



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Dated: January 13, 2011

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the three months and year ended November 30, 2010 provides detailed information on the operating activities, performance and financial position of Sandvine Corporation ("Sandvine" or the "Company"). This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended November 30, 2010. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and are reported in Canadian dollars. The information contained herein is dated as of January 13, 2011, and is current to that date, unless otherwise stated.

The Company's fiscal year commences December 1st of each year and ends on November 30th of the following year. The Company's most recent fiscal year, which ended on November 30, 2010, is referred to as the "current fiscal year," "fiscal 2010", "2010", "FY-10" or using similar words. The previous fiscal year, which ended on November 30, 2009, is referred to as "previous fiscal year," "fiscal 2009," "2009", "FY-09" or using similar words.

In this document, "we", "us", "our", "Company" and "Sandvine" all refer to Sandvine Corporation collectively with its subsidiaries. The content of this MD&A has been approved by the Board of Directors, on the recommendation of its Audit Committee.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and on the Company's web-site at www.sandvine.com.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION

Certain statements in this MD&A which are not historical facts constitute forward-looking statements or forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities laws ("forward-looking statements"). Statements related to Sandvine's projected revenues, earnings, growth rates, targets, revenue mix and product plans are forward looking statements as are any statements relating to future events, conditions or circumstances. The use of terms such as "may", "anticipated", "expected", "projected", "targeting", "estimate", "intend" and similar terms are intended to assist in the identification of these forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance upon any such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are not promises or guarantees of future performance and involve both known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results, performance, achievements or developments of the Company to differ materially from the results, performance, achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on management's current plans, estimates, projections, beliefs and opinions.

Many factors could cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from the results, performance, achievements or developments expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, including, without limitation, each of the following factors, and those factors which are further discussed in the Company's Annual Information Form ("AIF"), a copy of which is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

- The Company's revenues may fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year depending upon sales cycles, customer demand and the timing of customer purchase decisions;
- The Company's gross margins may fluctuate from period to period depending upon a variety of factors including product mix in the quarter, competitive pricing pressures and the level of sales generated through indirect channels;
- The Company is dependent upon and expects to continue to derive a large percentage of its revenue from both a small number of key customers and key reseller partners, none of whom are bound to any fixed purchase commitment or exclusivity obligations and could change their buying patterns and/or source of supply at any time, which could have a material impact on the Company's revenues. The Company's reseller partners may offer their own products which are competitive with the Company's products;
- The Company faces intense competition in markets where there are typically several different competing technologies and rapid technological changes. The Company faces the risk of emergence of new technologies that may be either competitive to those of the Company or that change the requirements of the Company's customers for solutions such as those offered by the Company;
- The Company's growth is dependent on the development of the market for intelligent broadband network management solutions and the decisions of the Company's target customers to deploy and further invest in those technologies, which decisions may be impacted upon by changing requirements in the area of broadband network management policies and/or changes in the regulatory framework to which the Company's customers may be subject. In particular, numerous telecommunications regulators in various jurisdictions have considered or are considering what, if any, regulations might be appropriate with respect to how internet service providers manage the impact of different types of traffic on their networks. These ongoing processes may cause uncertainty in the network investment decisions of the Company's target customers, and any new rules or regulations that result from these considerations may impact the demand for the Company's products within various markets, including markets that may not be considering any new regulation but where the Company's customers may look to other markets for future guidance or trends;
- The majority of the Company's operating expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars and New Israeli Shekels while its revenues and cost of sales are generally denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's earnings are impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these and other currencies in which the Company trades.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table sets out selected consolidated financial information for the periods indicated. The selected annual financial information set out below has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes for the years ended November 30, 2010, 2009 and 2008. Each investor should read the following information in conjunction with those statements and related notes. The financial information for the three month periods ended November 30, 2010 and November 30, 2009 has been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles in a manner consistent with the Company's annual financial statements.

	Three month period ended		Twelve month period ended		
	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2008 \$
	<i>Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data</i>				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue					
Product	19,433	14,913	73,847	51,958	38,459
Service	5,615	4,119	19,915	16,890	12,625
	25,048	19,032	93,762	68,848	51,084
Cost of Sales					
Product	5,478	4,164	19,383	14,375	8,741
Service	1,584	1,019	5,455	3,362	2,412
	7,062	5,183	24,838	17,737	11,153
Gross margin	17,986	13,849	68,924	51,111	39,931
Expenses					
Sales and marketing	5,438	5,271	19,714	20,584	18,052
Research and development	7,115	6,646	27,402	28,162	25,921
General and administration	2,668	2,250	9,956	8,828	7,702
Net government (assistance) repayments	(189)	351	(2,865)	(481)	251
Stock based compensation	645	2,519	2,721	4,982	4,356
Amortization of intangible assets	353	560	1,625	2,130	2,188
Depreciation	1,260	1,246	4,441	4,691	3,473
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	2,425	-
Intangible impairment	-	-	669	-	-
	17,290	18,843	63,663	71,321	61,943
Income (loss) from operations	696	(4,994)	5,261	(20,210)	(22,012)
Interest and other income	227	82	479	662	3,373
Income (loss) before income taxes	923	(4,912)	5,740	(19,548)	(18,639)
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes	49	(183)	150	(31)	996
Net income (loss) for the period	874	(4,729)	5,590	(19,517)	(19,635)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.006	(0.035)	0.041	(0.144)	(0.144)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.006	(0.035)	0.040	(0.144)	(0.144)
Weighted average common shares outstanding					
Basic	136,724,475	135,757,373	136,256,258	135,636,736	136,336,109
Diluted	141,248,727	135,757,373	140,715,500	135,636,736	136,336,109

