to the statutory tax rate of 30% for that year.

Fiscal 2009

In fiscal 2009, we reported an income tax expense of \$266,000 on a loss before income taxes of \$20.6 million, for a nominal effective tax rate. This situation mainly results from the fact that a significant portion of the impairment of goodwill of \$21.7 million was not deductible for tax purposes. In addition, we continued to maintain a valuation allowance for some of our subsidiaries at loss and we had some non-deductible expenses, such as stock-based compensation costs. On the other hand, a significant portion of our foreign exchange gain was created by the translation of financial statements of our foreign integrated subsidiaries, and was therefore non-taxable. Otherwise, the actual tax rate would have been closer to the statutory tax rate of 31% for that year.

Fiscal 2008

During fiscal 2008, reductions to the Canadian federal statutory tax rate were substantively enacted. Therefore, Canadian federal future income tax assets decreased by \$1.5 million and generated a future income tax expense in the same amount during the year.

In addition, during fiscal 2008, taking into account these new Canadian federal substantively enacted tax rates, we reviewed our tax strategy for the future use of our Canadian federal operating losses, research and development expenses, certain timing differences and research and development tax credits to minimize income taxes payable on future years' taxable income. Consequently, we amended our prior year's income tax returns to generate a net operating loss to be carried back to prior years, which reinstated previously used research and development tax credits. This resulted in an increase of \$2.7 million in both our tax-related assets in the balance sheet and future income tax recovery in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2008.

Finally, during fiscal 2008, considering the expected positive impact that the acquisitions of Brix Networks and Navtel Communications would have on future years' taxable income at the United States federal level, and because actual taxable income in the United States was greater than initially expected, we concluded that it was more likely than not that all future income tax assets of our existing consolidated U.S. group would be recovered. Consequently, we reversed our valuation allowance against future income tax assets in the amount of \$7.6 million. The portions of the valuation allowance that were reversed, and that were attributable to the effects of the Brix Networks and Navtel Communications acquisitions—in the amount of \$652,000 and \$1.6 million, respectively—were included in the purchase price allocation of the related acquired businesses. The remainder of the reversal, in the amount of \$5.3 million, has been recorded in income taxes in the statement of earnings for the year ended August 31, 2008.

Altogether, these elements generated an income tax recovery of \$6.5 million. Excluding these items, the income tax expense would have amounted to \$6.9 million, on earnings before income taxes of \$14.0 million for an effective income tax rate of 47%. In 2008, we maintained a valuation allowance for some of our subsidiaries at loss and we had some non-deductible expenses, such as stock-based compensation costs. Otherwise, the actual tax rate would have been closer to the statutory tax rate of 31% for that year.

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Future income tax assets

As at August 31, 2010, our net future income tax assets recognized in the balance sheet amounted to \$19.1 million, and our non-refundable research and development tax credits amounted to \$29.4 million. In order to realize these future income tax assets and non-refundable research and development tax credits, we need to generate approximately \$216 million in pretax earnings at the Canadian federal level, approximately \$36 million at the Canadian provincial levels, and approximately \$34 million at the United States federal level.

Valuation allowance

As at August 31, 2009 and 2010, we were in a cumulative loss position in certain of our subsidiaries and negative evidence outweighed positive evidence. For these subsidiaries, we maintained a valuation allowance against our net future income tax assets. As at August 31, 2010, the valuation allowance for these subsidiaries amounted to \$19.3 million and mainly related to operating losses and research and development expenses carried forward. Of the valuation allowance of \$19.3 million, \$11.3 million related to Brix Networks and NetHawk at the acquisition date. In the event that we reverse a portion of or all the valuation allowance related to Brix Networks and NetHawk, the amount of such reversal would reduce the amount of goodwill recognized for these acquisitions.

Please refer to note 19 of our consolidated financial statements for more details on income taxes and a full reconciliation of the income tax provision.

EXTRAORDINARY GAIN

In conjunction with the acquisition of Navtel Communications, we recorded negative goodwill in the amount of \$3.0 million. This negative goodwill has been recorded as an extraordinary gain in the statement of earnings for fiscal 2008.

RESULTS OF DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (formerly the Life Sciences and Industrial Division)

SALES

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, sales of discontinued operations increased 28.1% to \$25.4 million, compared to \$19.8 million in 2009.

In fiscal 2010, this Division benefited from improving market conditions as a significant part of its product offering is related to manufacturing applications of consumer goods, which have been more affected by the global economic recession in fiscal 2009.

In addition, a significant portion of sales of that division are conducted through original equipment manufacturer (OEM) agreements. Consequently, we are dependent, to some extent, on the buying pattern of our customers.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

In fiscal 2009, sales of that Division decreased 13.2% to \$19.8 million, compared to \$22.8 million in 2008.

As previously mentioned, a significant portion of that Division's sales activities are conducted through original equipment manufacturer (OEM) agreements. Consequently, we are dependent, to some extent, on the buying pattern of our customers. Moreover, a significant part of our product offering is related to manufacturing applications of consumer goods, which have been affected by the current state of the global economy. Finally, the decrease in the value of the Canadian dollar and the euro versus the US dollar year-over-year had a negative impact on sales of this Division, since a portion of these are denominated in currencies other than the US dollar and since we report our results in US dollars.

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EARNINGS FROM OPERATIONS

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

In fiscal 2010, earnings from operations of that Division increased 2.4% to \$4.3 million, or 16.9% of sales, compared to \$4.2 million, or 21.1% of sales in 2009. Earnings from operations in 2009 included a gain of \$1.9 million for the one-time recognition of previously unrecognized non-refundable research and development tax credits. These tax credits were recognized after reviewing both available positive and negative evidence, and because we were in a cumulative profit position in this Division, and also because we expected to generate sufficient taxable income in future years at the Division level. In addition, as a significant portion of the operating items of that Division are denominated in Canadian dollars, and we report our results in US dollars, the significant increase in the average value of the Canadian dollar in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, resulted in a significant and negative impact on the financial results of that Division year-over-year. On the other hand, in fiscal 2009, we implemented a restructuring plan to align our cost structure to the current economic and market conditions, and we recorded charges of \$208,000 in severance expenses for the employees who were terminated. We did not have such expenses in 2010 in this Division. Finally, increased sales activities in fiscal 2010 compared to 2009 resulted in increased earnings from operations year-over-year, as a portion of operating expenses of this Division are fixed.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

In fiscal 2009, earnings from operations increased 48.5% to \$4.2 million, or 21.1% of sales, compared to \$2.8 million, or 12.3% of sales in 2008. As mentioned above, earnings from operations in 2009 included \$1.9 million for the one-time recognition of previously unrecognized non-refundable research and development tax credits. In addition, the significant decrease in the average value of the Canadian dollar in fiscal 2009, compared to 2008, resulted in a significant and positive impact on the financial results of that Division year-over-year. On the other hand, in fiscal 2009, we recorded charges of \$208,000 in severance expenses for the employees who were terminated under our restructuring plan. We did not have such expenses in 2008 in this Division. Finally, decreased sales activities had a negative impact year-over-year as a portion of operating expenses are fixed.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash requirements and capital resources (from continuing operations)

As at August 31, 2010, cash and short-term investments totaled \$31.8 million, while our working capital was at \$98.4 million. Our cash and short-term investments decreased \$37.1 million in fiscal 2010, compared to 2009, mainly due to the cash payments of \$33.0 million and \$9.0 million for the acquisition of NetHawk and the purchase of capital assets, respectively. On the other hand, we recorded an unrealized foreign exchange gain on our cash and short-term investments of \$3.0 million. This unrealized foreign exchange gain resulted from the translation, in US dollars, of our Canadian-dollar- and euro-denominated cash and short-term investments, and was included in the accumulated other comprehensive income in the balance sheet. In addition, operating activities generated cash flows of \$1.8 million.

Our short-term investments consist of commercial paper issued by nine (eleven as at August 31, 2009) high-credit quality corporations and trusts; therefore, we consider the risk of non-performance of these financial instruments to be limited. None of these debt instruments are expected to be affected by a significant liquidity risk. For the purposes of managing our cash position, we have established a cash management policy, which we follow and monitor on a regular basis. Our short-term investments will be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including the remaining cash payment and any payment for the cash contingent consideration related to the

recent acquisition of NetHawk, any other potential acquisition, as well as our share repurchase program.

Newly acquired NetHawk has a long-term debt denominated in euros amounting to \$2.0 million (€1.6 million) as at August 31, 2010. This debt, which matures in 2013, is collateralized by assets of NetHawk, bears interest at an annual rate of 2.95% and is repayable in bi-annual installments of \$284,000 (€224,000).

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We believe that our cash balances and short-term investments will be sufficient to meet our liquidity and capital requirements for the foreseeable future, including the remaining cash payment for the acquisition of NetHawk, estimated at \$1.4 million, the maximum cash contingent consideration of €8.7 million (US\$11.0 million) that may become payable in conjunction with this acquisition if sales objectives are met, the payment of our long-term debt, as well as the effect of our normal course issuer bid. In addition to these assets, we have unused available lines of credit totaling \$14.7 million for working capital and other general corporate purposes and unused lines of credit of \$16.5 million for foreign currency exposure related to forward exchange contracts. In addition, following the sale of our Life Sciences and Industrial Division on October 1, 2010, we received approximately \$22 million in cash. However, possible operating losses and/or possible investments in or acquisitions of complementary businesses, products or technologies may require additional financing. There can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available when required or, if available, that it can be secured on satisfactory terms.

As at August 31, 2010, our commitments under operating leases for continuing operations amount to \$4.7 million in 2011, \$3.0 million in 2012, \$1.8 million in 2013, \$1.0 million in 2014 and \$2.0 million in 2015 and after, for total commitments of \$12.5 million.

Sources and uses of cash

We finance our operations and meet our capital expenditure requirements mainly through cash flows from operating activities, the use of our cash and short-term investments as well as the issuance of subordinate voting shares.

Operating activities (including discontinued operations)

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$1.8 million in fiscal 2010, compared to \$22.6 million in 2009 and \$12.7 million in 2008.

Fiscal 2010 vs. 2009

Cash flows provided by operating activities in fiscal 2010 were attributable to the net earnings after items not affecting cash of \$32.1 million, largely offset by the negative net change in non-cash operating items of \$30.3 million. The negative net change in non-cash operating items was mainly due to the negative effect on cash of the increase of \$22.5 million of our accounts receivable, the negative effect on cash of the increase of \$9.3 million of our inventories and the negative effect on cash of the increase of \$4.1 million of our income taxes and tax credits recoverable. These were offset in part by the positive effect on cash of the increase of \$5.5 million of our accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other liabilities. The increase of our accounts receivable is directly attributable to the significant increase in sales year-over-year and the timing of sales during the year. The increase in our inventories is mainly due to increased activity levels year-over-year. The increase in our income taxes and tax credits is mainly due to the increase in our tax credits recoverable that were earned during the year but not yet recovered. The increase in our accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other liabilities is due to increased activities year-over-year and the timing of purchases and payments in fiscal 2010.

Fiscal 2009 vs. 2008

Cash flows provided by operating activities in fiscal 2009 were attributable to the net earnings after items not affecting cash of \$16.5 million, and to the positive net change in non-cash operating items of \$6.1 million. The positive net change in non-cash operating items was mainly due to the positive effect on cash of the decrease of \$9.7 million of our accounts receivable, the positive effect on cash of the decrease of \$2.6 million of our inventories, offset in part by the negative effect on cash of the increase of \$3.4 million of our income taxes and

tax credits recoverable, as well as the negative effect on cash of the decrease of \$2.4 million of our accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The decrease of our accounts receivable is directly attributable to the decrease in sales year-over-year and the timing of sales during the year. The decrease in our inventories is mainly due to lower activity levels year-over-year and a shift in product mix in favor of software-intensive products requiring less material and parts than our traditional ones. The increase in our income taxes and tax credits is mainly due to the increase in our tax credits recoverable that were earned during the year but not yet recovered, as well as the fact that we recognized at the end of the year previously unrecognized research and development tax credits. The decrease in our accounts payable and accrued liabilities is due to the timing of purchases and payments.

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Investing activities (including discontinued operations)

Cash flows provided by investing activities amounted to \$10.4 million in fiscal 2010, compared to \$8.8 million in 2009 and cash flows used of \$4.2 million in 2008.

Fiscal 2010

In fiscal 2010, we disposed (net of acquisitions) of \$52.4 million worth of short-term investments but paid \$33.0 million for the acquisition of NetHawk and \$9.0 million for the purchase of capital assets.

Fiscal 2009

In fiscal 2009, we disposed (net of acquisitions) of \$18.1 million worth of short-term investments but paid \$6.9 million for the purchase of capital assets and \$2.4 million for a contingent consideration on a business combination.

Financing activities (including discontinued operations)

Cash flows provided by financing activities amounted to \$55,000 in fiscal 2010, compared to cash flows used of \$26.8 million in 2009 and \$8.0 million in 2008.

Fiscal 2010

In fiscal 2010, we made a repayment of our long-term debt of \$274,000 and redeemed share capital for a cash consideration of \$14,000. On the other hand, we received \$343,000 from the exercise of stock options.

Fiscal 2009

In fiscal 2009, we redeemed share capital for a cash consideration of \$26.9 million. However, during that year, exercise of stock options generated \$56,000.

FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS

We utilize forward exchange contracts to manage our foreign currency exposure. Our policy is not to utilize those derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Our forward exchange contracts, which are used to hedge anticipated US-dollar-denominated sales, qualify for hedge accounting; therefore, foreign exchange translation gains and losses on these contracts are recognized as an adjustment of the revenues when the corresponding sales are recorded.

As at August 31, 2010, we held forward exchange contracts to sell US dollars at various forward rates, which are summarized as follows:

Expiry dates	Contractual amounts	Weighted average contractual forward rates
September 2010 to August 2011	\$29,500,000	1.0897

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September 2011 to August 2012	20,400,000	1.0802
September 2012 to January 2013	1,500,000	1.0722
Total	\$ 51,400,000	1.0854

The carrying amount of forward exchange contracts is equal to fair value, which is based on the amount at which they could be settled based on estimated current market rates. The fair value of forward exchange contracts amounted to net gains of \$530,000 and \$597,000 as at August 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. The year-end exchange rate was CA\$1.0665 = US\$1.00 as at August 31, 2010.

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CONTINGENCY

Class action

On November 27, 2001, a class action suit was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York against EXFO, four of the underwriters of our Initial Public Offering and some of our executive officers pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and Sections 11, 12 and 16 of the Securities Act of 1933. This class action alleges that EXFO's registration statement and prospectus filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 29, 2000, contained material misrepresentations and/or omissions resulting from (i) the underwriters allegedly soliciting and receiving additional, excessive and undisclosed commissions from certain investors in exchange for which they allocated material portions of the shares issued in connection with EXFO's Initial Public Offering; and (ii) the underwriters allegedly entering into agreements with customers whereby shares issued in connection with EXFO's Initial Public Offering would be allocated to those customers in exchange for which customers agreed to purchase additional amounts of shares in the after-market at predetermined prices.

On April 19, 2002, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint containing master allegations against all of the defendants in all of the 310 cases included in this class action and also filed an amended complaint containing allegations specific to four of EXFO's underwriters, EXFO and two of our executive officers. In addition to the allegations mentioned above, the amended complaint alleges that the underwriters (i) used their analysts to manipulate the stock market; and (ii) implemented schemes that allowed issuer insiders to sell their shares rapidly after an initial public offering and benefit from high market prices. As concerns EXFO and our two executive officers in particular, the amended complaint alleges that (i) EXFO's registration statement was materially false and misleading because it failed to disclose the additional commissions and compensation to be received by underwriters; (ii) the two named executive officers learned of or recklessly disregarded the alleged misconduct of the underwriters; (iii) the two named executive officers had motive and opportunity to engage in alleged wrongful conduct due to personal holdings of EXFO's stock and the fact that an alleged artificially inflated stock price could be used as currency for acquisitions; and (iv) the two named executive officers, by virtue of their positions with EXFO, controlled it and the contents of the registration statement and had the ability to prevent its issuance or cause it to be corrected. The plaintiffs in this suit seek an unspecified amount for damages suffered.

In July 2002, the issuers filed a motion to dismiss the plaintiffs' amended complaint and a decision was rendered on February 19, 2003. Only one of the claims against EXFO was dismissed. On October 8, 2002, the claims against its officers were dismissed, without prejudice, pursuant to the terms of Reservation of Rights and Tolling Agreements entered into with the plaintiffs (the "Tolling Agreements"). Subsequent addenda to the Tolling Agreements extended the tolling period through August 27, 2010.

In June 2004, an agreement of partial settlement was submitted to the court for preliminary approval. The proposed partial settlement was between the plaintiffs, the issuer defendants in the consolidated actions, the issuer officers and directors named as defendants, and the issuers' insurance companies. The court granted the preliminary approval motion on February 15, 2005, subject to certain modifications. On August 31, 2005, the court issued a preliminary order further approving the modifications to the settlement and certifying the settlement classes. The court also appointed the notice administrator for the settlement and ordered that notice of the settlement be distributed to all settlement class members by January 15, 2006. The settlement fairness hearing occurred on April 24, 2006, and the court reserved decision at that time.

While the partial settlement was pending approval, the plaintiffs continued to litigate against the underwriter defendants. The district court directed that the litigation proceed within a number of "focus cases" rather than in all of

the 310 cases that have been consolidated. EXFO's case is not one of these focus cases. On October 13, 2004, the district court certified the focus cases as class actions. The underwriter defendants appealed that ruling, and on December 5, 2006, the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit reversed the district court's class certification decision.

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On April 6, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing of that decision and, on May 18, 2007, the Second Circuit denied the plaintiffs' petition for rehearing en banc. In light of the Second Circuit's opinion, liaison counsel for all issuer defendants, including EXFO, informed the court that this settlement cannot be approved, because the defined settlement class, like the litigation class, cannot be certified. On June 25, 2007, the district court entered an order terminating the settlement agreement. On August 14, 2007, the plaintiffs filed their second consolidated amended class action complaints against the focus cases and, on September 27, 2007, again moved for class certification. On November 12, 2007, certain defendants in the focus cases moved to dismiss the second consolidated amended class action complaints. On March 26, 2008, the district court denied the motions to dismiss, except as to Section 11 claims raised by those plaintiffs who sold their securities for a price in excess of the initial offering price and those who purchased outside of the previously certified class period. Briefing on the class certification motion was completed in May 2008. That motion was withdrawn without prejudice on October 10, 2008.

On April 2, 2009, a stipulation and agreement of settlement between the plaintiffs, issuer defendants and underwriter defendants was submitted to the Court for preliminary approval. The Court granted the plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval and preliminarily certified the settlement classes on June 10, 2009. The settlement fairness hearing was held on September 10, 2009. On October 6, 2009, the Court entered an opinion granting final approval to the settlement and directing that the Clerk of the Court close these actions. On August 26, 2010, based on the expiration of the tolling period stated in the Tolling Agreements, the plaintiffs filed a Notice of Termination of Tolling Agreement and Recommencement of Litigation against the two named executive officers. The plaintiffs stated to the Court that they do not intend to take any further action against the named executive officers at this time. Notices of appeal of the opinion granting final approval have been filed. Given that the settlement remains subject to appeal as of the date of issuance of these financial statements, the ultimate outcome of the contingency is uncertain. However, based on the settlement approved on October 6, 2009, and the related insurance against such claims, we have determined the impact to our financial position and results of operations as at and for the year ended August 31, 2010 to be immaterial.