	As at November 30 2010	As at November 30 2009	As at November 30 2008
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	90,287	2,341	3,872
Marketable securities	-	83,423	88,676
Total assets	149,759	136,269	150,052
Total liabilities	23,576	19,035	18,274
Shareholders' equity	126,183	117,234	131,778

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

The following table provides a reconciliation of GAAP net income (loss) and related per share amounts to non-GAAP net income (loss) and the related per share amounts for the periods indicated. These non-GAAP financial measures which are used internally by management to evaluate the Company's ongoing performance exclude the impact of stock based compensation, amortization of intangible assets acquired through business acquisitions and goodwill and intangible impairment expenses (collectively referred to as "Excluded Expenses"). The Company provides these non-GAAP financial measures as it is the Company's view that the Excluded Expenses are either (i) not part of its normal day-to-day operations and/or (ii) represent a "non-cash" accounting charge that does not deplete its cash resources. Accordingly, the Company believes that such financial measures may also be useful to investors in enhancing their understanding of the Company's operating performance. Non-GAAP net income (loss) is not recognized under Canadian GAAP and does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by Canadian GAAP. Therefore it is unlikely to be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers. Non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in the context of the Company's GAAP results.

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$
	<i>Amounts in thousands</i>				
Net income (loss)	874	2,200	(4,729)	5,590	(19,517)
Excluded Expenses					
Stock based compensation expense	645	666	2,519	2,721	4,982
Amortization of intangible assets acquired through business acquisitions	191	192	400	1,113	1,600
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	2,425
Intangible impairment	-	-	-	669	-
Net income (loss) excluding the impact of Excluded Expenses	1,710	3,058	(1,810)	10,093	(10,510)

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.006	0.016	(0.035)	0.040	(0.144)
Impact on diluted earnings (loss) per share of Excluded Expenses	0.006	0.006	0.022	0.032	0.067
Diluted earnings (loss) per share excluding the impact of Excluded Expenses	0.012	0.022	(0.013)	0.072	(0.077)

OVERVIEW

Our Company

Sandvine develops and markets Network Policy Control solutions for high-speed, or “broadband”, Internet service providers. The Company’s solutions provide the tools to help service providers better understand their networks and apply specific network policies that will improve the quality of service for their subscribers, support the creation of new revenue-generating services, mitigate malicious traffic and/or more efficiently manage network traffic.

Sandvine began initial commercial deployments of its products in 2002 and has experienced growth in its number of customers and deployments since then. At the end of November 2010, Sandvine had over 200 Internet service provider customers in over 80 countries who serve over 90 million fixed line broadband Internet subscribers and a rapidly growing number of mobile Internet subscribers.

The Market

Sandvine’s target market is broadband Internet service providers worldwide, including DSL, cable, fixed wireless, mobile and FTTx. Within the fixed line component (DSL, cable and FTTx) of the market, Sandvine primarily targets the top 250 operators around the world, by subscriber count, which hold more than 80% of the global subscriber base. Industry analyst reports estimate that there were between 500 and 600 million fixed line broadband subscribers globally at the end of 2010.

In the mobile data market (fixed wireless and mobile), Sandvine primarily targets the top 350 service providers in the world. According to industry analysts there were just over five billion total mobile subscribers worldwide at the end of 2010. Industry analysts also estimate there are over 400 million mobile *broadband* users – the mobile subscriber of interest for Sandvine’s solutions. This figure is expected to grow to billions of users over the next few years, so while this segment of Sandvine’s market is still in early stages, it is expected to grow rapidly.

Products and solutions

Sandvine’s Network Policy Control solutions comprise a hardware platform and proprietary software modules that are typically bundled together to provide a system for broadband Internet service providers to identify specific types of traffic across their networks (for example, VoIP, online gaming or video streams). These solutions also provide the tools to help service providers apply specific network policies that will improve the quality of service for their subscribers, support the creation of new revenue-generating services, mitigate malicious traffic and/or more efficiently manage network traffic.

Traffic Optimization

In times of congestion, a relatively small number of users and applications can consume the majority of network resources. Sandvine’s Traffic Optimization solutions mitigate network congestion and ensure fairness through the optimal use of network resources.

Service Creation

Subscribers use the Internet in different ways and to different extents. Sandvine’s Service Creation solutions help service providers create new service plans that differentiate their businesses and let subscribers choose a plan that suits them the best.

Operations Management

In order to address network issues before they affect subscribers, network operators need to mind their networks for quality trends, malicious traffic, and regulatory compliance purposes. Sandvine’s Operations Management solutions can identify quality issues before subscribers do, mitigate malicious network traffic, including outbound e-mail spam, and simplify regulatory filtering compliance.

Network Business Intelligence

In order to accurately model network operation at a business level, service providers need to combine application- and subscriber-aware network statistics with data from billing and other operational systems. With unique insight and advanced analysis capabilities such as trending, predictive modelling and statistical operations, Sandvine's Network Business Intelligence solutions enable confident business decisions regarding service plans, traffic management policies and capital investments.

Sales and distribution

Sandvine distributes its products and services through a combination of direct and indirect sales channels. The direct sales channel is organized geographically across: (i) North America; (ii) Europe, the Middle East and Africa; (iii) Asia-Pacific; and (iv) the Caribbean and Latin America, and is based out of various jurisdictions throughout the world. The direct sales channel comprises sales where the ultimate end customer purchases products directly from the Company. The indirect sales channel utilizes global third party network equipment vendors and regional value-added resellers to market and sell Sandvine's products, and includes both channel-initiated sales (sales initiated and serviced by third party resellers) and channel-fulfilled sales (sales initiated by the Company and serviced by third party resellers). The indirect sales channel includes sales where a third party equipment vendor purchases the Company's product for the purpose of reselling it to the ultimate end customer. This sales and distribution strategy permits Sandvine to obtain global coverage while at the same time retaining direct contact with the customer base.

Growth strategy

The Company believes that it is at the forefront of an emerging market, and that investing in research and development, and sales and marketing is critical to maximizing the long term success of the Company. Incremental investments during 2011 in research and development will support further product development to continue to broaden and expand the Company's suite of products. Incremental investments in sales and marketing efforts will continue to develop the direct sales force throughout the world and to grow and mature its relationships with both its regional and global resellers. Investors should be aware that operating expenses for any given quarter could fluctuate depending on the activities for that period, including, but not limited to, revenue levels (which impact variable compensation and government repayments) and foreign exchange impacts.

The Company anticipates that throughout fiscal 2011 it will continue to selectively assess acquisition opportunities to strengthen its market position and augment its growth. The evaluation of potential acquisitions will include whether the target company has technology that will extend Sandvine's core technology, has a complementary customer base, has prospective growth rates commensurate with those of the Company, and has a compatible culture.

Target Business Model

Historically, the Company has communicated that in broad terms, excluding the impact of stock based compensation and non-cash acquisition related costs, the Company is working towards a target business model (outlined below) that includes a gross margin at or above 70%, and an operating margin between 10% and 20%. The target business model provides readers an opportunity to assess the Company's targeted operating margin goals over the mid to long term and the relative breakdown of the major components impacting upon that targeted operating margin. Readers are cautioned that this information is provided solely as a means to communicate the relative weightings of revenue and expenses within the Company's business that management believes are achievable as the Company's business matures, subject to the various assumptions relied upon in making such projections, including those set out below and the various risk factors contained in this MD&A. Readers are cautioned that use of the information reflected in this target business model may not be appropriate for any other purpose.

The Company continues to invest in its business and incur expenses at levels above those contemplated by this target business model on the basis and belief that this investment level will result in greater long term success as its market matures. As a result, the Company does not anticipate achieving this target business model on sustained basis until such time as this level of investment yields a sustainable increase in revenues or until such time as the Company revises its assessment of the market opportunity.

Mid to Long Term Target Business Model

Percentage of revenue

Product revenue	85% - 90%
Service revenue	10% - 15%

Percentage of total revenue

Gross margin	70+%
Research and development	20% - 25%
Selling, general and administrative	30% - 35%

Operating margin	10% - 20%
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In arriving at this target business model, and in providing any other forward looking statements contained in this MD&A, management has relied on a number of assumptions, including, but not limited to each of the following:

- The Company’s projected investments in the areas of research and development and sales and marketing will result in growth in the Company’s revenue at targeted rates;
- The Company’s existing customers, including its historically largest end customers and reseller partners will continue to make significant purchases of the Company’s products and services;
- The Company will be able to maintain its target pricing models for its products and services and obtain its supply of components at pricing that permits the Company to achieve its target gross margins;
- Any increase in sales through the Company’s indirect channel can be managed without significantly impacting the Company’s blended gross margin;
- The regulatory environment applicable to the use of technology of the type marketed by the Company will continue to permit service providers to use the Company’s solutions and its full breadth of applications;
- The Company will be able to continue to attract and retain personnel and third party contractors at compensation levels consistent with the Company’s historical practices;

Again, readers are cautioned that a variety of factors could cause the Company’s future results, and its ability to achieve this targeted business model, to materially differ from that projected in any forward looking information in this MD&A including, but not limited to those risk factors outlined in the Company’s most recently filed Annual Information Form (“AIF”) (a copy of which can be obtained on www.sedar.com) as well as those risk factors outlined earlier in this document under the heading “Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information”.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management’s application of accounting policies and historical experience, and are believed by management to be reasonable under the circumstances. Such estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an ongoing basis and 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 significantly from these estimates.

Estimates are deemed critical when a different estimate could have reasonably been used or where changes in the estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period and would materially impact the Company’s financial condition or results of operation.

Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes revenue primarily from the sale of networking equipment (including embedded software), application software, consulting services and post contract support. In recognizing revenue, the Company makes estimates and assumptions on factors such as the probability of collection of the revenue from the customer, whether the sales price is fixed or determinable, the methodology used to determine estimated selling price and the amount of revenue to allocate to individual elements in a multiple element arrangement, the determination of whether deliverables constitute a separate unit of accounting, project effort estimations and assessment of technical feasibility and other matters. The Company makes these estimates and assumptions using past experience, taking into account any other current information that may be relevant. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the actual outcome for a given arrangement which could impact operating results in a future period.