Cash contingent consideration

Following the purchase of assets in fiscal 2009, we have a cash contingent consideration of up to \$825,000 payable based upon the achievement of a certain booking volume in the next six months.

SHARE CAPITAL AND STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION PLANS

Share capital

As at November 5, 2010, EXFO had 36,643,000 multiple voting shares outstanding, entitling to 10 votes each and 23,114,482 subordinate voting shares outstanding. The multiple voting shares and the subordinate voting shares are unlimited as to number and without par value.

Long-Term Incentive Plan and Deferred Share Unit Plan

The aggregate number of subordinate voting shares covered by stock options, restricted share units (RSUs) and deferred share units (DSUs) granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan and the Deferred Share Unit Plan was 3,086,838 as at August 31, 2010. The maximum number of subordinate voting shares issuable under these two plans cannot exceed 6,306,153 shares. The following tables summarize information about stock options, RSUs and DSUs granted to the members of the Board of Directors and to Management and Corporate Officers of the company and its subsidiaries as at August 31, 2010:

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Stock Options	Number	% of issued and outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Chairman of the Board, President and CEO (one individual)	154,240	11	% \$6.26
Board of Directors (four individuals)	117,807	9	5.95
Management and Corporate Officers (eight individuals)	187,039	14	14.79
	459,086	34	% \$9.66

Restricted Share Units (RSUs)	Number	% of issued and outstanding
Chairman of the Board, President and CEO (one individual)	197,533	12 %
Management and Corporate Officers (thirteen individuals)	589,093	37
	786,626	49 %

Deferred Share Units (DSUs)	Number	% of issued and outstanding
Board of Directors (five individuals)	135,003	100 %

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As at August 31, 2010, our off-balance sheet arrangements consisted of letters of guarantee amounting to \$5.4 million; these letters of guarantee expire at various dates through fiscal 2016. From this amount, we had \$1.0 million worth of letters of guarantee for our own selling and purchasing requirements, which were for the most part reserved from one of our lines of credit. The remainder, in the amount of \$4.4 million, was used to secure our line of credit in CNY (Chinese currency). This line of credit was unused as at August 31, 2010.

VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY

As of August 31, 2010, we did not have interests in any variable interest entities.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Over the past several years, we have managed our business in a difficult environment; focused on research and development programs for new and innovative products aimed at expected growth pockets in our sector; continued the development of our domestic and international markets; and made strategic acquisitions.

However, we operate in a highly competitive and complex sector that is in constant evolution and, as a result, we encounter various risks and uncertainties that must be given appropriate consideration in our strategic management plans and policies.

While strategic acquisitions, like the recent acquisition of NetHawk, those we have made in the past and possibly others in the future, are essential to our long-term growth, they also expose us to certain risks and uncertainties related to the rapid and effective integration of these businesses, their products, technologies and personnel as well as key personnel retention. Finally, integration of NetHawk will require the dedication of management resources, which may detract their attention from our day-to-day business and operations.

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In addition, we are exposed to currency risks due to the export of our products manufactured in Canada and China; the large majority of these sales are denominated in US dollars and euros. These risks are partially hedged by operating expenses denominated in US dollars and euros, the purchase of raw materials in US dollars as well as forward exchange contracts. Any decrease in the value of the US dollar compared to the Canadian dollar and the euro in the coming months would negatively affect our results of operations.

Also, our business is subject to the effects of general economic conditions in North America and throughout the world and, more particularly, market conditions in the telecommunications industry. In the past, our operating results were adversely affected by reduced telecom capital spending in North America, Europe and Asia and by unfavorable general economic conditions. In particular, sales to network service providers in North America were significantly and adversely affected by a downturn in 2001 in the telecommunications industry and by the global economic recession in 2009. These recession and downturn affected our key geographic regions or markets. In the event of another recession or slowdown in key geographic regions or markets, we may experience a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial conditions.

Furthermore, risks and uncertainties related to the telecommunications test and service assurance industry involve the rapid development of new products that may have short life cycles and require extensive research and development; the difficulty of adequately predicting market size and trends; the difficulty of retaining highly skilled employees; and the ability to quickly adapt our cost structure to changing market conditions in order to achieve profitability.

Also, given our strategic goals for growth and competitive positioning in our industry, we are continuously expanding into international markets, which requires certain actions, such as the operation of our manufacturing facilities in China and software development centers in India. This exposes us to certain risks and uncertainties, namely changes in local laws and regulations, multiple technological standards, protective legislation, pricing pressure, cultural differences and the management of operations in China and India.

The economic environment of our industry could also result in some of our customers experiencing difficulties, which, consequently, could have a negative effect on our results, especially in terms of future sales and recoverability of accounts receivable. However, the sectorial and geographic diversity of our customer base provides us with a reasonable level of protection in this area. Finally, other financial instruments, which potentially subject us to credit risks, consist mainly of cash, short-term investments and forward exchange contracts. Our short-term investments consist of debt instruments issued by high-credit quality corporations and trusts. Our cash and forward exchange contracts are held with or issued by high-credit quality financial institutions; therefore, we consider the risk of non-performance on these instruments to be limited.

For a more complete understanding of risk factors that may affect us, please refer to the risk factors set forth in our disclosure documents published with securities commissions at www.EXFO.com, or at www.sedar.com in Canada or www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml in the U.S.

Non-GAAP financial measures

We provide non-GAAP financial measures (EBITDA* and sales, excluding gains/losses on forward exchange contracts and sales of recently acquired businesses) as supplemental information regarding our operational performance. We use these measures for the purposes of evaluating our historical and prospective financial performance, as well as our performance relative to our competitors. These measures also help us to plan and forecast future periods as well as to make operational and strategic decisions. We believe that providing this information to our investors, in addition to the GAAP measures, allows them to see the company's results through the eyes of

management, and to better understand our historical and future financial performance.

The presentation of this additional information is not prepared in accordance with GAAP. Therefore, the information may not necessarily be comparable to that of other companies and should be considered as a supplement to, not a substitute for, the corresponding measures calculated in accordance with GAAP.

*EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain.

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The following tables summarize the reconciliation of EBITDA to GAAP net earnings (loss) and additional information, in thousands of US dollars:

EBITDA (including discontinued operations)

	2010	Year ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
GAAP net earnings (loss) for the year	\$6,619	\$(16,585)	\$18,424
Add (deduct):			
Amortization of property, plant and equipment			
Continuing operations	5,757	4,453	4,137
Discontinued operations	154	154	155
Amortization of intangible assets			
Continuing operations	7,773	5,033	3,862
Discontinued operations	45	34	9
Interest (income) expense, net			
Continuing operations	292	(592)	(4,381)
Discontinued operations	1	(5)	(258)
Income taxes			
Continuing operations	5,529	266	337
Discontinued operations	1,136	(5)	1,339
Impairment of goodwill (continuing operations)	–	21,713	–
Extraordinary gain (continuing operations)	–	–	(3,036)
EBITDA for the year	\$27,306	\$14,466	\$20,588
EDITDA in percentage of total sales	12.0	% 8.4	% 11.2

Additional information

	2010	Year ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
Sales from continued operations	\$202,757	\$153,082	\$160,981
Sales from discontinued operations	25,359	19,796	22,809
Total sales	\$228,116	\$172,878	\$183,790

	2010	Year ended August 31,	
		2009	2008
Gross margin from continued operations	\$128,856	\$95,185	\$96,617
Gross margin from discontinued operations	13,563	10,801	11,549

Total gross margin	\$142,419	\$105,986	\$108,166
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QUARTERLY SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (unaudited)

(tabular amounts in thousands of US dollars, except per share data)

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year ended August 31
2010					
Sales	\$40,292	\$47,951	\$55,930	\$58,584	\$202,757
Cost of sales	\$14,033	\$18,818	\$20,421	\$20,629	\$73,901
Gross margin	\$26,259	\$29,133	\$35,509	\$37,955	\$128,856
Earnings from operations	\$1,956	\$2,657	\$1,840	\$4,414	\$10,867
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain	\$(230)	\$256	\$(600)	\$4,124	\$3,550
Net earnings	\$334	\$1,154	\$169	\$4,962	\$6,619
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain per share	\$(0.00)	\$0.00	\$(0.01)	\$0.07	\$0.06
Basic and diluted net earnings per share	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.00	\$0.08	\$0.11

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	Year ended August 31
2009					
Sales	\$41,159	\$41,367	\$39,047	\$31,509	\$153,082
Cost of sales	\$15,276	\$16,089	\$14,333	\$12,199	\$57,897
Gross margin	\$25,883	\$25,278	\$24,714	\$19,310	\$95,185
Earnings (loss) from operations	\$1,266	\$2,044	\$(22,066)	\$(3,501)	\$(22,257)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain	\$4,564	\$2,319	\$(23,994)	\$(3,746)	\$(20,857)
Net earnings (loss)	\$5,287	\$2,655	\$(23,346)	\$(1,181)	\$(16,585)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) from continuing operations before extraordinary gain per share (1)	\$0.07	\$0.04	\$(0.40)	\$(0.06)	\$(0.34)
Basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per share (1)	\$0.08	\$0.04	\$(0.39)	\$(0.02)	\$(0.27)

(1) Per share data is calculated independently for each of the quarters presented. Therefore, the sum of this quarterly information does not equal the corresponding annual information.

Fourth-quarter results

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, sales were \$58.6 million, compared to \$31.5 million in 2009.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we reported a year-over-year increase in sales for the following reasons.

First, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we benefited from improving economic and market conditions following the global economic recession that negatively and significantly affected our sales in the corresponding period of 2009. In fact, we witnessed a significant drop in our bookings in the last part of the third quarter of fiscal 2009 and the beginning of the fourth quarter, reflecting the significant reduction of spending in our end-markets. In addition, in the

fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, NetHawk, which was acquired on March 12, 2010, contributed to our sales in the amount of \$8.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2010. NetHawk's sales for this period were reduced by \$0.5 million to account for an adjustment to deferred revenue in the purchase price allocation. Finally, we believe we gained market share in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the same period last year.

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In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, gross margin reached 64.8% of global sales compared to 61.3% for the same period last year. First, the acquisition of NetHawk had a positive impact on our gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 as its products deliver margins well above our average typical gross margin. In addition, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, a larger portion of our sales came from products manufactured in our facilities in China compared to the same period in 2009; those products have a lower cost of goods than those manufactured in our facilities in Canada, thus resulting in an improvement in gross margin year-over-year. Furthermore, increased sales volume in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the same period last year resulted in an increase in manufacturing activities, allowing us to better absorb our fixed manufacturing costs. Also, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we recorded in our sales foreign exchange gains totaling \$285,000 on our forward exchange contracts, compared to foreign exchange losses of \$218,000 in 2009, contributing to the increase in our gross margin 0.5% year-over-year. Finally, the increase in the value of the Canadian dollar in 2010 compared to 2009 had a positive impact on our gross margin in the fourth quarter of 2010; in fact, our procurement costs decreased as the Canadian dollar strengthened, compared to the US dollar, since a significant portion of our raw material purchases are denominated in US dollars. This allowed us to improve our gross margin continually over the last few quarters, as our raw material costs of parts purchased in US dollar are measured in Canadian dollars in our financial statements.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, earnings from operations amounted to \$4.4 million, compared to a loss from operations of \$3.5 million for the same period last year. The significant increase in our sales, which resulted in a better absorption of our fixed costs as well as our the increase in our gross margin contributed to increase our earnings from operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 compared to the same period last year. Results from operations in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 were negatively impacted by the worldwide recession as well as by restructuring charges of \$1.0 million in severance expenses for the employees who were terminated throughout the organization during the quarter.

Net earnings amounted to \$5.0 million, or \$0.08 per diluted share, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, compared to a net loss of \$1.2 million, or \$0.02 per share, for the same period last year. The significant increase in global sales and gross margin in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 contributed to the increase of our net earnings compared to the same period last year. In addition, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, we recorded a significant pre-tax foreign exchange gain of \$1.8 million compared to \$144,000 for the same period last year. Also, the net loss recorded in the fourth quarter of 2009 included pre-tax restructuring charges of \$1.0 million. However, the net loss in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009 included \$1.9 million for the recognition of prior years' non-refundable research and development tax credits as well as \$372,000 worth of future income tax assets for which a valuation allowance was previously established; these two items related to our discontinued operations. Finally, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the average value of the Canadian dollar, compared to the US dollar, increase compared to the same period last year, which had a negative impact on net earnings in the fourth quarter of 2010 compared to 2009, as a portion of our operating expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars and we report our results in US dollars.

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Quebec City, Canada, November 1, 2010

RE: Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

Dear Shareholder,

Fiscal 2010 ranks as one of the most satisfying years in my 25 years at the helm of EXFO as we executed on our key strategic priorities and delivered strong financial results. We expanded market share through robust sales growth across all our businesses and geographies, and can now claim to be a major force in wireless testing through the acquisition of NetHawk Oyj.

NetHawk, the second-largest supplier of wireless protocol analyzers and network simulators, generated US\$14.5 million in sales in five and a half months with EXFO in 2010. This acquisition has proven to be very timely, since we're on the cusp of a major investment cycle in the wireless industry with upcoming deployments of 4G/LTE networks. We have only begun leveraging NetHawk's expertise in wireless testing throughout the full lifecycle of 4G/LTE technology — from the design phase with network equipment manufacturers, to field deployment with network operators and onto service assurance.

This strategic initiative also positions EXFO among the top-five suppliers in the global telecom test and service assurance industry. More importantly, it allows us to reach a critical mass in terms of R&D footprint, market share and global reach to increase our impact in shaping the industry.

In fiscal 2010, we increased sales (including the divested Life Sciences and Industrial Division) 32.0% year-over-year to a record US\$228.1 million and raised EBITDA* 88.8% year-over-year to US\$27.3 million.

Key Achievements

Following is a summary of our key achievements in fiscal 2010:

- Increased sales in each of our three business sectors (Optical up 14.2% to US\$109.1 million, Protocol up 43.3% to US\$78.7 million, and Copper Access up 131.2% to US\$13.4 million);
- Increased Telecom sales in each of our sales regions (Americas, EMEA and Asia-Pacific by 22.6%, 41.2% and 53.0%, respectively);
- Raised total gross margin by 110 basis points to 62.4%. This marks our eighth consecutive increase in our gross margin;
 - Increased EBITDA* from US\$14.5 million (8.4% of total sales) to US\$27.3 million (12.0% of total sales);
- Invested US\$37.8 million in telecom net R&D (18.7% of sales) to continue positioning EXFO for long-term market opportunities and revenue growth. In the process, we launched 20 new products and derived 37% of total revenues from products and services on the market two years or less;
- Acquired NetHawk to become a major force in the wireless test industry. Well on our way to deliver on key synergies among wireline, wireless and service assurance assets;

- Following the year-end, divested Life Sciences and Industrial Division for US\$24.3 million in cash to focus on our core telecom business; and
- EXFO now ranks among the top-five players in the global telecom test and service assurance industry with a critical mass of more than 1600 employees in 25 countries, serving in excess of 2000 customers.

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Against this backdrop, we exceeded corporate performance goals in Year 1 of our three-year plan. Sales (including the Life Sciences and Industrial Division) increased 32.0% year-over-year to US\$228.1 million, gross margin reached 62.4% and EBITDA* improved 88.8% year-over-year to US\$27.3 million.

Metrics	Corporate Performance Objectives (Fiscal 2010-2012)			
	Initial Targets (Sept. 1, 2009)	After NetHawk Acquisition (March 12, 2010)	After Divestiture of Life Sciences & Industrial Division (Oct. 1, 2010)	Results After Fiscal 2010
Increase sales by a CAGR of at least:	20%	25%	25%	32.0%
Raise gross margin from 61.3% to:	64%	64%	65%	62.4%
Increase EBITDA* in dollars by a CAGR of at least:	26%	30%	30%	88.8%

*EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain. See “Non-GAAP Measure” on EXFO’s Investors website for a reconciliation of GAAP net earnings (loss) to EBITDA.

I will discuss these objectives in greater detail at our upcoming Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. Please consider this letter as a formal invitation to attend our Meeting, which will be held on January 20, 2011, 4 p.m., at the auditorium of the Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec, located at the parc des Champs-de-Bataille, in Quebec City.

Details of the business to be conducted at the Meeting are provided in the attached Management Proxy Circular and Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

It is important that your shares be represented at the Meeting. **WHETHER OR NOT YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THE MEETING, PLEASE COMPLETE, SIGN, DATE AND PROMPTLY RETURN THE ACCOMPANYING PROXY IN THE ENCLOSED POSTAGE-PAID ENVELOPE.**

If you send in your proxy card and then decide to attend the Meeting to vote your shares in person, you may still do so. Your proxy is revocable in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Management Proxy Circular.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to express our appreciation for your continued interest in EXFO. We look forward to seeing you at the Meeting.

Sincerely,

/s/ Germain Lamonde
 Germain Lamonde
 Chairman, President and
 Chief Executive Officer
 EXFO Inc.

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EXFO INC.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING
OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting (the "Meeting") of shareholders of EXFO Inc. (the "Corporation") will be held at 4:00 p.m. (Eastern Standard Time), on Thursday, January 20, 2011, at the Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec, Parc des Champs-de-Bataille, 1, avenue Wolfe-Montcalm, Quebec, Quebec, Canada for the following purposes:

1. to receive the consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the financial year ended August 31, 2010, and the Auditor's report thereon;
2. to elect Directors of the Corporation;
3. to appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors and to authorize the Audit Committee to fix their remuneration;
4. to transact such further or other business as may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Enclosed is a copy of the 2010 consolidated financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and the Auditor's Report thereon, together with the Management Proxy Circular and a form of Proxy.

DATED at Quebec, Province of Quebec, this 1st day of November, 2010.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/s/ Benoit Ringuette
Benoit Ringuette
Secretary

Shareholders unable to attend the Meeting are requested to complete the enclosed proxy form and return it in the envelope provided. To be valid, proxies must reach the office of CIBC Mellon Trust Company, no later than the last day prior to the date of the Meeting or any reconvening of the Meeting in case of adjournment. Shareholders may also have the proxy form delivered to the Chairman of the Meeting prior to the time of voting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

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EXFO INC.

MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR OF THE CORPORATION
FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

THIS PROXY IS SOLICITED BY THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CORPORATION

The undersigned shareholder of EXFO INC. hereby appoints (CHECK EITHER (A) or (B)):

(A) Mr. Germain Lamonde of St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec, or failing him, Mr. Pierre Plamondon of Quebec,
o Quebec;

o (B) _____ of _____;
(Name) (Address)

as the representative of the undersigned to attend, act and vote on behalf of the undersigned at the Annual Meeting of the shareholders (the "Meeting") of the Corporation to be held at the Musée national des beaux-arts du Québec, Parc des Champs-de-Bataille, 1, avenue Wolfe-Montcalm, Quebec, Quebec, Canada, on January 20, 2011, at 4:00 o'clock p.m. (Eastern Standard Time) and at any adjournments of such meeting.

The undersigned wishes that all shares represented by this proxy be voted in accordance with the instructions hereinbelow. All shares represented by this proxy will be voted for or be the subject of abstentions, as specified by the shareholder. However, in the absence of instructions, the shares represented by proxy will be voted in favor of each of the proposals set forth herein.

(MARK WITH AN X)

To elect Pierre-Paul Allard, Germain Lamonde, PierreFOR o
Marcouiller, Guy Marier, and David A. Thompson, whoseABSTENTION o
cities of residence are indicated in the Management Proxy
Circular, as Directors of the Corporation.

To appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as auditors and toFOR o
authorize the Audit Committee to fix their remuneration. ABSTENTION o

A DISCRETIONARY POWER IS HEREBY CONFERRED as to any amendment or change made to the matters mentioned in the Notice of Meeting or as to such other matters as may legally come before the Meeting. The Management of the Corporation is not aware of any amendments, changes or other matters that may come before the Meeting.

* A shareholder is entitled to appoint, to attend and DATED this day of
act for and on behalf of such shareholder at the
Meeting, a person other than the person mentioned in _____
(A) herein above and may do so by checking (B) SIGNATURE OF SHAREHOLDER
hereinabove and adding the name of such other person
in the space reserved for such purpose. []

name of shareholder

[]

This proxy must be signed by the shareholder or his proxyholder authorized in writing or, if the shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal, by a duly authorized officer or proxyholder of the corporation. Please remember to date and sign this proxy. If this proxy is not dated, it will be deemed to bear the date of its mailing by Management.

YOU ARE REFERRED TO THE MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR APPENDED.

Français au verso

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDER
And
MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR

November 1, 2010

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EXFO Inc.

MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This Management Proxy Circular ("Circular") is provided in connection with the solicitation by the Management of EXFO Inc. (the "Corporation" or "EXFO") of proxies to be used at the Annual General Meeting of shareholders (the "Meeting") of the Corporation to be held at the time and place and for the purposes stated in the accompanying Notice of Meeting and at any adjournment thereof. Unless otherwise indicated, the information contained herein is given as of November 1, 2010.

It is expected that the solicitation will be made primarily by mail but proxies may also be solicited personally by officers, employees or agents of the Corporation. The Corporation may also reimburse brokers and other persons holding shares in their names or in the names of nominees, for their costs incurred in sending proxy material to principals and obtaining their proxies. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Corporation and is expected to be nominal.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES AND ATTENDANCE OF BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The persons named in the enclosed Form of Proxy (the "Form of Proxy") are officers of the Corporation. A shareholder desiring to appoint some other person (who need not be a shareholder) to represent him or her at the Meeting may do so by inserting such person's name in the blank space provided in the Form of Proxy and checking item (B).

To be valid, proxies must be received at the Montreal, Canada office of CIBC Mellon Trust Company, 2001 University Street, Suite 1600, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2A6, the transfer agent of the Corporation, no later than the close of business on the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, or proxies may be delivered to the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. A beneficial shareholder who completes a Form of Proxy and who wishes to attend and vote at the Meeting personally must appoint himself or herself proxy holder in the foregoing manner.

A proxy given pursuant to this solicitation may be revoked by instrument in writing executed by the shareholder or by his or her attorney authorized in writing if such instrument is deposited either at the registered office of the Corporation to the attention of the Corporate Secretary no later than the close of business on the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof or with the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

VOTING OF PROXIES

The shares represented by proxies appointing the persons, or any one of them, designated by Management thereon to represent the shareholder at the Meeting will be voted in accordance with the instructions given by the shareholder. Unless otherwise indicated, the voting rights attaching to the shares represented by a Form of Proxy will be voted "FOR" in respect of all the proposals described herein.

The Form of Proxy confers discretionary authority upon the persons named therein with respect to amendments or variations to matters identified in the accompanying Notice of Meeting. As at the date hereof, Management is not aware that any other matter is to be presented at the Meeting. If, however, other matters properly come before the Meeting, the persons designated in the Form of Proxy will vote thereon in accordance with their judgment pursuant to the discretionary authority conferred by such proxy with respect to such matters.

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VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

As at November 1, 2010, 23,105,977 Subordinate Voting Shares and 36,643,000 Multiple Voting Shares were outstanding, being the only classes of shares entitled to be voted at the Meeting. Each holder of Subordinate Voting Shares is entitled to one vote and the holder of Multiple Voting Shares is entitled to 10 votes for each share registered in his or her name at the close of business on November 22, 2010, being the date fixed by the Board of Directors for the purpose of determining registered shareholders entitled to receive the accompanying Notice of Meeting and to vote (the "Record Date"). A list of shareholders entitled to vote as of the Record Date, showing the number of shares held by each shareholder, shall be prepared within 10 days of the Record Date. This list of shareholders will be available for inspection during normal business hours at the Montreal, Canada office of CIBC Mellon Trust Company, the transfer agent of the Corporation, 2001 University Street, Suite 1600, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, H3A 2A6, and at the Meeting.

Unless otherwise indicated, the resolutions submitted to a vote at the Meeting must be passed by a majority of the votes cast by the holders of Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares, as a single class, present at the Meeting in person or by proxy and voting in respect of all resolutions to be voted on by the shareholders of the Corporation.

To the knowledge of executive officers and directors of the Corporation, as of November 1, 2010, the only persons who are beneficial owners or who exercise control or direction, directly or indirectly, over shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attaching to any class of shares of the Corporation are:

Name of Shareholder	Number of Subordinate Voting Shares	Percentage of Voting Rights Attached to All Subordinate Voting Shares	Number of Multiple Voting Shares (1)	Percentage of Voting Rights Attached to All Multiple Voting Shares	
				Rights Attached to Subordinate and Multiple Voting Shares	
Germain Lamonde	30,886	0.13%	36,643,000 (2)	100%	94.08%
EdgePoint Investment Group, Inc.	2,799,800	12.12%	—	—	0.72%

(1) The holder of Multiple Voting Shares is entitled to 10 votes for each share.

(2) Mr. Lamonde exercises control over this number of Multiple Voting Shares through G. Lamonde Investissements Financiers inc., a company controlled by Mr. Lamonde and through Fiducie Germain Lamonde, a family trust for the benefit of Mr. Lamonde's family.

ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

The Corporation has a voluntary program for e-mail notification to its shareholders advising them that documents which must be delivered pursuant to securities legislation are available on EXFO's website. Every year, as required by law governing public companies, EXFO delivers documentation to shareholders, such as this Management Proxy Circular and its annual consolidated financial statements together with the auditors' report thereon. EXFO has made the delivery of such documents more convenient for its shareholders, as shareholders who so wish, may be notified by e-mail when the Corporation's documentation is posted in the "Investors" section on its website (www.EXFO.com). Accordingly such documentation will not be sent in paper form by mail. The Corporation believes that electronic

delivery will benefit the environment and reduce its costs. Shareholders who do not consent to receive documentation by e-mail will continue to receive such documentation by mail. Shareholders may also notify the Corporation in writing of their intention not to receive the annual consolidated financial statements together with the auditors' report thereon, neither by e-mail nor by mail.

Registered shareholders can consent to electronic delivery by completing and returning the consent form accompanying this Circular to CIBC Mellon Trust Company. Unregistered shareholders (i.e. shares are held through a securities broker, bank, trust company or other nominee) can consent to electronic delivery by completing and returning the appropriate form received from the applicable intermediary.

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BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED AT THE MEETING

Presentation of the Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 and the Auditors' report thereon accompanying this Circular will be submitted to shareholders at the Meeting but no vote with respect thereto is required or proposed to be taken.

Election of the Directors

According to the articles of the Corporation, the Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of three (3) and a maximum of twelve (12) directors. The number of directors is currently fixed to five (5) pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors. At the Meeting, Management proposes the five (5) persons named hereafter on pages 4 to 8 as nominees for election as directors to hold office until the next annual meeting or until the office is otherwise vacated in accordance with the Corporation's by-laws.

Management does not anticipate that any of the nominees will be unable, or for any reason whatsoever, be reluctant to fulfill their duties as directors. Should this occur for any reason whatsoever before the election, the persons named in the Form of Proxy reserve the right to vote for another nominee of their choice unless the shareholder specified on the Form of Proxy to abstain from voting for the election of the directors. The election of the directors must be approved by a majority of the votes cast on the matter at the Meeting.

Nomination Process

The Human Resources Committee assists the Board of Directors by identifying individuals qualified to become Board of Directors members, and recommending that the Board of Directors select the director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders. In making its recommendations, the Human Resources Committee objectively considers, among others, the competencies and skills (i) that the Board of Directors considers to be necessary for the Board, as a whole, to possess; (ii) that the Board of Directors considers each existing director to possess; and (iii) each new nominee will bring to the board room. Therefore, the competencies and skills, identified by the Human Resources Committee, as a whole, include the skill sets of current members such as financial literacy, wireless and wireline technology and telecommunications industry experience, international experience and other related competencies. Any additional skill sets deemed to be beneficial are considered, assessed and identified in light of the opportunities and risks facing the Corporation when candidates for director positions are considered.

Appointment and Remuneration of Auditors

A firm of auditors is to be appointed by vote of the shareholders at the Meeting to serve as auditors of the Corporation until the close of the next annual meeting. The Audit Committee is to be authorized to fix the remuneration of the auditors so appointed. The Board of Directors and Management, upon the advice of the Audit Committee, recommend that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP be re-appointed as Auditors of the Corporation. The re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP must be approved by a majority of the votes cast on the matter at the Meeting.

NOMINEES FOR ELECTION AS DIRECTORS AND THEIR BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF VOTING SECURITIES

The following charts and notes set out the name of each of the individuals proposed to be nominated at the Annual Meeting of shareholders for election as a director of the Corporation. Included in these charts is information relating to the directors' committee memberships, meeting attendance, period of service as a director, principal directorships with other organizations and equity ownership (or over which each of them exercised control or direction) in the Corporation.

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GERMAIN LAMONDE

St-Augustin-de-Desmaisons, Quebec, Canada

Director since September 1985

Not Independent (Management)

Principal Occupation: Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, EXFO Inc.

Germain Lamonde, a company founder, has been Chairman of the Board, President and CEO of EXFO since its inception 25 years ago. Mr. Lamonde, who is responsible for the overall management and strategic direction of EXFO, has grown the company from the ground up into a global industry leader in wireline and wireless telecommunication test and service assurance. Mr. Lamonde has served on the boards of several organizations such as the Canadian Institute for Photonic Innovations, the Pole QCA Economic Development Corporation and the National Optics Institute of Canada to name a few. Germain Lamonde holds a bachelor's degree in physics engineering from the University of Montreal's School of Engineering (École Polytechnique), a master's degree in optics from Laval University, and is also a graduate of the Ivey Executive Management Program offered by the University of Western Ontario.

Board/Committee Membership			Attendance (1)		Principal Board Memberships	
Chairman of the Board of Directors			9/9	100%	–	
Securities Held						
				Total Shares	Total Market	
				(2)	Value (3)	
Subordinate		Multiple Voting		of Shares (2)and		
As at	Voting Shares(#)	Shares(#)	RSUs(#)	and RSUs(#)	RSUs	
August 31, 2010	23,625	36,643,000 (4)	197,533	36,864,158	(US\$)	
					(US\$)	

(1) Mr. Lamonde attended 6 meetings in person and 3 meetings by telephone.

- (2) Includes both Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares.
- (3) The value of unvested RSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting of RSUs will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no assurance that these values will be realized.
- (4) Mr. Lamonde exercises control over this number of Multiple Voting Shares through G. Lamonde Investissements Financiers inc., a company controlled by Mr. Lamonde and through Fiducie Germain Lamonde, a family trust for the benefit of Mr. Lamonde's family.
- (5) Indicates an aggregate value of "in-the-money" unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. "In-the-money" options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share as at August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

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PIERRE-PAUL ALLARD

Pleasanton, California, USA

Director since September 2008

Independent

Principal Occupation: Vice-President, Sales and Operations, Global Industries for Cisco Systems Inc. (1)

Pierre-Paul Allard was appointed a member of our Board of Directors in September 2008 and has been a board member of many other technology companies in Canada and in the US. Today, he is also an active philanthropist for l'Institut de Cardiologie de Québec. Mr. Allard is presently Vice-President, Sales and Operations, Global Industries for Cisco Systems Inc., where he has held several senior management positions over the last 18 years. More recently, Mr. Allard was President and CEO of Cisco Systems Canada. Currently, he is responsible for all field operations of Cisco's Global Enterprise Client segment, focusing on new business models, market transition opportunities and increased customer satisfaction. Prior to joining Cisco, Mr. Allard worked for IBM Canada for 12 years. In 2002, Mr. Allard co-chaired the Canadian e-Business Initiative, a private-public partnership aiming to measure the role e-Business plays in increasing productivity levels, job creation and competitive position. In 1998, he was the laureate of the Arista-Sunlife Award, for Top Young Entrepreneur in Large Enterprise, by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. In 2003, he received the Queen's Golden Jubilee Medal, which highlights significant contributions to Canada. In the same year, he was also awarded the prestigious Trudeau Medal from the University of Ottawa, Telfer School of Management. Pierre-Paul Allard holds a bachelor's and masters' degree in Business Administration from the University of Ottawa, in Canada.

Board/Committee Membership		Attendance (2)		Principal Board Memberships
Board of Directors		8/9	89%	–
Audit Committee		4/4	100%	
Human Resources Committee		3/4	75%	
Independent Board of Directors		4/4	100%	
Securities Held				
				Total Market Value (3)
				of Shares (4) and DSUs (US\$)
As at	Subordinate Voting Shares(#)	DSUs(#)	Total Shares and DSUs(#)	
August 31, 2010	8,000	13,089	21,089	117,044
Options Held				
Date Granted	Number(#)	Exercise Price (US\$)	Total Unexercised(#)	Value of Options Unexercised (US\$)
–	–	–	–	–

(1) Cisco Systems Inc. is a leading network equipment manufacturer in the global telecommunications industry.

- (2) Mr. Allard attended 5 meetings in person and 3 meetings by telephone.
- (3) The value of unvested DSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting of DSUs will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no assurance that these values will be realized.
- (4) Refers to Subordinate Voting Shares.

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PIERRE MARCOUILLER

Magog, Quebec, Canada

Director since May 2000

Independent

Principal Occupation: Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Camoplast Inc. (1)

Pierre Marcouiller has served as our Director since May 2000. Mr. Marcouiller is Chairman of the Board and CEO of Camoplast Inc. an industrial manufacturer specialized in rubber tracks, undercarriage systems, composite and plastic components aimed at recreational, agricultural, automotive and industrial markets. Prior to joining Camoplast, Mr. Marcouiller was President and General Manager of Venmar Ventilation Inc. (1988-1996), where he was the controlling shareholder from 1991 to 1996. Mr. Marcouiller is also a Director of Canam Group Inc., an industrial company specialized in the design and fabrication of construction products and solutions in the commercial, industrial, institutional, residential, and bridge and highway infrastructures markets. Mr. Marcouiller also holds directorships in other privately held companies. Pierre Marcouiller holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières and an MBA from the Université de Sherbrooke.

Board/Committee Membership			Attendance (2)		Principal Board Memberships	
Board of Directors			9/9	100%	Canam Group Inc.	
Audit Committee			4/4	100%		
Human Resources Committee			4/4	100%		
Independent Board of Directors			4/4	100%		
Securities Held						
					Total Market Value (3)	
					of Shares (4) and DSUs (US\$)	
As at	Subordinate			Total Shares		
August 31, 2010	Voting Shares(#)	DSUs(#)		and DSUs(#)		
	5,000	28,730		33,730	187,202	
Options Held						
					Value of Options Unexercised (US\$)	
Date Granted	Number(#)	Exercise Price (US\$)		Total Unexercised(#)	(5)	
January 10, 2001	400	22.25		400	—	
October 10, 2001	17,966	9.13		17,966	—	
December 1, 2001	1,037	12.69		1,037	—	
March 1, 2002	2,479	5.65		2,479	—	
	12,500	1.58		12,500	49,625	
	12,500	3.51		12,500	25,500	

September 25,
2002
October 27,
2003
Total

46,882

75,125

- (1) Camoplast Inc. designs, develops and manufactures specialized components, sub-systems and assemblies for the world leading original equipment manufacturers (OEMS) of both on- and off-road vehicles in a variety of markets including automotive, agricultural, construction and industrial, defense and powersports.
- (2) Mr. Marcouiller attended 6 meetings in person and 3 meetings by telephone.
- (3) The value of unvested DSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting of DSUs will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no assurance that these values will be realized.
- (4) Refers to Subordinate Voting Shares.
- (5) Indicates an aggregate value of “in-the-money” unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. “In-the-money” options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share at August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

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GUY MARIER

Lakefield Gore, Quebec, Canada

Guy Marier has served as our Director since January 2004. Formerly President of Bell Québec (1999 to 2003), Mr. Marier completed his successful 33-year career at Bell (1) as Executive Vice-President of the Project Management Office, before retiring at the end of 2003. From 1988 to 1990, Mr. Marier headed Bell Canada International's investments and projects in Saudi Arabia and, for the three following years, served as President of Télébec. He then returned to the parent company to hold various senior management positions. Guy Marier holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Montreal and a Bachelor of Business Administration from the Université du Québec à Montréal.

Director since 2004

Lead Director since 2007

Independent

Principal Occupation: Executive Consultant

Board/Committee Membership		Attendance (2)		Principal Board Memberships
Board of Directors		9/9	100%	—
Audit Committee		4/4	100%	
Human Resources Committee		4/4	100%	
Independent Board of Directors		4/4	100%	
Securities Held				
As at	Subordinate Voting Shares (#)	DSUs (#)	Total Shares and DSUs (#)	Total Market Value (3) of Shares (4) and DSUs (US\$)
August 31, 2010	1,000	28,730	29,730	165,002
Options Held				
Date Granted	Number (#)	Exercise Price (US\$)	Total Unexercised (#)	Value of Options Unexercised (US\$) (5)
March 24, 2004	12,500	4.65	12,500	11,250

- (1) Bell is Canada's largest communications company, providing consumers with solutions to all their communications needs, including telephone services, wireless communications, high-speed Internet, digital television and voice over IP. Bell also offers integrated information and communications technology services to businesses and governments.
- (2) Mr. Marier attended 6 meetings in person and 3 meetings by telephone.
- (3) The value of unvested DSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting of DSUs will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can

be no assurance that these values will be realized.

- (4) Refers to Subordinate Voting Shares.
- (5) Indicates an aggregate value of “in-the-money” unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. “In-the-money” options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share at August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

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DR. DAVID A. THOMPSON, Ph.D.

Newton, North Carolina, USA	David A. Thompson has served as our Director since June 2000. Dr. Thompson most recently served as Vice-President and Director of Hardware & Equipment Technology at Corning Cable Systems, where he held this position from 2001 until retiring from Corning in 2008. Prior to this, he held several technical management roles at Corning Incorporated starting in 1976. Dr. Thompson joined Corning Incorporated in 1976 in glass chemistry research, developing new specialty glasses for television, optical lenses, solar mirrors and optical fibers. He served in several global business management and strategic planning roles for Corning in both R&D and the Telecommunications Division between 1988 and 1999. He was technical director for the creation of optical amplifier and optical components for Corning and in creation of the Samsung-Corning Micro-Optics joint venture. He later, in 1999, was named Vice-President for the Strategic Planning & Innovation Effectiveness on return to the Corning RD&E Division. Dr. Thompson also serves on the engineering advisory group at the University of North Carolina in Charlotte. David A. Thompson holds a Bachelor of Science degree in chemistry from The Ohio State University and a masters and doctorate in inorganic chemistry from the University of Michigan and he attended the MIT Sloan School for technology leaders. He holds over 20 patents and has over two dozen technical publications in the areas of inorganic chemistry, glass technology and telecommunications. He is a member of several professional and honor societies and has chaired numerous technical society groups during his career.
Director since June 2000	
Independent	
Principal Occupation: Executive Consultant (1)	

Board/Committee Membership		Attendance (2)		Principal Board Memberships
Board of Directors		9/9	100%	—
Audit Committee		4/4	100%	
Human Resources Committee		4/4	100%	
Independent Board of Directors		4/4	100%	
Securities Held				
As at	Subordinate Voting Shares (#)	DSUs (#)	Total Shares and DSUs (#)	Total Market Value (3) of Shares (4) and DSUs (US\$)
August 31, 2010	2,100	26,963	29,063	161,300
Options Held				

Date Granted	Number (#)	Exercise Price (US\$)	Total Unexercised (#)	Value of Options Unexercised (US\$) (5)
January 10, 2001	400	22.25	400	
October 10, 2001	5,334	9.13	15,334	–
September 25, 2002	12,500	1.58	12,500	
October 27, 2003	12,500	3.51	12,500	–
Total			40,734	49,625
				25,500
				75,125

- (1) Mr. David A. Thompson has retired from his position as Vice-President and Director of Technology, Corning Cable Systems. Corning Incorporated is a diversified technology company that concentrates its efforts on high-impact growth opportunities. Corning combines its expertise in specialty glass, ceramic materials, polymers, and the manipulation of the properties of light, with strong process and manufacturing capabilities to develop, engineer and commercialize significant innovative products for the telecommunications, flat panel display, environmental, semiconductor, and life science industries.
- (2) Mr. Thompson attended 6 meetings in person and 3 meetings by telephone.
- (3) The value of unvested DSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting of DSUs will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no assurance that these values will be realized.
- (4) Refers to Subordinate Voting Shares.