Valuation of inventory

The Company's policy for the valuation of inventory, including the determination of obsolete or excess inventory, requires the estimate of future demand for the Company's products. Inventory purchases and purchase commitments are based upon forecasts of future demand. The business environment in which the Company operates is subject to long lead-time order requirements for certain components and rapid changes in technology and customer demand. The Company performs a detailed assessment of inventory each reporting period, which includes a review of, among other factors, anticipated demand requirements, current inventory levels, component part purchase commitments and usage. If customer demand differs from the Company's forecasts, actual requirements for inventory write-offs could differ from the Company's estimates. If the Company determines that forecasted demand does not allow the Company to sell inventories above cost or at all, such inventory is written down to net realizable value or is written off.

Valuation of long-lived assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the total of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, a loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the asset. The Company's impairment analysis will contain estimates due to the inherently speculative nature of forecasting long term estimated cash flows and determining the ultimate useful lives of assets. Actual results will differ, which could materially impact the Company's impairment assessment.

In the case of goodwill, the impairment test requires the identification of reporting units and a comparison of the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to the carrying value recorded on the Company's consolidated financial statements, including goodwill. Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, estimation of control premium and determining the fair value of each reporting unit. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment. During the first quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$2.4 million. See "Current period operating results section" for further discussion.

Valuation allowance related to future tax assets

The ultimate realization of future tax assets is dependent upon future taxable income during the years in which these assets are deductible. In assessing the value of the future tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the future tax assets will be realized. The Company records a valuation allowance to reduce future income tax assets to the amount that is more likely than not to be realized. The Company regularly assesses all negative and positive evidence to evaluate the recoverability of its future tax assets including an evaluation of the nature and the amount of significant tax assets and their carry-forward period, the Company's recent earnings history, the Company's cumulative profit or loss in recent years and the Company's ability to reasonably forecast sufficient future earnings.

ACCOUNTING CHANGES AND IMPACT OF RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Business combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, *Business Combinations*, replacing Section 1581, *Business Combinations*. This 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 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 new Section will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of adopting this new standard in connection with its conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Consolidated financial statements

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, which replaces the existing standards. This section establishes the standards for preparing consolidated financial statements and is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of adopting this new standard in connection with its conversion to IFRS.

Multiple deliverable revenue arrangements

Effective December 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC 175, *Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, (“New Accounting Standard”) replacing EIC 142, *Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables* (“Old Accounting Standard”). This abstract was amended to (1) provide updated guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist, how the deliverables in an arrangement should be separated, and the manner in which consideration should be allocated to each deliverable; (2) provide that in situations where a vendor does not have vendor-specific objective evidence (“VSOE”) or third-party evidence of selling price, require that the entity allocate revenue in an arrangement using estimated selling prices of deliverables; (3) eliminate the use of the residual method and require an entity to allocate revenue using the relative selling price method; and (4) require expanded qualitative and quantitative disclosures regarding significant judgments made in applying this guidance. The Company has elected to early adopt this abstract prospectively to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables entered into or materially modified on or after December 1, 2009. Arrangements that were entered into prior to December 1, 2009 will continue to be accounted for under the Old Accounting Standard.

Under Old Accounting Standards, the Company was typically unable to establish objective and reliable evidence of fair value for its network equipment, application software and consulting service deliverables. In situations when the Company was not able to establish objective and reliable evidence of fair value for all deliverables of the arrangement, but was able to establish fair value for all undelivered elements, revenue was allocated using the residual method. Under the residual method, the amount of revenue allocated to delivered elements equals the total arrangement consideration less the aggregate fair value of any undelivered elements. Generally, the only undelivered element in the Company’s arrangements was post contract support (often referred to as support and maintenance services). As the Company had established objective and reliable evidence of fair value for its support and maintenance services, revenue related to the network equipment and application software deliverables would be recognized once they had been delivered and all other revenue recognition criteria had been met. When hardware or software elements were undelivered in a revenue arrangement, all of the revenue was typically deferred until these products or services had been delivered. The entire value of an arrangement which included consulting services were generally deferred until the consulting services were delivered as the Company had concluded that objective and reliable evidence of fair value was not available for its consulting services nor was the company able to reliably estimate effort required.

Under the New Accounting Standard, each deliverable within a multiple deliverable revenue arrangement is accounted as a separate unit of accounting if both of the following criteria are met: (1) the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and (2) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative

to the delivered element, delivery or performance of the undelivered item is considered probable and substantially in the control of the vendor. The Company's customers typically purchase a combination of network equipment and at least one application software license. The combination of network equipment and a single application software license will generally form one unit of accounting when a specific order includes both elements. However, as both the network equipment and application software licenses are typically delivered concurrently, this assessment will generally not impact the timing of revenue recognition. In addition, if consulting services are included in the arrangement and are considered to be critical to the functionality of the delivered product within that arrangement, the particular product revenue and the related consulting services are considered to be one unit of accounting. The Company's revenue arrangements generally do not include a general right of return relative to delivered products.

Furthermore, the Company is now required to allocate arrangement consideration to all units of accounting based on their relative selling price. The New Accounting Standard establishes a hierarchy for determining the estimated selling price for a deliverable which includes (1) VSOE, if available, (2) third-party evidence ("TPE") of selling price, if VSOE is unavailable, and (3) best estimate of the selling price ("BESP") if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. VSOE is generally limited to the price charged when the same or similar product is sold separately. If a product or service is seldom sold separately, it is unlikely the Company can determine VSOE. TPE is determined based on competitor prices for similar deliverables when sold separately. As the Company is either unable to identify similar competitor products and services, or what the competitors' selling prices are on a stand-alone basis, the Company did not have sufficient information to substantiate TPE. Since neither VSOE nor TPE can be established for its hardware, application software and consulting services, the Company is required to use its best estimate of the selling price ("BESP") for those deliverables. The Company determines BESP for a product or service by considering multiple factors including, but not limited to, ongoing pricing strategy and policies, market conditions and historical pricing practices.

In general, the impact of the New Accounting Standard will be to accelerate recognition of revenue in arrangements with undelivered network equipment, application software and consulting services when the delivered hardware and application software are separate units of accounting.

The following table shows revenues as reported and pro forma revenues that would have been reported during the three month period and year ended November 30, 2010, if the transactions entered into or materially modified on or after December 1, 2009 were subject to the Old Accounting Standard.

	Three months ended		Twelve months ended	
	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2010 \$
	As reported	Pro-forma based on previous accounting standards	As reported	Pro-forma based on previous accounting standards
Revenue				
Product	19,433	18,209	73,847	71,511
Service	5,615	4,896	19,915	18,530
	25,048	23,105	93,762	90,041

Transition to International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the Accounting Standards Board (the “AcSB”) announced its decision to require all publicly accountable enterprises to report under International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises will be required to use IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, unless modifications or additions to the requirements of IFRS are issued by the AcSB. For the Company, these new standards will be effective for the interim and annual financial statements commencing on December 1, 2011, with retrospective presentation of the comparative fiscal 2011 results. The Company’s first financial statements to be reported under IFRS will be for the three month period ending February 28, 2012, with restatement of comparative periods.

The Company has established a project team that is led by finance management, and includes representatives from various areas of the organization to plan for and achieve an effective transition to IFRS. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors regularly receives progress reporting on the status of the IFRS implementation project.

The Company has continued to make progress on its IFRS conversion project. The project was designed with three primary phases as follows:

1. Scoping and diagnostic phase - This phase involves a high-level assessment to identify key areas that may be impacted by the transition to IFRS, and ranking these as high, medium or low priority, as well as the creation of a formalized project plan including key milestones and timelines, resources required, education and training requirements.
2. Impact analysis, evaluation and design phase – In this phase, each area identified from the scoping and diagnostic phase will be addressed by performing an in depth analysis of Canadian GAAP/IFRS differences, evaluation and selection of available accounting policies, quantification of impacts and development of draft IFRS financial statement contents. This phase also includes the identification of operational impacts such as information technology, process and internal control changes.
3. Implementation and review phase - This phase will integrate the Company’s new accounting policies and resulting operational impacts into the Company’s underlying information systems, business processes and internal controls.

The Company has now completed phase two of the project excluding: the quantification of impacts that will be present in the transition balance sheet of December 1, 2010 and the formal selection of accounting policies by the Board of Directors. The following table provides guidance on the expected timing of these activities. The Company is currently in phase three of the project, with areas of impact being addressed with consideration to complexity and scope of operational impact and the potential magnitude of impact. The Company anticipates the completion of phase three of the project during the first quarter of fiscal 2012.

The Company has completed all activities to date per its detailed project plan and expects to meet all milestones through to completion of its conversion to IFRS. The following table summarizes the key elements of the Company's plan for transitioning to IFRS and the progress made against each activity:

Key Activities	Milestones	Status
Accounting policies and procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify differences between IFRS and the Company's existing policies and procedures; Analyze and select ongoing policies where alternatives are permitted; Analyze and determine which IFRS 1 exemptions will be taken on transition to IFRS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior management approval and Audit Committee review of policy decisions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounting policy alternatives are being analyzed and recommendations made as work progresses. Key accounting policy decisions have been approved by senior management. Approval of key accounting policy decisions by the Audit Committee will occur throughout fiscal 2011.
Financial statement preparation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare pro forma financial statements and note disclosures in compliance with IFRS; Quantify the impacts of converting to IFRS; Prepare first time adoption reconciliation required under IFRS 1. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior management approval of pro forma financial statements and disclosures by Q2 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary analysis to identify increased IFRS disclosure requirements is under way; The effects of conversion are being estimated as each area of difference is addressed; however actual impacts will often remain unknown until after the opening balance sheet date (December 1, 2010).
Training and communication: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure detailed training is received by members of the project team; Provide topic specific training to key employees involved with implementation; Provide timely communication of the impacts of converting to IFRS to the Company's external stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant training provided; Impacts of converting to IFRS communicated prior to changeover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed training has been received by project team members, senior executives and Board of Director members. Additional training will continue to be considered as IFRS standards change or further focus in a specific area is required; Topic specific training to key employees is ongoing as areas of difference are addressed; IFRS disclosure in the MD&A will be updated throughout the project.
Business activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify impacts of conversion on all areas of the business, including; contracts, compensation, hedging and taxation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant areas of impact identified; Modifications to impacted areas made as required by Q1 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of key impacts is substantially complete.
IT systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify changes required to IT systems and implement solutions; Determine and implement solution for capturing financial information under Canadian GAAP and IFRS during the year of transition to IFRS (for comparative information). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary changes to IT systems implemented by Q1 2011; Solution for capturing financial information under multiple sets of GAAP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT changes required are being assessed as each area of difference is reviewed; IFRS record keeping is being implemented within the Company's financial information system to enable the capturing of financial information under multiple sets of GAAP.
Control environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all changes to policies and procedures identified, assess impact on effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") and disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and implement any necessary changes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conclude on design effectiveness of internal controls by Q1 2012; Conclude on operating effectiveness of internal controls by Q4 2012. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal control modifications are being assessed as each area of difference is reviewed.