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- (5) Indicates an aggregate value of “in-the-money” unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. “In-the-money” options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share at August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

The information as to Subordinate Voting Shares and Multiple Voting Shares beneficially owned or over which the above-named individuals exercise control or direction is not within the direct knowledge of the Corporation and has been furnished by the respective individuals.

None of the individuals who are proposed to be nominated at the Meeting for election as a director of the Corporation:

- (a) is, as at the date hereof, or has been, within 10 years before the date hereof, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that (i) was subject to an order that was issued while such individual was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or (ii) was subject to an order that was issued after such individual ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer;
- (b) is, as at the date hereof, or has been within 10 years before the date hereof, a director or executive officer of any company that, while such individual was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that individual ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
- (c) has, within the 10 years before the date hereof, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold his assets; or
- (d) has been subject to (i) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority, or (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for such individual.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Compensation Discussion & Analysis

This Compensation Discussion & Analysis focuses primarily on: (i) significant elements of the Corporation’s executive compensation program; (ii) principles on which the Corporation makes compensation decisions and determines the amount of each element of executive and director compensation; and (iii) an analysis of the material compensation decisions made by the Human Resources Committee for the financial year ended August 31, 2010.

The following is a discussion of the compensation arrangements with the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and each of the three most highly compensated executive officers whose total compensation was, individually, more than CA\$150,000 (the "Named Executive Officers" or "NEOs"). The Corporation's NEOs for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 were, Mr. Germain Lamonde (CEO), Mr. Pierre Plamondon (CFO), Mr. Jon Bradley, Vice-President, Sales — EMEA, Mr. Hannu Huttunen, Vice-President, Wireless Division and Mr. Dana Yearian, Vice-President, Sales — Americas.

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Members of the Human Resources Committee

During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, the Human Resources Committee was composed of:

- Mr. Guy Marier (Chairman)
 - Mr. Pierre-Paul Allard
 - Mr. Pierre Marcouiller
- Mr. David A. Thompson
 - Mr. André Tremblay

None of these members were officers or employees, or former officers or employees of the Corporation or its subsidiaries. All of the members of the Human Resources Committee are considered “independent”, as defined in applicable securities legislation. They each have experience in executive compensation either as a chief executive officer of a publicly-traded corporation or as a senior executive officer. The Board of Directors believes that the Human Resources Committee collectively has the knowledge, experience and background required to fulfill its mandate.

Mandate of the Human Resources Committee

The Human Resources Committee of the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the annual compensation and overseeing the assessment of the performance of all the Corporation’s executive officers, including the President and Chief Executive Officer. This Human Resources Committee also reviews and submits to the Board of Directors the salary structure and the short-term and long-term incentive compensation programs for all employees of the Corporation. The Human Resources Committee also evaluates and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the compensation of directors, including the number of Deferred Share Units credited to the non-employee directors pursuant to the Deferred Share Unit Plan. The Human Resources Committee’s goal is to develop and monitor executive compensation programs that are consistent with strategic business objectives and shareholders’ interests. Though the Human Resources Committee is responsible for the review and approval of the employees that will receive Restricted Share Units or options to purchase shares of the Corporation, in accordance with policies established by the Board of Directors and the terms of the Long-Term Incentive Plan, these functions may be shared between the Board of Directors and the Human Resources Committee. During the period from September 1, 2009 to August 31, 2010, these functions have been shared by the Board of Directors and the Human Resources Committee but have mainly been performed by the Human Resources Committee.

The Human Resources Committee has reviewed and discussed with the CEO and Vice-President, Human Resources of the Corporation, the compensation disclosure in this document, and has recommended to the Board of Directors that the disclosure be included in this Annual Report.

Since September 1, 2009 and prior to November 1, 2010, the Human Resources Committee held five (5) meetings and at four (4) of those meetings executive compensation was discussed. The Human Resources Committee meetings were attended by all the members of the Human Resources Committee, except Mr. Allard and Mr. Tremblay who were absent at one meeting. The following table outlines the main activities of the Human Resources Committee during the last financial year:

Meeting	Main activities of the Human Resources Committee
October 13, 2009	Review and approval of the Short-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009;

Review of the proposed salary scales and salary increases for the year beginning September 1, 2009;

- Review and approval of the compensation plans of executive officers for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009 being the Base Salary, the Short-Term Incentive Plan and the stock-based compensation delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan
- Review and approval of the stock-based compensation plan for the sales force delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009;
- Review and approval of the quantum for the stock-based compensation plan for the performing employees delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009;
- Review and approval of the executive compensation section of the management proxy circular for the financial year ended August 31, 2009 during a Board of Directors meeting;
- Review of the succession planning program
- Review of the Management Improvement Performance Program.

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Meeting	Main activities of the Human Resources Committee
January 12, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the quarterly payments under the Short-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009 and being part of the Short-Term Incentive Plan; Review and approval of the stock-based compensation plan for the performing employees delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009; Review and approval of the CEO objectives; Review of the Mobilization / Motivation Plan; Review of the sales forces achievement and percentage of commissions; Review of a coaching program for the CEO; Review and amendment of the Stock Appreciation Rights Plan.
March 30, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the quarterly payments under the Short-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009 and being part of the Short-Term Incentive Plan; Review of the Human Resources Integration Plan following the acquisition of NetHawk; Review and approval of the stock-based compensation plan for the key employees of NetHawk delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan; Review of a coaching program for the CEO; Governance training for the Board Members.
June 29, 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the quarterly payments under the Short-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009 and being part of the Short-Term Incentive Plan; Review and approval of the stock-based compensation plan for the recently hired executive officers delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan for the financial year beginning September 1, 2009; Review of the sales force structure following the acquisition of NetHawk; Renewal of the Collective Bargaining Agreement; Determination by the Members of their respective DSU percentage of their Annual Retainer.

Compensation Plan Control - Compensation Consultant and Internal Review

As a general practice, the Corporation's relative position in terms of compensation levels is determined every two years through studies performed by independent consulting firms using a selected reference market of comparable companies. The benchmarking activities are further detailed below under the heading – "Benchmarking".

In 2007, the Corporation engaged two human resources consultants, Mercer (Canada) Ltd. ("Mercer") and Aon Corporation ("Aon"), to advise whether the compensation positioning of the Corporation was still aligned with the comparative market. Further to recommendations from Mercer and Aon, the Corporation decided to gradually align the compensation positioning (for the base salary, short-term and long-term incentives) from the fiftieth percentile to the sixtieth percentile for selected position (hereinafter in this Annual Report referred to as the "Target Compensation Positioning") over the following three (3) years.

In 2008, the Corporation engaged Hewitt Associates LLC to conduct a world-wide market analysis for selected international positions. The survey included annual base salary, bonuses and commission plans.

In 2009, the Corporation appointed Mercer to review the compensation positioning of the Corporation. Mercer confirmed that the Corporation's compensation scheme (base salary, short-term compensation, long-term compensation) was still aligned with the comparative market but some adjustments were proposed to be made for certain executive officers. Considering the overall economic situation, the adjustments proposed by Mercer were

postponed.

In 2010, the Corporation engaged Mercer to conduct a study of the Corporation's executive compensation plans. The study examined the total compensation including the fix components (i.e., base salary, pension, benefits and perquisites) and the variable components (i.e., short-term and long-term incentives). The analysis of Mercer indicated that adjustments were required primarily to base salary levels, long-term incentive plan as well as pension value. Any adjustments were made from a total compensation perspective. Mercer has suggested modifying the compensation philosophy to progressively align the executive compensation toward a total compensation to the fiftieth percentile for expected performance with an opportunity, conditional on performance, to exceed the fiftieth percentile total compensation (hereinafter in this Annual Report referred to as the "Target Total Compensation"). Further to such recommendations, the Corporation has decided to gradually align over the following three (3) years the compensation positioning according to the Target Total Compensation scheme proposed by Mercer for the compensation plans of the financial year starting September 1, 2010.

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In addition, internal pay equity studies are a key factor to complete the compensation review process and indicate where necessary adjustments may be required. During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, this practice continued and certain compensation adjustments were made.

The Human Resources Committee has the authority to retain any independent consultants of its choice to advise its members on total executive compensation policy matters, and to determine the fees and the terms and conditions of the engagement of these consultants. The Human Resources Committee is ultimately responsible for its own decisions, which may take into consideration more than the information and recommendations provided by its compensation consultants or management.

The fees paid to Mercer for consulting services provided to the Human Resources Committee and to the Corporation during the financial year ended August 31, 2010 were as follows:

Type of Fee	Financial 2010 Fees	Percentage of Financial 2010 Fees
Fees for Board of Directors and Human Resources Committee mandates	CA\$61,820	97%
Fees for other Corporation mandates	CA\$2,000	3%
Total	CA\$63,820	100%

Benchmarking

The Target Total Compensation of senior executives has been reviewed with guidance and advice from Mercer, using a peer group of companies as reference point for determining a competitive total compensation package. The comparator group included private and publicly-traded companies evolving in high technologies, telecommunications and durable-manufacturing goods industries. The selection was based on a number of factors including comparable size, similar service business and relationship to the telecom and life science industries. For certain executives, we emphasized certain comparative companies more than others in determining total compensation based on the responsibilities of such executives. When drawing comparisons to companies significantly larger than Corporation's business, in particular those in the manufacturing goods industry, we did not use compensation arrangements of the most senior executive of that comparator but instead looked to the roles and responsibilities of individuals with equivalent business experience.

Mercer used three primary comparator groups in matching incumbent's senior executives to positions of similar responsibility within comparator private and publicly-traded companies:

- (1) 2009 Mercer Benchmark Database, which contains compensation data for selected Canadian companies with median annual revenues of CA\$325 million. The following is a list of the main companies, with a particular emphasis on the High-Technology/Telecommunications and Manufacturing-Durable Goods Industries, servicing industries, revenue categories and geography, used for the purposes of setting 2010 compensation. Arcan Resources Ltd.; Linamar Corporation; Arsenal Energy Inc.; Livingston International; Baytex Energy Trust; Logistec Corporation; Canadian Hydro Developers Inc.; MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Corporation – Quebec; Canadian Pacific; Pason Systems Inc.; CE Franklin Ltd.; Precision Drilling Trust; Centerra Gold Inc.; RDM Corporation; Compton Petroleum Corporation; SNC-Lavalin; Computer Modelling Group Ltd.; Softchoice Corp.; Crew Energy Inc.; Stantec Inc.; Enerflex Systems Ltd.; Teck Resources Limited; Labopharm Inc.; TeraGo Networks Inc.; Velan Inc. Mercer can only disclose the identities of the publicly-traded participating

organizations due to confidentiality covenants with survey participants.

- (2) 2009 US Mercer Benchmark Database (2,771 participants); and
- (3) 2009 UK Mercer Benchmark Database (193 participants), which contains compensation data for companies in all industries of all sizes and scopes. Focuses on companies with revenues lower than CA\$500 million.

For the executives based outside Canada, their total compensation was aligned at the median of the local market. Mercer cannot disclose the identities of participating organizations within a specific revenue range due to confidentiality covenants with survey participants. Local laws forbid the disclosure of company names when a sampling of companies is extracted from a local database.

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Key Elements and Policies for Compensation of Executive Officers

The Corporation's executive compensation plans are designed to attract, retain and motivate key executives who directly impact the Corporation's long-term success and the creation of shareholder value. In determining executive compensation, the Human Resources Committee considers the following four principles:

- **Performance-based:** Executive compensation levels reflect both the results of the Corporation and individual results based on specific quantitative and qualitative objectives established at the start of each financial year in keeping with the Corporation's long-term strategic objectives.
- **Aligned with shareholder interests:** An important portion of incentive compensation for executives is composed of equity awards to ensure that executives are aligned with the principles of sustained long-term shareholder value growth.
- **Market competitive:** Compensation of executives is designed to be externally competitive when compared against executives of comparable peer companies, and in consideration of the Corporation's results.
- **Individually equitable:** Compensation levels are also designed to reflect individual factors such as scope of responsibility, experience, and performance against individual measures.

Compensation Elements

The significant elements of the Corporation's 2010 executive compensation program were (i) Base Salary, (ii) the Short-Term Incentive Plan, and (iii) the stock-based incentive compensation delivered through the Long-Term Incentive Plan. In addition to the foregoing and as the case may be, the Corporation also offered benefit plans and, if applicable, contributed to a Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan, a 401K Plan or a Pension Benefit Plan, as the case may be. To determine appropriate compensation levels for each compensation component, the Human Resources Committee considered all key elements of the executive compensation program. The Human Resources Committee did not assign specific weightings to any key element of the Corporation's 2010 executive compensation program.

Base Salaries

In establishing the base salaries of senior officers, including the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Corporation takes into consideration responsibilities, job descriptions and salaries paid by other similar organizations for positions similar in magnitude, scope and complexity. The Human Resources Committee's objective is to align executive compensation levels with the Target Compensation Positioning offered within a reference market of comparable companies that are similar in size to the Corporation, with a particular focus on those within the High-Technology/Telecommunications and Manufacturing-Durable Goods Industries. The Human Resources Committee reviews the base salary of each executive officer on an annual basis at the beginning of each financial year and recommends that the Board of Directors approve appropriate adjustments, if required, within the salary range in order to maintain a competitive position within the market place.

Short-Term Incentive Compensation

The Short-Term Incentive Plan ("STIP") provides executive officers with the opportunity to earn annual bonuses based on the Corporation's financial performance and the achievement of strategic corporate (which apply to all employees) and division objectives established on a yearly basis as well as the achievement of personal objectives. Such strategic corporate and division objectives also apply to all other employees of the Corporation, except the sales force, in their

respective STIP. Target payout levels for NEOs eligible for incentive bonuses in the financial year ended August 31, 2010 were established to be in line with the objective of the Human Resources Committee to align compensation with the Target Compensation Positioning offered in the reference market. As per the STIP table below, the plan's objectives are aimed to reward six elements: three elements are shareholder oriented (sales, gross margins and EBITDA), two are customer oriented (on time delivery and quality) and one is based on personal objectives.

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Name & Position	Annual incentive target as % of base salary	Business Performance		Multiplier (1)	Individual Performance Multiplier (2)
		Measure	Weight		
Germain Lamonde, CEO	55%		Telecom (3)	0% to 150%	0% to 125%
		• Sales	35%		
		• EBITDA	20%		
		• Gross margin	20%		
Pierre Plamondon, CFO	35%	• Customer satisfaction (4)	25%	0% to 150%	0% to 125%
			15%		
			Total: 100%		
			Telecom		
Hannu Huttunen, Vice-President, Wireless Division	30%	• Sales	35%	0% to 150%	0% to 125%
		• EBITDA	20%		
		• Gross margin	20%		
		• Customer satisfaction (4)	25%		
Jon Bradley, Vice-President, Sales-EMEA	66.7%		Total: 100%	See note 8	
		• Revenue target (5)	45%		
		• Margin target (6)	45%		
		• Personal objectives (7)	10%		
Dana Yearian, Vice-President, Sales-Americas	66.7%			See note 8	

- (1) For sales, EBITDA and gross margin metrics, NEO begins to be compensated upon attainment of 50% of the target objective and up to the attainment of 150% of the target objective. For customer satisfaction metric, NEO's compensation is pro-rated from a minimal threshold up to the attainment of 150% of the target objective.
- (2) The personal objectives of each NEO are based on the position and role he has with the Corporation. Such personal objectives are based mostly on the attainment of departmental objectives and the others objectives are based on the attainment of personal management objectives all of which attainments are determined by an evaluation of the individual's supervisor or the Human Resources Committee, as the case may be.
- (3) For the positions of CEO and CFO, actual bonus is pro-rated according to the revenues of each division: Telecom and LSI (Life Science and Industrial). For 2010, the applicable proportions were 89% for Telecom and 11% for LSI.
- (4) Includes both measures: on time delivery and quality.
- (5) The compensation rate for the attainment of revenue targets (billings) is equal to the total billings potential amount of commission on the total billings quotas defined at the beginning of the financial year. The rate is lower under 70% of the attainment of the objective. Regular rate is applied from 70% to 100% of the attainment of the objective. An accelerator is applied after 100%.
- (6) The commission rate for the attainment of the margin targets is equal to the total margins potential on the total margins quotas defined at the beginning of the financial year. This rate is used for all margins up to 100% attainment of the objective and an accelerator is applied after 100% attainment of the objective.
- (7) The compensation for personal objectives is a maximum amount based on the quarterly achievement of the sales target for their specific territory. It is pro-rated between 70% and 100% achievement and no compensation will be attributed to this element if less than 70% of the objective is attained.

- (8) Additional bonuses are also available, one being based on revenues and integration of recent acquisitions and the other on the implementation of the Corporation development program. Accordingly, a total sales achievement figure target of recent acquisitions and a commission rate are determined at the beginning of the financial year. The commission rate is applied when total sales achievement figure of recent acquisitions exceeds 50% of the target. Another portion of these additional bonuses is based on the result of the implementation of an integration plan following an acquisition. The compensation for the attainment of the implementation of an integration plan following an acquisition target is a maximum amount based on the achievement of such target and is pro-rated up to 100% achievement. The Corporation development program implementation target is determined at the beginning of the financial year. The compensation for the attainment of the Corporation development program target is a maximum amount based on the achievement of such target and is pro-rated up to 100% achievement.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation

- Long-Term Incentive Plan

The principal component of the long-term incentive compensation offered by the Corporation is made up of the Long-Term Incentive Plan for directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation and its subsidiaries.

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Introduced in May 2000, amended in October 2004 and effective in January 2005, the Long-Term Incentive Plan (“LTIP”), is designed to provide directors, officers, employees and consultants with an incentive to create value and accordingly ensures that their interests are aligned with those of the Corporation’s shareholders and to further attract, motivate and retain all of its employees, including the NEOs. The LTIP is subject to Human Resources Committee review to ensure maintenance of its market competitiveness. The Board of Directors has full and complete authority to interpret the Plan and to establish the rules and regulations applying to it and to make all other determinations it deems necessary or useful for the administration of the Plan, provided that such interpretations, rules, regulations and determinations are consistent with the rules of all stock exchanges on which the securities of the Corporation are then traded and with all relevant securities legislation.