Management is in the process of evaluating the expected material differences between IFRS and the current accounting treatment under Canadian GAAP. Based on IFRS standards in effect as of November 30, 2010 and exposure drafts published by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and the work performed to date, the key areas being assessed for their potential impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Accounting Area	Difference and Potential Impact to the Company
Revenue (IAS 18)	On December 1, 2009, the Company early adopted EIC 175, <i>Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements</i> . EIC 175 is largely aligned with current IFRS revenue recognition for multiple element accounting. As a result, the Company does not believe that significant differences exist between its revenue recognition policies under Canadian GAAP and current IFRS standards. However, on June 24, 2010, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) published the exposure draft ED 2010/6, <i>Revenue from contracts with customers</i> . The exposure draft addresses several matters which could impact the timing of revenue recognition, such as the allocation of transaction price to elements in a multiple element arrangement, the ability to recognize revenue based on percentage of completion, and other matters. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of this exposure draft and will consider early adoption of this standard if it is available when the final standard is released.
Government grants (IAS 20)	The Company has received government assistance related to certain research and development projects. In conjunction with selected agreements, the Company is obligated to pay royalties related to the sales of its products. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company accrues a royalty obligation at the time of sale. Under IFRS, repayable royalty arrangements with the government should be recognized as financial liabilities. The obligation to repay royalties is recorded when the contribution is received, and is estimated based on future projections. Subsequent re-measurement of these obligations will be recognized in earnings. As a result, on transition the Company will recognize the discounted value of the projected future royalty payments as a liability.
Foreign currency (IAS 21)	<p>Under Canadian GAAP, functional currency for a reporting entity is determined based on a number of criteria including: 1) currency which determines sales prices; 2) denomination of labour, materials and other costs; and 3) funding of the entities operations. Historically, based on facts and circumstances the Company’s had determined its functional currency under Canadian GAAP to be the Canadian dollar. The Company has re-assessed its functional currency under Canadian GAAP as a result of the continuing shift that the Company has experienced in the proportion of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities which are denominated in U.S. dollars, and its expectation that this shift will continue in future periods. Based on these facts and circumstances, the Company has concluded that the U.S. dollar will become the Company’s functional currency for Canadian GAAP, effective December 1, 2010.</p> <p>Under IFRS, each entity must determine its functional currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. This assessment is made by first evaluating primary indicators, which include: 1) currency which mainly influences sales prices; and 2) currency which mainly influences labour material and other costs. If these indicators are mixed, and the functional currency is not obvious, secondary indicators are evaluated to determine the functional currency. Based on the assessment of facts and circumstances, the Company has concluded that the U.S. dollar will become the Company’s functional currency, effective December 1, 2010. As a result, the Company does not expect significant differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS with respect to foreign currency.</p>
Share based payments (IFRS 2)	Under Canadian GAAP the fair value of share based awards with graded vesting and service only conditions may be treated as one grant by the Company, accordingly the resulting expense is recognized on a straight line basis over the vesting period. Under IFRS, each tranche of a share based award with graded vesting is considered a separate grant for the calculation of fair value, and the related expense is attributed to the vesting period of each tranche of the award. As a result, recognition of share based payment expense is accelerated.
Property, plant and equipment (IAS 16)	The transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS requires a comparison of the current stratification of plant and equipment for depreciation purposes to that required in IAS 16, and may result in more depreciation categories. This could result in an acceleration/deceleration of depreciation as compared to Canadian GAAP.

Accounting Area	Difference and Potential Impact to the Company
First time adoption of IFRS (IFRS 1)	<p>IFRS 1 provides the framework for the first time adoption of IFRS. Certain one-time, optional and mandatory exemptions from full retrospective application of IFRS standards exist and are outlined within the standard. The IFRS 1 optional exemptions that are most relevant to the Company are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share based payment transactions – For equity-settled share based payment transactions, IFRS 1 provides for exemption to retrospective application of IFRS 2 Share based payments for previously issued equity instruments that are fully vested prior to the date of transition. The Company expects to utilize this exemption. • Business combinations – Under IFRS 1, there is the option available to not apply the full requirements of IFRS 3 Business combinations to business combinations prior to the date of transition. The Company expects to utilize this exemption.
Leases (ED 2010/9)	<p>On August 17, 2010 the IASB published ED 2010/9, <i>Leases</i>. Under the exposure draft, a lessee would be required to recognize a right-to-use asset and a lease obligation for all leases, including those that would be considered to be an operating lease under Canadian GAAP. For leases currently classified as “operating leases” under Canadian GAAP, rent expense would be replaced by amortization expense relating to the right-to-use asset and interest expense. Currently, the Company only has leases which are classified as operating leases under Canadian GAAP. These proposed changes could result in the Company capitalizing its facility leases, and accelerate the recognition pattern of the associated expense. The Company will consider early adoption of this standard if it is available when the final standard is released.</p>
Income taxes	<p>Under Canadian GAAP, income taxes are recognized in a manner consistent with the underlying transaction when the transaction occurs in the same period as the income tax effects recognized. However, when the income taxes are being recognized or re-measured in a subsequent period, they are required to be charged to the income statement, even if the initial recognition was related to an equity or other comprehensive income. Under IFRS, tax consequences of a transaction recorded in equity or other comprehensive income in a previous period must be recorded in other comprehensive income or directly in equity (i.e. backward tracing). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this difference on transition.</p>

This may not be an exhaustive list of all the significant impacts that could occur during the conversion to IFRS.

The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of evolving differences between Canadian GAAP and IFRS, since the IASB is expected to continue issuing new accounting standards during the transition period. As a result, the final impact of IFRS on the Company’s consolidated financial statements can only be determined once all the applicable IFRS standards as at November 30, 2012 (the Company’s first annual IFRS reporting date) are known.

CHANGE IN FUNCTIONAL AND REPORTING CURRENCY

Effective December 1, 2010 (the “Conversion Date”), the Company has adopted the U.S. dollar (“USD”) as its functional and reporting currency. This is the result of the continuing shift that the Company has experienced in the proportion of its revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities which are denominated in USD, and its expectation that this shift will continue in future periods. Prior to the Conversion Date, the Company’s operations continue to be measured and reported in Canadian dollars (“CAD”). Refer to the end of this MD&A for tables reflecting certain historical financial results prior to the Conversion Date assuming that the USD had been the Company’s reporting currency at the time. These USD denominated results are provided for information purposes only to assist readers in comparing such results with results to be reported after the Conversion Date.

As at November 30, 2010 the majority of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were held in CAD. On December 1, 2010, the majority of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were converted to USD. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company took steps to protect itself from incurring an economic loss relating to its Canadian dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents as a result of an appreciation in the USD against the CAD prior to the Conversion Date. The Company employed a “tunnel” hedging strategy, by purchasing a CAD call option, and selling a CAD put option, both with a notional value of \$72 million CAD.

This strategy had the effect of ensuring the Company would receive a CAD/USD conversion rate between 1.023:1 and 1.064:1 as of the Conversion Date. This hedging strategy did not have a significant impact on the Company's annual or fourth quarter financial statements as the spot rate at November 30, 2010 was between 1.023 and 1.064.

Subsequent to December 1, 2010 the Company's exposure to foreign exchange fluctuations relates to operating expenses which are not denominated in USD, primarily employee compensation costs denominated in Canadian dollars and New Israeli Shekels ("ILS"). The Company plans to minimize fluctuations in its operating expenses associated with changes in USD/CAD/ILS exchange rates through the use of forward foreign exchange contracts.

COMPOSITION OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES

The Company's product revenue consists of revenues derived from the sale of its hardware products and the license of its software products. The Company's service revenue consists of revenues from post contract support (generally referred to as support and maintenance services) as well as various professional services including training and installation that is provided to its customers. The vast majority of the Company's revenues are denominated in U.S. dollars.

The majority of the Company's operating expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars and New Israeli Shekels while its cost of sales are generally denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company's earnings are impacted by fluctuations in the exchange rates between these and other currencies in which the Company trades. In an attempt to minimize the earnings impact of foreign currency gains and losses associated with foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the Company enters into forward foreign exchange contracts for a portion of this exposure.

Product cost of sales consists of the cost of direct materials, plus direct labour and an allocation of overhead applied to the product.

Service cost of sales includes certain overhead costs, warranty costs, the costs of salaries and other personnel costs for staff dedicated to providing professional and customer support services.

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of salaries, variable compensation costs and other personnel costs, travel, advertising, trade analyst research, trial material costs as well as trade show and conference costs.

Research and development expenses consist primarily of salaries and other personnel costs, off-shore development costs, certification and material costs (including prototype costs) associated with new product introduction.

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel costs, occupancy costs, professional costs associated with tax, accounting and legal advice, public company costs (including compliance costs), information system and software maintenance costs as well as foreign currency gains and losses.

Sales and marketing, research and development, and general and administrative expenses are presented on the Company's consolidated financial statements including the benefit of government assistance received, as well as repayments of such assistance.

Effective fiscal 2006, the Company commenced the repayment of funding received through the Technology Partnerships Canada ("TPC") program. The agreement requires the contribution to be repaid in the form of royalties to a maximum of \$16 million. Royalties are charged at 2.5% of the Company's gross revenues. The obligation to pay royalties expires on November 30, 2013. Any repayments accrued or paid have been included in the consolidated financial statements as part of the Company's research and development expenses.

A subsidiary of the Company has participated in programs sponsored by a foreign government body's Chief Scientist Office ("CSO") for the support of certain research and development activities. The subsidiary is obligated to pay royalties, amounting to 3% - 3.5% on sales and other related revenues generated from the subsidiary's products up to the amount granted plus interest. The subsidiary's obligation to pay these royalties is contingent on actual sales of its products which incorporate the technology related to the grant, and in the absence of such sales, no payment is required. Any repayments accrued or paid have been included in the consolidated financial statements as part of the Company's research and development expenses.