The LTIP provides for the issuance of options to purchase Subordinate Voting Shares and the issuance of Restricted Share Units (“RSUs”) redeemable for actual Subordinate Voting Shares or the equivalent in cash to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Human Resources Committee designates the recipients of options or RSUs and determines the number of Subordinate Voting Shares covered by each option or RSU, the dates of vesting, the expiry date and any other conditions relating to these options or RSUs, in each case in accordance with the applicable legislation of the securities regulatory authorities. During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, target awards for eligible officers under the LTIP were established to be in line with the objective of the Human Resources Committee to align compensation with the Target Compensation Positioning offered in the reference market. Each executive is entitled to receive annually RSUs in accordance with the following policy:

Positions	Grant Levels (1) (% of base salary)
CEO	70%
Other NEOs	25% - 30%

- (1) Actual grant value may differ from the grant level guidelines as the stock price may vary between the time of the grant and its approval.

RSU awards are based on the expected impact of the role of the executive officer on the Corporation’s performance and strategic development as well as market benchmarking. The Human Resources Committee undertakes an analysis from time to time to determine the possible payouts from the LTIP under various scenarios and at various levels of share price growth to ensure that the LTIP is aligned with the interests of the Corporation’s shareholders. RSUs are also used to attract and retain top executives, as well as in business acquisitions. For the year ended August 31, 2010, the Corporation determined the number of RSUs granted to each executive officer according to their individual contribution, specifically with respect to the additional responsibilities for the integration of business acquisitions and the maximization of their profitability. As disclosed under the section “Summary Compensation Table” hereof, the NEOs were granted RSUs during the last financial year. The purpose of such grant was intended to focus the executives on developing and successfully implementing the continuing growth strategy of the Corporation and to align the executives with the principles of sustained long-term shareholder value growth. The grant was also considered to contribute to the Corporation’s objective to align the compensation of the executives with the reference market. The Corporation did not take into account the amount and terms of outstanding options or RSUs neither the restrictions on resale of such units, when determining the grants mentioned above.

The exercise price of the options is determined by the Board of Directors at the time of granting the options, subject to compliance with the rules of all stock exchanges on which the Subordinate Voting Shares are listed and with all relevant securities legislation. In any event, the exercise price may not be lower than the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market

on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of options prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of options on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars. Any option issued is non-transferable. At August 31, 2010, there were a total of 1,348,787 options granted to all LTIP participants and outstanding pursuant to the LTIP having a weighted average exercise price of US\$12.67 (CA\$18.94) per option.

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The fair value at the time of grant of a RSU is equal to the market value of Subordinate Voting Shares at the time RSUs are granted. The grant date market value is equal to the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of RSUs prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of RSUs on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars. At the end of financial year ended August 31, 2010, there were a total of 1,603,048 RSUs granted and outstanding pursuant to the LTIP having a weighted average fair value at the time of grant of US\$4.15 (CA\$4.56) per RSU.

The maximum number of Subordinate Voting Shares that are issuable under the Plan shall not exceed 6,306,153 Subordinate Voting Shares, which represents 10.6% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding voting shares as of November 1, 2010. The maximum number of Subordinate Voting Shares that may be granted to any one individual shall not exceed 5% of the number of outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares, which represents 1,155,299 issued and outstanding Subordinate Voting Shares as of November 1, 2010.

Some options granted to directors and employees vest on the first anniversary date of their grant. Some options granted in the financial years ended August 31, 2004 and 2005 vest at a rate of 12.5% six (6) months after the date of grant, 12.5% twelve (12) months after the date of grant and 25% annually thereafter commencing on the second anniversary date of the grant in October 2005. Otherwise all options vest at a rate of 25% annually commencing on the first anniversary date of the grant. All options may be exercised in whole or in part once vested. All of the options that are granted under the Plan must be exercised within a maximum period of ten (10) years following the date of their grant or they will be forfeited.

All RSUs first vesting cannot be earlier than the third anniversary date of their grant. The following table presents, for the last five (5) financial years, the RSUs granted and their respective vesting schedule.

Financial year ended	Grant Date	RSUs granted (#)	Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/RSU)	Vesting schedule
August 31, 2010	October 20, 2009	36,500	3.74	50% after 3 and 4 years of the grant date.
	January 19, 2010	130,000	5.13	
	April 7, 2010	37,900	5.68	
	April 7, 2010	6,155	5.68	1/3 on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary date of the grant.
	July 7, 2010	3,759	5.32	
	October 20, 2009	174,686	3.74	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained.
	April 7, 2010	7,575	5.68	
	July 7, 2010	18,963	5.32	
August 31, 2009	October 22, 2008	71,003	2.36	50% after 3 and 4 years of the grant date.
	January 20, 2009	243,700	3.22	

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April 7, 2009	11,000	3.52	
July 8, 2009	3,000	2.99	100% after 3 years of the grant date.
January 20, 2009	5,000	3.22	1/3 on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary date of the grant.
October 22, 2008	216,685	2.36	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained.
October 22, 2008	135,584	2.36	100% after 3 years of the grant if performance is achieved (long-term growth of revenue and profitability). Otherwise 100% vested after 5 years of the grant date.

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Financial year ended	Grant Date	RSUs granted (#)	Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/RSU)	Vesting schedule
August 31, 2008	October 23, 2007	29,000	6.28	50% after 3 and 4 years of the grant date.
	January 15, 2008	76,200	4.16	
	April 8, 2008	21,600	6.09	
	April 22, 2008	185,570	5.82	
	July 7, 2008	71,310	4.39	
	October 23, 2007	86,167	6.28	
August 31, 2007	September 29, 2006	1,200	5.83	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. 50% after 3 and 4 years of the grant date.
	January 19, 2007	34,250	6.42	
	January 26, 2007	60,200	7.32	
	July 5, 2007	2,000	7.14	
	September 11, 2006	2,000	5.38	
	October 25, 2006	25,000	6.02	
	January 19, 2007	22,550	6.42	
	October 25, 2006	71,802	6.02	
August 31, 2006	February 6, 2006	86,700	5.59	1/3 on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary date of the grant. 100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. 50% after 3 and 4 years of the grant date.
	February 9, 2006	1,500	6.50	
	February 21, 2006	13,850	6.58	

June 20, 2006	5.90	
3,500		
June 27, 2006	6.27	
2,000		
August 8, 2006	5.16	1/3 on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary date of the grant.
5,000		
December 6, 2005	4.76	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained.
61,253		

If any vesting dates fall into any black-out period or any other restrictive period during which the RSU holder is not entitled to trade the Corporation's Subordinate Voting Shares, the RSUs shall: a) vest on the fifth trading day the RSU holder is entitled to trade after such black-out period or restrictive period or b) if the RSU holder decides, prior to such vesting date, to pay his/her income tax without using any of the Subordinate Voting Shares' proceeds, then and only then, the vesting date shall remain the one determined on the granting date for such RSUs.

Any option granted pursuant to the LTIP will lapse (i) immediately upon the termination of the relationship with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for a good and sufficient cause for employees or officers or at the date on which an employee or an officer resigns or leaves his employment with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries (or within 30 days if the holder's employment is terminated for reasons not related to cause); and (ii) 30 days after a director ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries. In the event of retirement or disability, any option held by an employee lapses 30 days after the date of any such disability or retirement. In the event of death, any option held by the optionee lapses 6 months after the date of death.

Any RSU granted pursuant to the LTIP will lapse (i) immediately, where vesting of a unit is subject to the attainment of performance objectives, if such performance objectives have not been attained (or postponed at a further vesting date as determined by the Board of Directors); and (ii) immediately, whether or not subject to attainment of performance objectives, upon the termination of the relationship with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for a good and sufficient cause for employees or officers or at the date on which an employee or an officer resigns or leaves his employment with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries.

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Any RSU granted pursuant to the LTIP will vest immediately, to a certain proportion as determined by the Plan, upon the termination of the relationship of an employee or officer with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries (i) for reasons not related to cause; (ii) because of death or permanent disability and (iii) retirement.

- Restricted Share Unit Grants in Last Financial Year

The aggregate number of Restricted Share Units (RSUs) granted during the financial year ended August 31, 2010 was 415,538 having a weighted average fair value at the time of grant of US\$4.50 (CA\$4.67) per RSU. The fair value at the time of grant of a RSU is equal to the market value of Subordinate Voting Shares at the time RSUs are granted. At August 31, 2010, there were a total of 1,603,048 RSUs granted and outstanding pursuant to the LTIP having a weighted average fair value at the time of grant of US\$4.15 (CA\$4.56) per RSU.

The RSUs may be redeemed for actual Subordinate Voting Shares or the equivalent in cash at the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Corporation on the vesting dates established by the Board of Directors of the Corporation at the time of grant in its sole discretion.

Therefore, the value at vesting of a RSU, when converted to Subordinate Voting Shares, is equivalent to the market value of a Subordinate Voting Share at the time the conversion takes place and is taxable as an employment income. The table above shows information regarding RSU grants made under the LTIP during the financial year ended August 31, 2010.

During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, the following RSUs were granted to the following NEOs:

Name	RSUs granted (#)	Percentage of Total RSUs Granted to Employees in Financial Year (%) (1)	Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/RSU)	Grant Date	Vesting schedule (2)
Germain Lamonde	66,081	15.90%	3.74	October 20, 2009	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)
Pierre Plamondon	16,794	4.04%	3.74	October 20, 2009	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)
Jon Bradley	10,367	2.49%	3.74	October 20, 2009	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the

remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)

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Name	RSUs granted (#)	Percentage of Total RSUs Granted to Employees in Financial Year (%) (1)	Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/RSU)	Grant Date	Vesting schedule (2)
Hannu Huttunen	23,128	5.57%	5.68	April 7, 2010	6,155, 1/3 on the third, fourth and fifth anniversary date of the grant. 7,575, 100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)
			5.32	July 7, 2010	9,398, 100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)
Dana Yearian	15,241	3.67%	3.74	October 20, 2009	100% on the fifth anniversary date of the grant subject to early vesting up to 1/3 on the third anniversary date of the grant and up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant if performance objectives namely related to long-term growth of revenue and profitability, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation are fully attained. (3)

(1) Such percentage does not include the cancelled RSUs, as the case may be.

(2) All RSUs first vesting cannot be earlier than the third anniversary date of their grant.

(3) Those RSUs granted in the financial year ended August 31, 2010 vest on the fifth anniversary date of the grant but are subject to early vesting on the third and fourth anniversary date of the grant on the attainment of performance objectives, as determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. Accordingly, subject to the attainment of performance objectives, the first early vesting is up to 1/3 of the units on the third anniversary date of the grant and the second early vesting is up to 50% of the remaining units on the fourth anniversary date of the grant. The early vesting shall be subject to the attainment of performance objectives. Such performance objectives are based on the attainment of a sales growth metric combined with a profitability metric. The sales growth metric is determined according to the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the sales of the Corporation (SALES CAGR). The profitability metric is determined according to the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of the Corporation's net earnings before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain (EBITDA) (EBITDA CAGR). Accordingly, the first early vesting performance objectives will be attained, calculated on a pro-rated basis, as of: i) 100% for SALES CAGR of 20% or more and 0% for SALES CAGR of 10% or less for

the three fiscal years from the date of grant and cumulated with ii) 100% for the highest of a) EBITDA CAGR of 20% or more or b) the CAGR of 20% or more of revenues for the last three (3) fiscal years and 0% for the highest of a) or b) of 10% or less for the three fiscal years from the date of grant. The second early vesting performance objectives will be attained on the same premises as described above but for the four fiscal years from the date of grant.

The following table summarizes information about RSUs granted to the members of the Board of Directors and to Management and Corporate Officers of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at August 31, 2010:

	Number of RSUs (#)	% of Issued and Outstanding RSUs	Weighted Average Fair Value at the Time of Grant (\$US/RSU)
President and CEO (one individual)	197,533	12.32%	4.01
Board of Directors (five individuals)	—	—	—
Management and Corporate Officers (thirteen individuals)	589,093	36.75%	3.62

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- Option Grants in Last Financial Year

There were no options to purchase the Corporation's Subordinate Voting Shares granted during the financial year ended August 31, 2010. At August 31, 2010, there were a total of 1,348,787 Subordinate Voting Shares covered by options granted and outstanding pursuant to the LTIP having a weighted average exercise price of US\$12.67 (CA\$18.94) per option.

The following table summarizes information about stock options granted to the members of the Board of Directors, and to Management and Corporate Officers of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as at August 31, 2010:

	Number of Options (#)	% of Issued and Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$US/Security)
President and CEO (one individual)	154,240		
		11.44%	6.26
Board of Directors (four individuals)	117,807	8.73%	
			5.95
Management and Corporate Officers (eight individuals)	187,039		14.79
		13.87%	

- Deferred Share Unit Plan

Introduced in October 2004 and effective as of January 2005, the Deferred Share Unit Plan is designed to align more closely the interests of the Corporation's non-employee directors with those of its shareholders.

Under the Deferred Share Unit Plan, non-employee directors may elect to receive up to 100 % of their retainer fees in the form of Deferred Share Units ("DSUs"), each of which has an estimated value determined based on the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of DSUs prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of DSUs on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars, as required. The value at vesting of a DSU is equivalent to the market value of a Subordinate Voting Share when a DSU is converted to such Subordinate Voting Share. DSUs attract dividends in the form of additional DSUs at the same rate as dividends on Subordinate Voting Share. When a director ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors, the DSUs are either converted and paid in Subordinate Voting Shares purchased on the open market or issued by the Corporation. Such Subordinate Voting Shares issued by the Corporation will be issued from the same pool of Subordinate Voting Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the LTIP, which is 10.6% of the total issued and outstanding voting shares.

- Deferred Share Unit Grants in Last Financial Year

The aggregate number of Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") credited to non-employee directors during the financial year ended August 31, 2010 was 20,079. The estimated value at the time of grant of a DSU is determined based on the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of DSUs prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of DSUs on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars, as required. The value at vesting of a DSU is equivalent to the market value of the Subordinate

Voting Shares when a DSU is converted to such Subordinate Voting Shares. As at August 31, 2010, there were a total of 135,003 DSUs credited to directors pursuant to the Deferred Share Unit Plan having a weighted average fair value at the time of grant of US\$4.64 (CA\$5.16).

During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, the following DSUs were granted to the non-employee members of the Board of Directors:

DSUs #	Weighted Average Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/DSU)	Total of the Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$)	Vesting
20,079	4.79	96,094	At the time director ceases to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation

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The following table summarizes information about DSUs granted to the non-employee members of the Board of Directors as at November 1, 2010:

	Number of DSUs (#)	% of Issued and Outstanding DSUs	Total of the Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$)	Weighted Average Fair Value at the Time of Grant (US\$/DSU)
Board of Directors (five individuals)	135,003	100%	626,922	4.64

- Number of Subordinate Voting Shares reserved for future issuance

During the financial year ended August 31, 2010, 20,079 DSUs and 415,538 RSUs were granted to directors, officers and employees. Such awards were issued from the same pool of Subordinate Voting Shares reserved for issuance pursuant to the LTIP of which the maximum number of Subordinate Voting Shares issuable shall not exceed 6,306,153 Subordinate Voting Shares, which represents 10.6% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding voting shares as of November 1, 2010. As at November 1, 2010, the number of Subordinate Voting Shares reserved for future issuance is 2,062,043 representing 3.5% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding voting shares as at November 1, 2010.

- Stock Appreciation Rights Plan

On August 4, 2001, the Corporation established a Stock Appreciation Rights Plan ("SAR Plan"), as amended on January 12, 2010, for the benefit of certain employees residing in countries where the granting of stock-based compensation under the LTIP is not feasible in the opinion of the Corporation. The Board of Directors has full and complete authority to interpret the SAR Plan and to establish the rules and regulations applying to it and to make all other determinations it deems necessary or useful for the administration of the SAR Plan.

Under the SAR Plan, eligible employees are entitled to receive a cash amount equivalent to the difference between the market price of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of exercise or the date of vesting and the exercise price determined on the date of grant. No Subordinate Voting Shares are issuable under the SAR Plan.

The Board of Directors has delegated to Management the task of designating the recipients of stock appreciation rights, the date of exercise or vesting, the expiry date and other conditions. Under the terms of the SAR Plan, the exercise price determined on the date of grant of the stock appreciation right is equal to zero if the stock appreciation right is to reflect a RSU under the LTIP or, if the stock appreciation right is to reflect an option under the LTIP, the exercise price determined on the date of grant may not be lower than the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars. Stock appreciation rights are non-transferable.

The stock appreciation rights, reflecting an option under the LTIP, vest over a four-year period, with 25% vesting annually commencing on the first anniversary date of the date of grant. However, since October 2007, some stock appreciation rights, representing an option under the LTIP, vest at a rate of 50% annually commencing on the third anniversary date of the grants being in October 2007, October 2008 and October 2009.

For stock appreciation rights, reflecting an option under the LTIP, once vested, such right may be exercised between the second and the fifteenth business day following each release of the Corporation's quarterly financial results and will lapse immediately upon the termination of the relationship with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for

a good and sufficient cause or at the date on which an employee resigns or leaves his employment with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries (or within 30 days if the holder is dismissed without cause). In the event of retirement or disability, any stock appreciation right held by an employee lapses 30 days after the date of any such disability or retirement. In the event of death, any stock appreciation right lapses 6 months after the date of death.

The stock appreciation rights, reflecting a RSU under the LTIP, vest at a rate of 50% on the third and the fourth year anniversary date of the date of grant being October 2010.

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The stock appreciation rights, reflecting a RSU under the LTIP, will: i) lapse immediately upon the termination of the relationship with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for a good and sufficient cause or at the date on which an employee resigns or leaves his employment with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries; and ii) vest immediately, to a certain proportion as determined by the SAR Plan, upon the termination of the relationship of an employee with the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries.

All of the stock appreciation rights that are granted under the SAR Plan may be exercised within a maximum period of 10 years following the date of their grant.

As of November 1, 2010, there were 46,374 SARs outstanding.

Benefits and Perquisites

All eligible employees of the Corporation, including the NEOs, are eligible to participate in the Corporation's benefits program, which includes, life insurance, extended health and dental coverage, short and long-term disability coverage, accidental death and dismemberment (AD&D) and emergency travel assistance. Although the majority of costs of the benefits are paid by the Corporation, employees (including the NEOs) are also required to contribute to obtain such benefits.

With the exception of car allowances that are provided to the Corporation's CEO, Vice-President, Sales — Americas and Vice-President, Sales — EMEA, executive officers, including other NEOs, do not receive any perquisites. The value of the perquisites for each of the NEOs, if applicable, is less than \$50,000, or 10% of total annual salary and bonus for the financial year and, as such is not included in the table provided under the heading "Summary Compensation Table" and in the table provided under the heading "Termination and Change of Control Benefits".

Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan

The Corporation maintains a deferred profit-sharing plan ("DPSP") for certain eligible Canadian resident employees, including NEOs but excluding the Corporation's CEO under which the Corporation may elect to contribute an amount equal to 2% of an employee's gross salary, provided that the employee has contributed at least 2% of his gross salary to a tax-deferred registered retirement savings plan. Cash contributions, for eligible employees to this plan and expenses for the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, amounted to US\$531,000, US\$504,000 and US\$592,000, respectively. The amounts contributed to the DPSP are invested at the employee's will in the investment vehicles offered by Standard Life, the Corporation's fund administrator. Withdrawals of funds from the DPSP account are not permitted. In the event of termination of the employment, if the employee has been a member of the DPSP for more than 2 years, the employee is entitled to receive the funds accumulated in his DPSP account.

401K Plan

The Corporation maintains a 401K plan for eligible United States resident employees of its subsidiaries. Employees become eligible to participate in the 401K plan on the date they are hired. Employees may elect to defer their current compensation up to the lesser of 1% of eligible compensation or the statutorily prescribed annual limit and have the deferral contributed to the 401K plan. The 401K plan permits, but does not require the Corporation to make additional matching contributions to the 401K plan on behalf of the eligible participants, subject to a maximum of 50% of the first 6% of the participant's current compensation subject to certain legislated maximum contribution limits. Accordingly, the Corporation contributes up to 3% of the participant's current compensation, subject to certain legislated maximum contribution limits. In the years ended August 31, 2008, 2009 and 2010, the Corporation made an aggregate of US\$216,000, US\$356,000 and US\$268,000 respectively, in Safe Harbor Contributions to the 401K plan.

Contributions by participants or by the Corporation to the 401K plan and income earned on plan contributions are generally not taxable to the participant until withdrawn and contributions by the Corporation are generally deductible by the Corporation when made. At the direction of each participant, the trustees of the 401K plan invest the assets of the 401K plan in selected investment options. As of August 31, 2010, the Corporation made an aggregate of US\$2,366,000 in Safe Harbor Contributions to the 401K plan. A participant may have access to the assets of the plan under the following limited circumstances: (i) termination of employment; (ii) permitted withdrawals; and (iii) limited loans.

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Pension Benefit Plan

The Corporation participates, through an insurance company, to a pension benefit plan (“PBP”) for only our NEO, Hannu Huttunen Vice-President, Wireless Division, based in Oulu Finland, as no other employee is eligible (“Eligible PBP Participant”). The PBP foresees a pension amount equal to 66% of the average monthly salary of the Eligible PBP Participant if such participant remains with the Corporation until the age of sixty (60). The sole obligation of the Corporation to the PBP is an annual contribution as a premium to the insurance company which is calculated on a yearly basis and based on the Eligible PBP Participant average monthly salary for a period of one year and on the expected period remaining for the Eligible PBP Participant to attain the age of sixty (60). If the Eligible PBP Participant does not remain with the Corporation until the age of sixty (60), such participant will have the right to use the contributions mentioned above as paid-up premiums without any further expenses to the Corporation. Cash contributions from the Corporation through premiums to the insurance company for the Eligible PBP Participant to the PBP for the year ended August 31, 2010, amounted to EUR 7,935 (US\$10,827) (CA\$11,309).

2010 Performance and Compensation

Compensation for the NEOs is awarded through the Corporation’s executive compensation plan, which aligns compensation with key strategic objectives and individual performance. The Corporation has established a scorecard outlining key performance indicators which is applicable to all employees. These performance indicators focus effort, communicate priorities and enable performance to be benchmarked. The following table highlights the Corporation’s performance against these indicators in 2010.

2010 Performance Indicators		Corporation’s Performance	
Short-Term Incentive Plan (STIP)		Telecom (% of achievement)	LSI (% of achievement)
Financial			
· Sales		96%	110%
· EBITDA		109%	126%
· Gross margin		102%	96%
Customer Satisfaction			
· Quality		100%	98%
· On-time delivery		98%	100%
Sales Force			
· Revenue (billings)		94%	n/a
· Margins (quotas)		84%	n/a
Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) - RSUs			
Date of Grant	Vesting Date	% of early vesting achievement (1)	
October 25, 2006	October 25, 2010	35%	
October 23, 2007	October 25, 2010	31%	

(1) The vesting schedules are provided in the table provided under the heading “Long-Term Incentive Plan”.

CEO Performance Compensation during Last Two (2) Fiscal Years

The following table compares the grant date value of compensation awarded to Mr. Lamonde in respect of his performance as CEO with the actual value that he has received from his compensation awards during the last two (2) fiscal years. The actual compensation that he has received includes salary and cash incentive payments, as well as the value at maturity of share units granted (or current value for units that are outstanding), the value

of stock options exercised during the period and the in-the-money value of stock options that remain outstanding.

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Compensation Elements	2010	2009	2-Year Total
Cash			
Base Salary	CA\$400,000	CA\$371,000	CA\$771,000
Short-term incentive	CA\$257,127	CA\$159,452	CA\$416,579
Equity			
Long-term incentive	CA\$259,698	CA\$192,499	CA\$452,197
Total Direct Compensation	CA\$916,825	CA\$722,951	CA\$1,639,776
Pension Value	—	—	—
All Other Compensation	—	—	—
Total Compensation	CA\$916,825	CA\$722,951	CA\$1,639,776
Annual Average	—	—	CA\$819,888
Total Market Capitalization Growth (CA\$ millions)	156.2(1)	(106.0)(1)	50.1(1)
Total Cost as a % of Market Capitalization Growth	0.6%	—	3.3%

(1) Includes the redemption of 3,600 and 8,181,093 Subordinate Voting Shares respectively in 2010 and 2009 under the normal course issuer bid and substantial issuer bid of the Corporation during these years.

Conclusion

By way of application of the Corporation's executive compensation policy, an important part of executive compensation is linked to corporate performance and long-term value creation. The Human Resources Committee continuously reviews executive compensation programs to ensure that they maintain their competitiveness and continue to focus on the Corporation's objectives, values and business strategies.

Depending on specific circumstances, the Human Resources Committee may also recommend employment terms and conditions that deviate from the policies and the execution by the Corporation or its subsidiaries of employment contracts on a case-by-case basis.

Summary Compensation Table

The table below shows compensation information during the two most recently completed financial years for the NEOs. This information includes the US dollar value of base salaries, share-based and option-based awards, non-equity incentive plan compensations, pension value and all other compensation, if any, whether paid or deferred.

Name and Principal Position	Financial Year	Share-Based Awards (2)			Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)					Total Compensation (\$)
		Salary (1)	(2)	(3)	Option-based Awards (\$)	Annual Incentive plans (2)	Long-term Incentive plans (4)	Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (2) (5)	
Germain	2010	382,922		248,610	—	246,149	—	—	—	877,681
Lamonde,		400,000	(US)	259,698	(US)	257,127	(US)			916,825
										(US)

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President and Chief Executive Officer	2009	(CA)	(CA)		(CA)				(CA)
		314,887	163,384	—	135,335	—	—	—	613,606
		371,000(US)	192,499(US)		159,452(US)				722,951(US)
Pierre Plamondon, Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer	2010	(CA)	(CA)		(CA)				(CA)
		221,137	63,182	—	92,060	—	—	5,777	382,156
		231,000(US)	66,000 (US)		96,166 (US)			6,035(US)	399,202(US)
	2009	(CA)	(CA)		(CA)			(CA)	(CA)
		186,726	102,614	—	51,033	—	—	5,033	345,406
		220,000(US)	120,900(US)		60,127 (US)			5,930(US)	406,957(US)
	2010	(CA)	(CA)		(CA)			(CA)	(CA)
		151,044	39,003 (—	96,363	—	—	—	286,410
		157,780 (US)	40,742 US)		100,661(US)				299,183(US)
Jon Bradley, Vice-President, Sales - EMEA	2009	96,532	24,927		61,585				183,044
		(CA)	(CA)		(CA)			(CA)	(CA)
		(£)	(£)		(£)			(£)	(£)
	2009	133,799	105,766 (—	65,578	—	—	—	305,143
		157,642 (US)	124,614US)		77,264 (US)				359,520(US)
		86,100	68,061		42,200				196,361
		(CA)	(CA)		(CA)			(CA)	(CA)
		(£)	(£)		(£)			(£)	(£)

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Name and Principal Position	Financial Year	Salary (\$)	Share-Based Awards (2) (3) (\$)	Option-based Awards (4) (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Annual Long-term Incentive plans (5) (\$)	Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (6) (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Hannu Huttunen, Vice-President, Wireless Division (6)	2010	103,775	125,121	–	92,509	–	–	10,827	332,232
		108,403 (US)	130,702 (US)		96,635 (US)			11,309 (US)	347,049 (US)
		76,057 (7)	91,701		67,800 (8)			7,935	243,493
			(CA)	(CA)				(CA)	(CA)
			(€)	(€)		(CA)		(€)	(€)
			(€)		(€)				
Dana Yearian, Vice-President, Sales — Americas	2010	200,000	57,001	–	170,297	–	–	8,502	435,801
		208,920 (US)	59,544 (US)		177,892 (US)			8,881 (US)	455,237 (US)
			(CA)	(CA)		(CA)		(CA)	(CA)
	2009	190,000	114,451	–	97,508	–	–	6,536	408,495
		223,858 (US)	134,846 (US)		114,884 (US)			7,701 (US)	481,289 (US)
			(CA)	(CA)		(CA)		(CA)	(CA)

- (1) Base salary earned in the financial year, regardless when paid.
- (2) The compensation information for Canadian residents has been converted from Canadian dollars to US dollars based upon an average foreign exchange rate of CA\$1.0446 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 and CA\$1.1782 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2009. The compensation information for UK resident has been converted from British Pounds to US dollars based upon an average foreign exchange rate of £0.6391 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 and £0.6435 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2009 and the conversion from US dollars to Canadian dollars is made as described above. The compensation information for Finland resident has been converted from euros to US dollars based upon an average foreign exchange rate of €0.7329 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 and the conversion from US dollars to Canadian dollars is made as described above. The currency conversions cause these reported salaries to fluctuate from year-to-year because of the fluctuations in exchange rates when expressed in currency other than their local currencies.
- (3) Indicates the dollar amount based on the grant date fair value of the RSUs awarded under the LTIP for the financial year. The grant date fair value is equal to the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of RSUs prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of RSUs on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars. Grants of RSUs to NEOs are detailed under section “Compensation Discussion & Analysis – Long-Term Incentive Plan”.
- (4) Indicates the total bonus earned during the financial year whether paid during the financial year or payable on a later date:

Name	Paid during the financial year ended	Paid in the first quarter of the financial year	Total bonus earned during
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	August 31, 2010 (i)		ending on August 31,		the financial year	
	(\$)		2011 (i)		ended August 31, 2010	
			(\$)		(i)	
					(\$)	
Germain Lamonde	117,993	(US)	128,156	(US)	246,149	(US)
	123,255	(CA)	133,872	(CA)	257,127	(CA)
Pierre Plamondon	43,362	(US)	48,698	(US)	92,060	(US)
	45,296	(CA)	50,870	(CA)	96,166	(CA)
Jon Bradley	80,263	(US)	16,100	(US)	96,363	(US)
	83,843	(CA)	16,818	(CA)	100,661	(CA)
	51,296	(£)	10,289	(£)	61,585	(£)
Hannu Huttunen	92,509	(US)	–	(US)	92,509	(US)
	96,635	(CA)	–	(CA)	96,635	(CA)
	67,800	(€)	–	(€)	67,800	(€)
Dana Yearian	154,672	(US)	15,625	(US)	170,297	(US)
	161,570	(CA)	16,322	(CA)	177,892	(CA)

(i)

Refer to note 2 herein.

- (5) Indicates the amount contributed by the Corporation during the financial year to the Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan as detailed under section “Compensation Discussion & Analysis – Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan”, 401K Plan as detailed under section “Compensation Discussion & Analysis – 401K Plan” or Pension Benefit Plan as detailed under section “Compensation Disclosure & Analysis – Pension Benefit Plan”, as applicable, for the benefit of the NEO. Mr. Lamonde is not eligible to participate in the Deferred Profit Sharing Plan and Mr. Bradley did not participate.
- (6) Mr. Huttunen joined the Corporation on March 12, 2010.
- (7) This amount represents the base salary paid to Mr. Huttunen since he joined the Corporation on March 12, 2010. Mr. Huttunen base salary for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 amounted to €147,000 (US\$200,573) (CA\$209,519).
- (8) Since Mr. Huttunen joined the Corporation on March 12, 2010, the bonus paid to Mr. Huttunen for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 amounted to €67,800 (US\$92,509) (CA\$96,635) of which includes a Transaction Bonus following the acquisition of NetHawk Oyj.

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Incentive Plan Awards

The significant terms of all plan-based awards and non-equity incentive plan awards, issued or vested, or under which options have been exercised, during the fiscal year, or outstanding at the end of the financial year are described herein under the section entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – Long-Term Incentive Plan” and “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – Short Term Incentive Compensation”.

Outstanding share-based awards and option-based awards

The following sets out for each NEO all option and RSU awards outstanding as at August 31, 2010, if any, including those granted before August 31, 2010.

Name	Outstanding Option-based Awards (Options)			Outstanding Share-based Awards (RSUs)		
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option Exercise Price (US\$) (1)	Option expiration date	Value (2) of unexercised in-the-money options (US\$) (3)	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (US\$) (4)
G e r m a i n	5,080	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–	197,533	1,096,308
Lamonde	70,000	9.13	Oct. 10, 2011	–		
	50,000	1.58	Sept. 25, 2012	198,500		
	17,942	4.51	Feb. 1, 2015	18,660		
	11,218	4.76	Dec. 6, 2015	8,862		
Pierre Plamondon	10,000	45.94	Sept. 13, 2010	–	82,396	457,298
	5,000	34.07	Oct. 11, 2010	–		
	9,240	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–		
	19,000	9.13	Oct. 10, 2011	–		
	20,000	1.58	Sept. 25, 2012	79,400		
	5,383	5.13	Oct. 26, 2014	2,261		
	3,653	4.76	Dec. 6, 2015	2,886		
Jon Bradley	5,000	45.94	Sept. 13, 2010	–	58,731	325,957
	5,000	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–		
	1,000	12.22	Jan. 3, 2012	–		
Hannu Huttunen	–	–	–	–	23,128	128,360
Dana Yearian	–	–	–	–	78,874	437,751

(1) Prices noted are the grant date exercise price for each option under each award.

(2) The unexercised options have not been and may never be exercised and actual gains if any, on exercise will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of exercise. There can be no assurance that these options will be exercised or any gain realized.

(3) Indicates an aggregate value of “in-the-money” unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. “In-the-money” options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share at August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National

Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

- (4) The value of unvested RSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no assurance that these values will be realized.

Exercised Option-Based Awards

The following table summarizes, for each of the NEOs, the number of stock options, if any, exercised during the financial year ended August 31, 2010 and the aggregate gains realized upon exercise, if any. Gains realized upon exercise is the difference between the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Shares on the exercise date and the exercise or base price of the option.

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Name	Number of securities underlying exercised options (#)	Exercised Option-based Awards (Options)		
		Option Exercise Price (US\$)	Option grant date	Gains realized (US\$)
Germain	—	—	—	—
Lamonde				
Pierre	—	—	—	—
Plamondon				
Jon Bradley	1,5003.19		January 7, 2003	1,332
	10,0003.50		December 17, 2003	12,269
	4,0004.51		February 1, 2005	1,077
Hannu Huttunen	—	—	—	—
Dana Yearian	—	—	—	—

Incentive plan awards – value vested or earned during the year

The following table summarizes, for each of the NEOs, the value of option-based awards, if any vested during the financial year ended August 31, 2010, the value of share-based awards vested during the financial year ended August 31, 2010, if any, and the value of non-equity incentive plan compensation earned during the financial year ended August 31, 2010, if any.

Name	Option-based awards – value vested during the year		Share-based awards – value vested during the year	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (US\$)
	(US\$) (1)	(US\$) (2)	(3)	
Germain Lamonde	—	42,572	246,149	
Pierre Plamondon	—	35,505	92,060	
Jon Bradley	—	10,546	96,363	
Hannu Huttunen	—	—	92,509	
Dana Yearian	—	10,815	170,297	

- (1) Indicates the aggregate dollar value that would have been realized on the vesting date if the options under the option-based awards had been exercised on the vesting date. The value of option-based awards vested during the year at the vesting date is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share on the date of the vesting. The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on the date of the vesting using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.
- (2) The aggregate dollar value realized is equivalent to the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares underlying the RSUs at vesting. This value, as the case may be, has been converted from Canadian dollars to US dollars based upon the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada on the day of vesting.
- (3) Includes total non-equity incentive plan compensation earned by each NEO in respect to the financial year ended on August 31, 2010 (as indicated under the “Summary Compensation Table”).

Pension plan Benefits

The Corporation does not have a defined benefit or a defined contribution pension plan. The significant terms of the Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan, the 401K Plan and the Pension Benefit Plan of the Corporation are described herein under the sections entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – Deferred Profit-Sharing Plan”, “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – 401K Plan” and “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – Pension Benefit Plan” the amounts paid by the Corporation to the NEOs under such plans are detailed in the column entitled “All other compensation” in the “Summary Compensation Table”.

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Termination and Change of Control Benefits

The Corporation has an employment agreement with Mr. Germain Lamonde. The agreement is for an indeterminate period and the compensation is reviewed annually. In the event of the termination of Mr. Lamonde's employment without cause, Mr. Lamonde will be entitled to severance payments equal to 24 months of the current rate of remuneration (base salary, STIP compensation and benefits) and the immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs. In addition, in the event that Mr. Lamonde's employment is terminated following a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital, he will be entitled to severance payments equal to 24 months of remuneration (base salary, STIP compensation and benefits) and to the immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs. If Mr. Lamonde voluntarily resigns he will be entitled to immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs.

The Corporation has an employment agreement with Mr. Pierre Plamondon, the Corporation's Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer. The agreement is for an indeterminate period and the compensation is reviewed annually. In the event of termination of Mr. Plamondon's employment without cause, Mr. Plamondon will be entitled to severance payments equal to 12 months of the current base salary. In addition, in the event Mr. Plamondon's employment is terminated following a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital, he will be entitled to severance payments equal to 18 months of remuneration (base salary, STIP compensation and benefits) and to the immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs.

The Corporation has an employment agreement with Mr. Jon Bradley, the Corporation's Vice-President, Sales — EMEA. The agreement is for an indeterminate period and the compensation is reviewed annually. In the event of termination of Mr. Bradley's employment without cause, Mr. Bradley will be entitled to severance payments equal to 2 months of the current base salary per year of service as a Vice-President of the Corporation (a minimum of 4 months of current base salary but in no case exceeding 12 months of the current base salary). In addition, in the event Mr. Bradley's employment is terminated following a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital, he will be entitled to severance payments equal to 2 months of remuneration (base salary, SIP compensation and benefits) per year of service as a Vice-President of the Corporation (a minimum of 6 months of remuneration but in no case exceeding 18 months of remuneration) and to the immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs.

The Corporation has an employment agreement with Hannu Huttunen, the Corporation's Vice-President, Wireless Division. The agreement is for an indeterminate period and the compensation is reviewed annually. In the event of termination of Mr. Huttunen's employment without cause, Mr. Huttunen will be entitled to severance payments equal to 12 months of the current base salary. In addition, in the event Mr. Huttunen's employment is terminated following a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital, he will be entitled to severance payments equal to 12 months of the current base salary and to the immediate vesting of all RSUs.

The Corporation has an employment agreement with Mr. Dana Yearian, the Corporation's Vice-President, Sales — Americas. The agreement is for an indeterminate period and the compensation is reviewed annually. In the event of termination of Mr. Yearian's employment without cause, Mr. Yearian will be entitled to severance payments equal to 2 months of the current base salary per year of service but in no case exceeding 12 months. In addition, in the event Mr. Yearian's employment is terminated following a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital, he will be entitled to severance payments equal to 12 months (for 0-5 years of service) or 18 months of remuneration (base salary, SIP compensation and benefits) (for more than 5 years of services) and to the immediate vesting of all stock options and RSUs.

The following table outlines the estimated incremental payments NEOs would be entitled to receive if a termination payment event occurred on August 31, 2010, which includes all payments, payables and benefits that would be given by the Corporation to an NEO upon such termination payment event.

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Named Executive Officer	Termination Payment Event		Change of Control (\$) (2)		Voluntary (\$)	
	Without Cause (\$)	(1)	(3)			
Germain Lamonde	2,358,843	(US) (4)	2,358,843	(US)	1,322,330	(US) (5)
	2,464,219	(CA)	2,464,219	(CA)	1,345,315	(CA)
Pierre Plamondon	506,317	(US)	950,100	(US)	–	
	513,746	(CA)	992,288	(CA)		
Jon Bradley	191,844	(US)	434,268	(US)	–	
	202,548	(CA)	464,035	(CA)		
Hannu Huttunen	209,070	(US)	328,933	(US)	–	
	218,552	(CA)	345,974	(CA)		
Dana Yearian	304,878	(US)	735,259	(US)	–	
	321,643	(CA)	789,161	(CA)		

- (1) The aggregate amount disclosed includes an evaluation of the amount that the NEO would have been entitled to should a termination of employment without cause have occurred on August 31, 2010 and includes, as the case may be for each NEO, the base salary that would have been received and total value of RSUs and options that would have vested (with the exception of Mr. Lamonde's evaluation which is described in note 4 below and includes: the base salary, STIP compensation, and total value of RSUs and options that would have vested). The amount for base salary compensation is calculated according to those amounts provided under the section entitled "Summary Compensation Table" included in this Circular. The amount for the total value attached to the vesting of RSUs and options determined pursuant to the LTIP as described in the section entitled "Long-Term Incentive Compensation – Long-Term Incentive Plan" for termination without cause.
- (2) Is considered a "Change of Control" a merger or an acquisition by a third party of substantially all of the Corporation's assets or of the majority of its share capital.
- (3) The aggregate amount disclosed includes, as the case may be for each NEO, an evaluation of the amount that the NEO would have been entitled to should a termination of employment for Change of Control have occurred on August 31, 2010 and includes, as the case may be, namely, the base salary, STIP or SIP compensation and total value of RSUs and options that would have vested. The amount for base salary and STIP or SIP compensation are calculated according to those amounts provided under the section entitled "Summary Compensation Table" included in this Circular, the total value attached to the vesting of RSUs and options is calculated according to those amounts provided in the columns named "Value of unexercised in-the-money options" and "Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested" of the table included under the heading entitled – "Outstanding share-based awards and option-based awards".
- (4) The aggregate amount disclosed includes an evaluation of the amount that Mr. Lamonde would have been entitled to should a termination of employment without cause have occurred on August 31, 2010 and includes: the base salary, STIP compensation, and total value of RSUs and options that would have vested. The amount for base salary and STIP compensation are calculated according to those amounts provided under the section entitled "Summary Compensation Table" included in this Circular; the total value attached to the vesting of RSUs and options are calculated according to those amounts provided in the columns named "Value of unexercised in-the-money options" and "Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested" of the table included under the heading entitled – "Outstanding share-based awards and option-based awards".
- (5) The aggregate amount disclosed includes an evaluation of the amount that Mr. Lamonde would have been entitled to should a voluntary termination of employment have occurred on August 31, 2010 and includes: the total value of RSUs and options that would have vested. The amount for the total value attached to the vesting of RSUs and options are calculated according to those amounts provided in the columns named "Value of unexercised in-the-money options" and "Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested" of the table included

under the heading entitled – “Outstanding share-based awards and option-based awards”.

Compensation of Directors

Director Compensation Table

In the financial year ended August 31, 2010, each director who was not an employee of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries received the level of compensation set forth in the following table as annual compensation payable in a combination of cash and Deferred Share Units (“DSUs”) as chosen by the director pursuant to the Deferred Share Unit Plan. The significant terms of the DSU Plan of the Corporation is described herein under the section entitled “Long-Term Incentive Compensation – Deferred Share Unit Plan”.

Annual Retainer for Directors (1)	CA\$50,000	US\$47,865	
		(2)	(3)
Annual Retainer for Lead Director	CA\$5,000	US\$4,787	(3)
Annual Retainer for Committee Chairman	CA\$5,000	US\$4,787	(3)
Annual Retainer for Committee Members	CA\$3,000	US\$2,872	(3)
Fees for all Meetings Attended per day in Person	CA\$1,000	US\$957	(3)
Fees for all Meetings Attended per day by Telephone	CA\$500	US\$479	(3)

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- (1) All the Directors elected to receive 50% of their Annual Retainer in form of DSUs except Mr. David A. Thompson who elected not to receive any DSU.
- (2) The Annual Retainer for Mr. Pierre-Paul Allard and Mr. David A. Thompson is US\$50,000 (CA\$52,230).
- (3) The compensation information has been converted from Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars based upon an average foreign exchange rate of CA\$1.0446 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2010.

In the financial year ended August 31, 2010, the Directors who are not employees of the Corporation earned the following compensation in the form indicated:

Name	Fees earned (1) (\$)	Share-based Awards (\$)	Option- based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	All other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Pierre-Paul Allard	61,966 (US) – 64,730 (CA)		–	–	–	–	61,966 (US) 64,730 (CA)
Pierre Marcouiller	60,789 (US) – 63,500 (CA)		–	–	–	–	60,789 (US) 63,500 (CA)
Guy Marier	67,491 (US) – 70,500 (CA)		–	–	–	–	67,491 (US) 70,500 (CA)
David A. Thompson	62,924 (US) – 65,730 (CA)		–	–	–	–	62,924 (US) 65,730 (CA)
André Tremblay	60,789 (US) – 63,500 (CA)		–	–	–	–	60,789 (US) 63,500 (CA)

- (1) The compensation information has been converted from Canadian dollars to US dollars based upon an average foreign exchange rate of CA\$1.0446 = US\$1.00 for the financial year ended August 31, 2010 except for Mr. Pierre-Paul Allard and Mr. David A. Thompson who are paid in US dollars for the portion of their annual retainer for Directors. The fees are always payable in cash, but executives are provided the opportunity to elect to exchange all or a portion of their Annual Retainer for Directors in DSUs. The table below identifies the portion of the fees earned by the directors that were paid in DSUs and the portion that were paid in cash.

Name	DSUs (\$)		Fees earned Cash (\$)		Total (\$)	
Pierre-Paul Allard (ii)	25,000	(US)	36,966	(US)	61,966	(US)
	26,115	(CA)	38,615	(CA)	64,730	(CA)
Pierre Marcouiller (ii)	23,933	(US)	36,856	(US)	60,789	(US)
	25,000	(CA)	38,500	(CA)	63,500	(CA)
Guy Marier (ii)	23,933	(US)	43,558	(US)	67,491	(US)
	25,000	(CA)	45,500	(CA)	70,500	(CA)
David A. Thompson (iii)	–		62,924	(US)	62,924	(US)
			65,730	(CA)	65,730	(CA)
André Tremblay (ii)	23,933	(US)	36,856	(US)	60,789	(US)
	25,000	(CA)	38,500	(CA)	63,500	(CA)

(i)

The estimated value at the time of grant of a DSU is determined based on the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and the NASDAQ National Market on the last trading day preceding the grant date, using the noon buying rate of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (for grants of DSUs prior to January 1, 2009) or the Bank of Canada (for grants of DSUs on or after January 1, 2009) on the grant date to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars, as required. The value at vesting of a DSU is equivalent to the market value of a Subordinate Voting Share when a DSU is converted to such Subordinate Voting Share.

(ii) Elected to receive 50% of its Annual Retainer for Directors in form of DSUs.

(iii) Elected to receive its Annual Retainer for Directors in cash.

Director Incentive Plan Awards

The significant terms of all plan-based awards and non-equity-incentive plan awards, issued or vested, or under which options have been exercised, during the year, or outstanding at the end of the financial year are described herein under section entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis – Long-Term Incentive Plan”.

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Outstanding share-based awards and option-based awards

The following table sets out for each director of the Corporation all awards outstanding as at August 31, 2010, if any, including awards granted before August 31, 2010.

Name	Outstanding Option-based Awards (Options)				Outstanding Share-based Awards (DSUs)	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option Exercise Price (US\$) (1)	Option expiration date	Value (2) of unexercised in-the-money options (US\$) (3)	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (US\$) (4)
Pierre-Paul Allard	–	–	–	–	13,089	72,644
Pierre Marcouiller	400	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–	28,730	159,452
	17,966	9.13	Oct. 10, 2011	–		
	1,037	12.69	Dec. 1, 2011	–		
	2,479	5.65	Mar. 1, 2012	–		
	12,500	1.58	Sept. 25, 2012	49,625		
	12,500	3.51	Oct. 27, 2013	25,500		
Guy Marier	12,500	4.65	Mar. 24, 2014	11,250	28,730	159,452
David A. Thompson	400	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–	26,963	149,645
	15,334	9.13	Oct. 10, 2011	–		
	12,500	1.58	Sept. 25, 2012	49,625		
	12,500	3.51	Oct. 27, 2013	25,500		
André Tremblay	400	22.25	Jan. 10, 2011	–	37,491	208,075
	17,291	9.13	Oct. 10, 2011	–		

(1) Prices noted are the grant date exercise price for each option under each award.

(2) The unexercised options have not been and may never be exercised and actual gains if any, on exercise will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of exercise. There can be no assurance that these options will be exercised or any gain realized.

(3) Indicates an aggregate value of “in-the-money” unexercised options held at the financial year ended August 31, 2010. “In-the-money” options are options for which the market value of the underlying securities is higher than the exercise price. The value of unexercised in-the-money options at financial year end is the difference between its exercise or base price and the market value of the underlying Subordinate Voting Share at August 31, 2010 which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required.

(4) The value of unvested DSUs at the financial year-end is the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on August 31, 2010, which was US\$5.55 (CA\$5.90). The market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares was calculated by using the highest of the closing prices of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and on the NASDAQ National Market on August 31, 2010 using the noon buying rate of the Bank of Canada to convert the NASDAQ National Market closing price to Canadian dollars as required. The actual gains on vesting will depend on the value of the Subordinate Voting Shares on the date of vesting. There can be no

assurance that these values will be realized.

Exercised option-based awards

The following table sets out for each director of the Corporation all awards exercised during the financial year ended August 31, 2010, if any.

Name	Exercised Option-based Awards (Options)			
	Number of securities underlying Option exercised options (#)	Exercise Price (US\$)	Option grant date	Gains realized (US\$)
Pierre-Paul Allard	—	—	—	—
Pierre Marcouiller	—	—	—	—
Guy Marier	—	—	—	—
David A. Thompson	—	—	—	—
André Tremblay	12,500	1.58	Sept. 25, 2002	40,836
	12,500	3.51	Oct. 27, 2003	14,139

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In the financial year that ended August 31, 2010, all of the options of directors were exercisable, none of the DSUs of directors vested and the directors did not receive any non-equity incentive compensation from the Corporation.

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans

The following sets forth the number of Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation issued and outstanding on August 31, 2010 or that may be issued, under the Corporation's Long Term Incentive plan ("LTIP") and Deferred Share Unit plan ("DSUP"), both of which were approved by the Corporation's shareholders.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, RSUs and DSUs (#) (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, RSUs and DSUs (US\$) (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
LTIP – RSU	1,603,048	n/a (1)	
LTIP – Options	1,348,787	12.67	2,131,935
DSUP – DSU	135,003	n/a (1)	

(1)The value of RSUs and DSUs will be equal to the market value of the Subordinate Voting Shares of the Corporation on the date of vesting.

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PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of EXFO's Subordinate Voting Shares with the cumulative shareholder return of the S&P/TSX Composite Index for the last five years ended August 31, 2010. It assumes that the initial value of the investment in EXFO's Subordinate Voting Shares and in the S&P/TSX Composite Index was CA\$100 on August 31, 2005. The bar chart, included in the graph below, shows the trend in total compensation paid to our named executive officers of such identified period of which the CEO and CFO are included in every period but the remaining three (3) named executives officers changed from one period to another. For further information on the identity and compensation of those named executive officers, please refer to our previous five (5) Management Proxy Circular and this Management Proxy Circular under the summary compensation table.

The Corporation's Stock Performance
(August 31, 2005 to August 31, 2010)

	2005	2006	August 31,		2009	2010
			2007	2008		
EXFO Subordinate Voting Share	\$100	\$104	\$126	\$80	\$59	\$106
S&P/TSX Stock Index	\$100	\$113	\$128	\$129	\$102	\$112
Sum of NEO's total compensation (in millions of CA\$)	\$2.3	\$1.8	\$2.0	\$2.1	\$2.3	\$2.5

The trends shown by the performance graphs set forth above represent a constant growth in the cumulative total shareholder return from August 31, 2005 until August 31, 2007, followed by a decline in the financial years ended August 31, 2008 and 2009 and followed by a significant increase in the financial year ended August 31, 2010. The performance of the Corporation over the same period is relatively in line with the performance of the Index except for the financial year 2008 and 2009 where the impact of the recession have affected the telecom market and the Corporation earlier and more severely than the Index. However, the recovery for the corporation in financial year 2010 has been much stronger than the Index as well.

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Over the same five-year period, the chart clearly depicts that the level of the total compensation received by the named executive officers over the identified period, closely follows our share performance levels during three of the last five financial years. The exceptions in this trend were during financial year ended August 31, 2008 and 2009, this can be explained through the fact that:

- Even if our share performance improved in the financial year ended August 31, 2006, the total compensation received by the NEOs decreased during the period reflecting the implementation of the revised Long-Term Incentive Plan in fiscal year 2005.
- Our share performance weakened in financial years ended August 31, 2008 and 2009 as a result of the significant downturn in the economy; this is similar to other technology sector companies. It should be noted that during these two years, we delivered EBITDA* of 11.2 % and 8.4 % respectively for 2008 and 2009 while we were expanding our activities, developing new market territories and acquiring new businesses. This expansion significantly increased the complexity of our operations and the organization.
- The increase in the total compensation received by the named executive officers over the identified five (5) year period is the result of an initiative to gradually close the compensation gap with respect to market rates pursuant to our three (3) year plan adopted in 2007 based on Mercer's and Aon's recommendations. In addition, total compensation received by the named executive officers over the identified period rises as a result of the additional roles and responsibilities of such individual due to the increased complexity of our organization and to the addition of new senior members in the named executives with higher compensation.

Overall, the total compensation, received by the named executive officers over the identified period, trend is strongly linked with the increase in our annual revenues from US\$97,2M on August 31, 2005 to US\$228,1M on August 31, 2010, which represents an increase of 135%.

Total compensation to NEOs of the Corporation is defined as the aggregate of base salary, short-term compensation, and long-term compensation. Base salary is established at the beginning of each fiscal year, according to recommendations made by the Board of Directors' Human Resources Committee. Short-term compensation, which varies from one year to the next, is contingent upon the achievement of pre-established objectives measured against corporate and individual targets for a given fiscal year. For more information about short-term compensation, refer to the heading entitled "Short Term Incentive Compensation". Long-term compensation, which is handed out in the form of Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"), vests over a three- to five-year period, depending on the achievement of pre-established corporate goals. For more information about long-term compensation, refer to the heading entitled "Long Term Incentive Plan".

Consequently, base salary and short-term compensation do not necessarily track the market value of our share price. Long-term compensation, however, is directly aligned with share-price performance, since the market value of RSUs is equal to the market value of our shares on any vesting day. Accordingly, the market value of our share price significantly reduced the planned value of NEOs' total compensation, thereby partially aligning their experience with that of shareholders.

*EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) before interest, income taxes, amortization of property, plant and equipment, amortization of intangible assets, impairment of goodwill and extraordinary gain.

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DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE

The Corporation maintains insurance protection against liability incurred by its officers and directors as well as those of its subsidiaries in the performance of their duties. The entire premium, amounting to US\$169,250 from September 30, 2010 to September 30, 2011, is paid by the Corporation. The aggregate limit of liability in respect of any and all claims is US\$10 million per year, subject to a deductible of US\$250,000. A separate excess director and officer liability policy (Chubb Executive Elite) with aggregate limit of US\$5 million provides broad form side A coverage, featuring difference-in-conditions (DIC) drop-down coverage that fills in potential coverage gaps that may exist under restrictive or unresponsive underlying insurance. This specific policy provides coverage for personal directors and officers liability if the organization fails or refuses to indemnify, or is financially unable to do so, or is prevented by law from indemnifying and will also respond if the primary D&O policy limit is consumed.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

Corporate Governance Developments in Canada

In January 2004, the Canadian Securities Administrators (the "CSA") adopted Multilateral Instrument 52-110—Audit Committees, which was amended as of June 30, 2005 ("MI 52-110"). MI 52-110 sets forth certain requirements regarding Audit Committee composition and responsibilities, as well as reporting obligations with respect to audit-related matters. The disclosure of the MI 52-110 requirements is included in our 2010 Annual Information Form on Form 20-F under Exhibit 11.5 (Audit Committee Charter), Items 6.A (Directors and Senior Management) and 16.C (Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures and Principal Accountant Fees and Services) available as described below. For the composition of the Audit committee, refer to the table provided under heading "Nominees for Election as Directors and their Beneficial Ownership of Voting Securities".

Effective June 30, 2005, the CSA also adopted National Instrument 58-101—Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices ("NI 58-101") and National Policy 58-201—Effective Corporate Governance ("NP 58-201" and, together with MI 52-110, the "CSA Corporate Governance Standards"). NP 58-201 provides guidance to Canadian issuers with respect to corporate governance practices, while NI 58-101 requires issuers to make certain disclosures regarding their governance practices. The CSA Corporate Governance Standards, particularly NI 58-101 and NP 58-201, have replaced the former guidelines of the Toronto Stock Exchange that had, prior to the coming into force of the CSA Corporate Governance Standards, served as the primary source of codified recommendations in respect of corporate governance practices in Canada.

EXFO's Corporate Governance Practices

In accordance with NI 58-101, we are required to disclose information with respect to our system of corporate governance. Over the past few years, we have undertaken a comprehensive review of our corporate governance practices in order to best comply with and, whenever practicable, exceed the CSA Standards.

We adopted in March 2005 and are updating on a regular basis a number of charters and policies, including an Audit Committee Charter; a Board of Directors Corporate Governance Guidelines, a Code of Ethics for our Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, a Disclosure Guidelines, an Ethics and Business Conduct Policy, a Human Resources Committee Charter, a Securities Trading Policy and a Statement on Reporting Ethical Violations (Whistle Blower). We also adopted in October 2006 a policy regarding Hiring Employees and Former Employees of Independent Auditor. We are also implementing best practices such as, Best Practice regarding the Granting date of Stock Incentive Compensation and the establishment of Guidelines regarding the filing and disclosure of material

contracts. We refer to our Board of Directors and Committee Charters as our “Corporate Governance Rules”.

We are of the view that adopting and implementing good corporate governance practices is a cornerstone of our corporate and management practices and policies and that our existing corporate governance practices already meet or surpass the prevailing corporate governance standards. We further believe that the measures we have adopted with respect to corporate governance comply substantially with the CSA Standards.

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We encourage our shareholders to consult our Corporate Governance Rules and Ethics and Business Conduct Policy available on our website at www.EXFO.com and also available in print to any shareholder who requests copies by contacting our Corporate Secretary.

Our 2010 Annual Information Form on Form 20-F (also filed with the SEC), which will be available on or before November 29, 2010 and which may be obtained free of charge upon request to the Corporate Secretary or at www.sedar.com in Canada or www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml in the U.S., will also contain certain information with respect to our corporate governance practices.

We are dedicated to updating our corporate governance practices on an ongoing basis in order to respond to the evolution of best practices. We and our Board of Directors are of the view that our corporate governance practices, as summarized in the Schedule A attached to this Management Proxy Circular, are in substantial compliance with the CSA Corporate Governance Standards. Copies of our Corporate Governance Rules and all related policies (including those mentioned above) are available on our website at www.EXFO.com as mentioned in Schedule A.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation is on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The Corporation shall provide to any person or company, free of charge upon request to the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation, at 400 Godin Avenue, Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada, G1M 2K2, phone number (418) 683-0913 ext. 3704 or fax number (418) 683-9839:

- (a) one copy of the Annual Report on Form 20-F of the Corporation filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") in the United States pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and with securities commissions or similar authorities;
- (b) one copy of the comparative consolidated financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations of the Corporation for its most recently completed financial year and the Auditors report thereon, included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of the Corporation and one copy of any interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation subsequent to the consolidated financial statements for its most recently completed financial year;
- (c) one copy of this Management Proxy Circular.

Additional information relating to the Corporation is also included in the Corporation's Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended August 31, 2010. The consolidated audited annual financial statements, the report of the auditor and management's discussion and analysis is being mailed to shareholders, pursuant to applicable legislation, with the Notice of Meeting and this Management Proxy Circular. Additional copies of the above mentioned documents are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com in Canada or www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml in the U.S., and may be obtained free of charge from the Corporation upon request and will be available at the Meeting or on the Corporation website at: www.EXFO.com under the Investors Section.

DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

The contents and the sending of this Management Proxy Circular have been approved by the Directors of the Corporation.

DATED at Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada, this 1st day of November, 2010.

/s/ Benoit Ringuette
Benoit Ringuette
Corporate Secretary

EXFO INC.
400 Godin Avenue
Quebec, Province of Quebec, Canada, G1M 2K2

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SCHEDULE A

CSA Guidelines

EXFO's Corporate Governance Practices

1. Board of Directors

- (a) Disclose the identity of directors who are independent. The following directors are independent:
- Mr. Pierre-Paul Allard
Mr. Pierre Marcouiller
Mr. Guy Marier
Dr. David A. Thompson
Mr. André Tremblay
- (b) Disclose the identity of directors who are not independent, and describe the basis for that determination. Mr. Germain Lamonde – non-independent – is President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and the majority shareholder of the Corporation as he has the ability to exercise a majority of the votes for the election of the Board of Directors.
- (c) Disclose whether or not a majority of directors are independent. If a majority of directors are not independent, describe what the board of directors does to facilitate its exercise of independent judgment in carrying out its responsibilities. The majority of directors are independent (5 out of 6).
- (d) If a director is presently a director of any other issuer that is a reporting issuer (or the equivalent) in a jurisdiction, identify both the director and the other issuer. Pierre Marcouiller is a Director of Canam Group Inc., a publicly listed corporation of Saint-Georges de Beauce, Quebec, Canada. André Tremblay is a Director of Transcontinental Inc., a publicly listed corporation of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
- (e) Disclose whether or not the independent directors hold as many meetings, as needed, annually and any Director may request such meeting at any time. The independent Directors hold as many meetings, as needed, annually and any Director may request such meeting at any time. Since September 1, 2009 and prior to November 1, 2010, six (6) meetings of independent Directors without management occurred. and members of management are not in attendance. If the independent directors hold such meetings, disclose the number of meetings held since the beginning of the issuer's most recently completed financial year. If the independent directors do not hold

such meetings, describe what the board does to facilitate open and candid discussion among its independent directors.

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- (f) Disclose whether or not the chair of the Board of Directors (being the majority shareholder) board is an independent director. If the board is not an independent director. Since 2002, the Corporation has board has a chair or lead director who is named an independent director to act as “Lead Director”. Mr. Guy an independent director, disclose the name of the independent “Lead Director” of the Corporation since identity of the independent chair or lead director, and describe his or her role and responsibilities. If the board has neither a chair that is independent nor a lead director that is independent, describe what the board does to provide leadership for its independent directors.

director, and describe his or her role and

responsibilities. If the board has neither a chair that is independent nor a lead director that is independent, describe what the board does to provide leadership for its independent directors.

of EXFO’s ongoing commitment to good corporate governance. The Lead Director will namely:

provide independent leadership to the Board of Directors;
select topics to be included in the Board of Directors meetings;
facilitate the functioning of the Board of Directors independently of the Corporation’s management;
maintain and enhance the quality of the Corporation’s corporate governance practices;
in the absence of the Executive Chair, act as chair of meetings of the Board of Directors;
recommend, where necessary, the holding of special meetings of the Board of Directors;
serve as Board of Directors ombudsman, so as to ensure that questions or comments of individual directors are heard and addressed;
manage and investigate any report received through the Corporation website pursuant to the Corporation’s Statement on reporting Ethical Violations and Ethics and Business Conduct Policy;
work with the Board of Directors to facilitate the process for developing, monitoring and evaluating specific annual objectives for the Board of Directors each year.

- (g) Disclose the attendance record of each director for all board meetings held since the beginning of the issuer’s most recently completed financial year. The table below indicates the directors’ record of attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and its committees during the financial year ended August 31, 2010:

Director	Board meetings attended	Audit Committee meetings attended	Human Resources Committee meetings attended	Independent Directors meetings attended	Total Board and Committee meetings attendance rate
Lamonde, Germain	9 of 9	n/a	n/a	n/a	100%
	8 of 9	4 of 4	3 of 4	4 of 4	90%

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Allard, Pierre-Paul Marcouiller, Pierre	9 of 9	4 of 4	4 of 4	4 of 4	100%
Marier, Guy Thompson, David	9 of 9	4 of 4	4 of 4	4 of 4	100%
Tremblay, André	7 of 9	3 of 4	3 of 4	3 of 4	76%
Attendance Rate:	94%	95%	90%	95%	94%

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2. Board Mandate – Disclose the text of the board’s written mandate. If the board does not have a written mandate, describe how the board delineates its role and responsibilities.

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| (a) | Assuring the integrity of the organization. | The Board of Directors is committed to maintaining the highest executive officers and creating a standards of integrity throughout the organization. Accordingly, the Board of Directors adopted an Ethics and Business Conduct Policy and a Statement on Reporting Ethical Violations (“Whistleblower Policy”) which are available on EXFO website at www.EXFO.com to all employees and initially distributed to every new employees of the Corporation. |
| (b) | Adoption of a strategic planning process | The Board of Directors provides guidance for the development of the strategic planning process and approves the process and the plan developed by management annually. In addition, the Board of Directors carefully reviews the strategic plan and deals with strategic planning matters that arise during the year. |
| (c) | Identification of principal risks and implementing of risk management systems | The Board of Directors works with management to identify the Corporation’s principal risks and manages these risks through regular appraisal of management’s practices on an ongoing basis. |
| (d) | Succession planning including appointing, training and monitoring senior management | The Human Resources Committee is responsible for the elaboration and implementation of a succession planning process and its updates as required. The Human Resources Committee is responsible to monitor and review the performance of the Chief Executive Officer and that of all other senior officers. |
| (e) | Communications policy | The Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation is responsible for communications between Management and the Corporation’s current and potential shareholders and financial analysts. The Board of Directors adopted and implemented Disclosure Guidelines to ensure consistency in the manner that communications with shareholders and the public are managed. The Audit Committee reviews press releases containing the quarterly results of the Corporation prior to release. In addition, all material press releases of the Corporation are reviewed by the President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Investor Relations Manager, Director of Financial Reporting and Accounting and General Counsel. The Disclosure Guidelines have been established in accordance with the relevant disclosure requirements under applicable Canadian and United States securities laws. |
| (f) | Integrity of internal control and management information systems | The Audit Committee has the responsibility to review the Corporation’s systems of internal controls regarding finance, accounting, legal compliance and ethical behavior. The Audit |

Committee meets with the Corporation's external auditors on a quarterly basis. Accordingly, the Corporation fully complies with Sarbanes-Oxley Act requirements within the required period of time.

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- (g) **Approach to corporate governance** The Board of Directors assumes direct responsibility for the monitoring of the Board of Directors's corporate governance practices, the functioning of the Board of Directors and the powers, mandates and principles and guidelines that are performance of the committees. These responsibilities were previously specifically applicable to the assumed by the Human Resources Committee. Accordingly, the Board of Directors updated and adopted in March 2005 the following policies to fully comply with these responsibilities, which are updated on a regular basis:

Audit Committee Charter*;
 Board of Directors Corporate Governance Guidelines*;
 Code of Ethics for our Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers*;
 Disclosure Guidelines;
 Ethics and Business Conduct Policy*;
 Human Resources Committee Charter*;
 Securities Trading Policy;
 Statement on Reporting Ethical Violations (Whistle Blower)*.

The Board of Directors also adopted in October 2006 the Policy Regarding Hiring Employees and Former Employees of Independent Auditors which is also available on EXFO website at www.EXFO.com. The Board of Directors also adopted in April 2007 the Best Practice regarding the Granting Date of Stock Incentive Compensation and adopted in October 2008 the Guidelines regarding the filing and disclosure of material contracts. The Board of Directors also adopted in November 2010 the Majority Voting Policy which is also available on EXFO website at www.EXFO.com.

* available on EXFO website at www.EXFO.com.

- (h) **Expectations and responsibilities of Directors** The Board of Directors is also responsible for the establishment and functioning of all Board of Directors committees, their compensation duties and responsibilities with and their good standing. At regularly scheduled meetings of the Board of Directors, the Directors receive, consider and discuss committee meetings and advance review of reports. The Directors also receive in advance of any meeting, all meeting materials documentation required for the upcoming meetings and they are expected to review and consult this documentation.

3. Position Descriptions

- (a) **Disclose whether or not the board has developed written position descriptions for the chair of the board and the chair of each board committee.** There is no specific mandate for the Board of Directors, however the Board of Directors is, by law, responsible for managing the business and affairs of the Corporation. Any responsibility which is not delegated to senior management or to a committee of the Board of Directors remains the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

developed written position. Accordingly, the chair of the Board of Directors, of the Audit descriptions for the chair and/or Committee and of the Human Resources Committee will namely:

the chair of each board committee, briefly describe how the board delineates the role and responsibilities of each such position.

provide leadership to the Board of Directors or Committee;
ensure that the Board of Directors or Committee can perform its duties in an effective and efficient manner;
facilitate the functionary of the Board of Directors or Committee;
promote best practices and high standards of corporate governance.

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- (b) Disclose whether or not the board andNo written position description has been developed for the CEO. CEO have developed a writtenThe President and Chief Executive Officer, along with the rest position description for the CEO.of management placed under his supervision, is responsible for If the board and CEO have notmeeting the corporate objectives as determined by the strategic developed such a position description,objectives and budget as they are adopted each year by the Board briefly describe how the boardof Directors. delineates the role and responsibilities of the CEO.

4. Orientation and Continuing Education

- (a) Briefly describe what measures the board takes to orient new directors regarding
- i. the role of the board, itsThe Human Resources Committee Charter foresees that the Human committees and its directors,Resource Committee maintains an orientation program for and New Directors.
 - ii. the nature and operationPresentations and reports relating to the Corporation's business and of the issuer's business. affairs are provided to new Directors. In addition, new Board of Directors members meet with senior management of the Corporation to review the business and affairs of the Corporation.
- (b) Briefly describe what measures,The Human Resources Committee Charter foresees that the Human if any, the board takes to provideResources Committee maintains a continuing education program continuing education for its directors.for Directors. In 2010, the independent directors of the Corporation If the board does not provideattended a training session that concerned director liability and continuing education, describe howgovernance. The training session addressed the legal duties the board ensures that its directorsof directors and governance as a way to discharge director's duties. maintain the skill and knowledge necessary to meet their obligations as directors.

5. Ethical Business Conduct

- (a) Disclose whether or not the board hasThe Corporation is committed to maintaining the highest standard adopted a written code for theof business conduct and ethics. Accordingly, the Board of directors, officers and employees. IfDirectors updated and established (i) a Board of Directors the board has adopted a written code: Corporate Governance Guidelines (ii) a Code of Ethics for our
- i. disclose how a person orPrincipal Executive Officer and senior Financial Officers (iii) company may obtain a copyEthics and Business Conduct Policy and (iv) a Statement on of the code; Reporting Ethical Violations "Whistleblower Policy" which are available on the Corporation's website at www.EXFO.com.
 - ii.

describe how the boardThe Board of Directors will determine, or designate appropriate monitors compliance with itspersons to determine, appropriate actions to be taken in the event code, or if the board does notof a violation of the Code of Ethics for our Principal Executive monitor compliance, explainOfficer and senior Financial Officers. Someone that does not whether and how the boardcomply with this Code of Ethics will be subject to disciplinary satisfies itself regardingmeasures, up to and including discharge from the Corporation. compliance with its code;Furthermore, a compliance affirmation must be filled in a written and form agreeing to abide by the policies of the Code of Ethics.

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- iii. provide a cross-referenceNo material change report has been required or filed during our to any material changefinancial year ended August 31, 2010 with respect to any conduct report filed since theconstituting a departure from our Code of Ethics. beginning of the issuer's most recently completed financial year that pertains to a n y c o n d u c t of a director or executive officer that constitutes a departure from the code.
 - (b) Describe any steps the board takesActivities that could give rise to conflicts of interest are prohibited. to ensure directors exerciseBoard of Directors members should contact the Lead Director or independent judgement inin-house legal counsel regarding any issues relating to possible considering transactions andconflict of interest. If such event occurs, the implicated Board agreements in respect of whichof Directors member will not participate in the meeting and a director or executive officer hasdiscussion with respect to such possible conflict of interest and will a material interest. not be entitled to vote on such matter. Senior executives should also contact the in-house legal counsel regarding any issues relating to possible conflict of interest.
 - (c) Describe any other steps the boardThe Corporation has instituted and follows a "Whistleblower Policy" takes to encourage and promote awhere each member of the Board of Directors as well as any senior culture of ethical business conduct. officer, every employee of the Corporation and any person is invited and encouraged to report anything appearing or suspected of being non-ethical to our Lead Director, in confidence. The Lead Director has the power to hire professional assistance to conduct an internal investigation should he so fell required.

6. Nomination of Directors

- (a) Describe the process by which theThe Board of Directors adopted and implemented a Human Resources board identifies new candidates forCommittee Charter which integrates the Compensation Committee board nomination. Charter and the Nominating and Governance Committee Charter. The Human Resources Committee is responsible for nomination, assessment and compensation of directors and Officers.
 - (b) Disclose whether or not the boardThe Human Resources Committee consists of five members all has a nominating committeeof who are independent Directors. The Chairman of the Human composed entirely of independentResources Committee is Mr. Guy Marier. directors. If the board does not have a nominating committee composedThe Human Resources Committee Charter foresees: entirely of independent directors, describe what steps the board takes recommending a process for assessing the performance of the Board of Directors as a whole, the Chair of the Board of Directors and the Committee chairs and the contribution of individual directors, and seeing to its nomination process.

- (c) If the board has a nominating committee, describe the responsibilities, powers and operation of the nominating committee.
- implementation;
recommending the competencies, skills and personal qualities required on the Board of Directors in order to create added value, taking into account the opportunities and risks faced by the Corporation and subsequently identifying and recommending to the Board of Directors.

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7. Compensation

- (a) Describe the process by which the board determines the compensation policies in light of market conditions, industry compensation for the issuer's practice and level of responsibilities. Only independent Directors are directors and officers. compensated for acting as a Director of the Corporation.
- (b) Disclose whether or not the board has a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors. If the board does not have a compensation committee composed entirely of independent directors, describe what steps the board takes to ensure an objective process for determining such compensation.
- (c) If the board has a compensation committee, describe the responsibilities, powers and operation of the compensation committee.
- The Human Resources Committee reviews periodically the compensation policies in light of market conditions, industry practice and level of responsibilities. Only independent Directors are compensated for acting as a Director of the Corporation.
- The Human Resources Committee consists of five members all of whom are independent Directors. The Chairman of the Human Resources Committee is Mr. Guy Marier.
- The Human Resources Committee Charter foresees:
- The Committee to review and approve on an annual basis with respect to the annual compensation of all senior officers;
- The Committee to review and approve, on behalf of the Board of Directors ("the Board") or in collaboration with the Board as applicable, on the basis of the attribution authorized by the Board, to whom options to purchase shares of the Corporation, RSUs or DSUs shall be offered as the case may be and if so, the terms of such options, RSUs or DSUs in accordance with the terms of the Corporation's LTIP or the Deferred Share Unit Plan provided that no options, RSUs or DSUs shall be granted to members of this committee without the approval of the Board;
- The Committee to recommend to the Board from time to time the remuneration to be paid by the Corporation to Directors;
- The Committee to make recommendations to the Board with respect to the Corporation's incentive compensation plans and equity-based plans.

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- (d) If a compensation consultant or advisor has, at any time since the beginning of the issuer's most recently completed financial year, been retained to assist in determining compensation for any of the issuer's directors and officers, disclose the identity of the consultant or advisor and briefly summarize the mandate for which they have been retained. If the consultant or advisor has been retained to perform any other work for the issuer, state that fact and briefly describe the nature of the work.

In 2007, the Corporation engaged two human resources consultants, Mercer (Canada) Ltd. ("Mercer") and Aon Corporation ("Aon"), to advise whether the compensation positioning of the Corporation was still aligned with the comparative market. Further to recommendations from Mercer and Aon, the Corporation decided to gradually align the compensation positioning (for the base salary, short-term and long-term incentives) from the fiftieth percentile to the sixtieth percentile for selected position (hereinafter in this Circular referred to as the "Target Compensation Positioning") over the following three (3) years.

In 2008, the Corporation engaged Hewitt Associates LLC to conduct a world-wide market analysis for selected international positions. The survey included annual base salary, bonuses and commission plans.

In 2009, the Corporation appointed Mercer to review the compensation positioning of the Corporation. Mercer confirmed that the Corporation's compensation scheme (base salary, short-term compensation, long-term compensation) was still aligned with the comparative market but some adjustments were proposed to be made for certain executive officers. Considering the overall economic situation, the adjustments proposed by Mercer were postponed.

In 2010, the Corporation engaged Mercer to conduct a study of the Corporation's executive compensation plans. The study examined the total compensation including the fix components (i.e., base salary, pension, benefits and perquisites) and the variable components (i.e., short-term and long-term incentives). The analysis of Mercer indicated that adjustments were required primarily to base salary levels, long-term incentive plan as well as pension value. Any adjustments were made from a total compensation perspective. Mercer has suggested modifying the compensation philosophy to progressively align the executive compensation toward a total compensation to the fiftieth percentile for expected performance with an opportunity, conditional on performance, to exceed the fiftieth percentile total compensation (hereinafter in this Circular referred to as the "Target Total Compensation"). Further to such recommendations, the Corporation has decided to gradually align over the following three (3) years the compensation positioning according to the Target Total Compensation scheme proposed by Mercer for the compensation plans of the financial year starting September 1st, 2010.

8. Other Board Committees – If the board has standing committees other than the audit,

compensation and nominating committees
identify the committees and describe their
function.

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9. Assessments – Disclose whether or not the Board assumes direct responsibility for the monitoring of the board, its committees and individual directors are regularly assessed with the powers, mandates and performance of the Human Resources Committee. The Human Resources Committee, composed solely of independent Directors, initiates a self-evaluation of the Board's contribution. If assessments are regularly conducted, describe the process used for performance on an annual basis. Questionnaires are distributed to each of the assessments. If assessments are not independent director for the purpose of evaluation the Board's regularly conducted, describe how their responsibilities and functions and the performance of the Board's board satisfies itself that the board, its committees. The results of the questionnaires are compiled on a confidential basis to encourage full and frank commentary and are performing effectively. discussed at the next regular meeting of the Human Resources Committee or Independent Board members meeting.