The Company has entered into an agreement with the Province of Ontario relating to the Next Generation of Jobs Fund program. This program will provide funding relating to one of the Company's projects. Under the agreement, the Company will be eligible to receive funding equal to 11% of eligible project expenditures from February 24, 2009 to February 24, 2014 to a maximum of \$18.7 million (the "Initial Grant"). Payments made in respect of the Initial Grant can become conditionally repayable if certain cumulative job targets are not met. In addition, at the end of the agreement, the Company may be entitled to receive up to an additional 4% of eligible project expenditures (to a maximum of \$6.8 million) if certain incremental targets for new Ontario-based jobs have been met.

Interest and other income consists primarily of interest income (net of related expenses) earned on the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities.

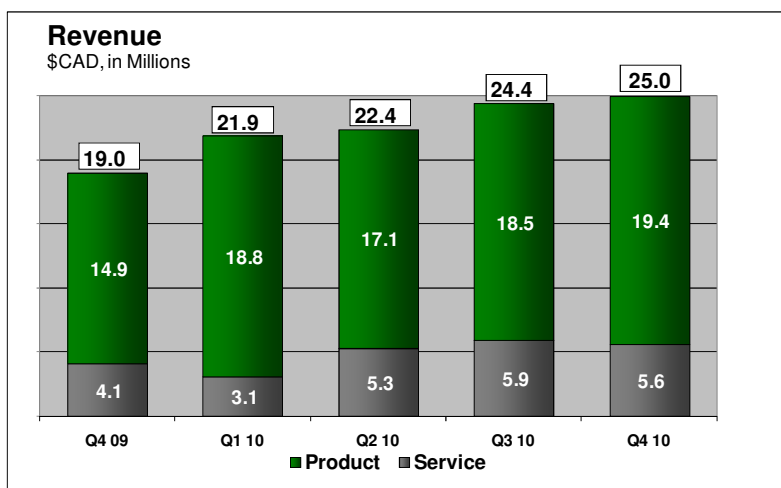
The current income tax provision predominantly relates to current taxes owing (recoverable) by the Company's foreign subsidiaries.

CURRENT PERIOD OPERATING RESULTS

Overview

The Company's total revenues for the current quarter were \$25.0 million, an increase of \$0.6 million from the \$24.4 million recognized during the third quarter of 2010. The increase primarily resulted from a \$2.5 million increase in revenue from the DSL market, most notably from customers in the Asia Pacific (APAC) sales region. The increase was partially offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in wireless and cable market revenues, largely attributable to customers in the North American sales region. The Company expects to continue to see significant quarterly fluctuations in the revenues generated from the Company's various access technology markets and sales regions due to variability associated with the timing of significant customer purchase decisions.

During the fourth quarter, the Company received initial purchase orders from five new customers and recognized revenue from five new customers, comprising three DSL service provider, one wireless operator and one cable service provider. The value of orders received from customers during the fourth quarter was below total revenue recognized during the fourth quarter.



The Company's GAAP net income for the current quarter was \$0.9 million, as compared to a GAAP net income of \$2.2 million in the third quarter of 2010. The Company's non-GAAP income for the current quarter was \$1.7 million, compared to a non-GAAP income of \$3.1 million in the third quarter of 2010.

The current quarter decrease in non-GAAP net income compared to the third quarter of 2010 is primarily the result of higher revenue in the current quarter being offset by a lower blended gross margin and higher operating expenses. Revenue increased by \$0.6 million but the blended gross margin rate declined compared to the third quarter, such that the gross margin in absolute dollars remained relatively constant between quarters. The lower gross margin rate in the fourth quarter was largely as a result of a higher proportion of business going through the indirect sales channel and a lower gross margin on certain professional services engagements in the quarter. Exclusive of "Excluded Expenses" (as defined on page 4 of this document), operating expenses in the fourth quarter increased by \$1.4 million compared to the third quarter of 2010. The increase in operating expenses was primarily the result of higher:

- sales and marketing (\$0.6 million) expenses, primarily related to higher compensation costs and higher tradeshow expenses;
- research and development (\$0.4 million) expenses, primarily related to higher prototype costs, personnel costs and outsourced development;
- and foreign exchange (\$0.4 million) expenses;
- all partially offset by higher government assistance in the current quarter (\$0.3 million).

Revenue

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$
	<i>Amounts in thousands</i>				
Product	19,433	18,527	14,913	73,847	51,958
Service					
Support and maintenance	4,175	3,968	3,278	14,684	13,837
Professional services	1,013	1,504	317	3,744	1,387
Training, installation and other	427	448	524	1,487	1,666
	5,615	5,920	4,119	19,915	16,890
Total	25,048	24,447	19,032	93,762	68,848

Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

The Company's total revenues for the current quarter were \$25.0 million, an increase of \$0.6 million from the \$24.4 million recognized during the third quarter of 2010. The increase primarily resulted from a \$2.5 million increase in revenue from the DSL market, most notably from customers in the Asia Pacific (APAC) sales region. The increase was partially offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in wireless and cable market revenues, largely attributable to customers in the North American sales region. The Company expects to continue to see significant quarterly fluctuations in the revenues generated from the Company's various access technology markets and sales regions due to variability associated with the timing of significant customer purchase decisions.

An element of the Company's growth strategy has been, and continues to be, investment in sales and marketing activities. As a result of these investments, the Company is continuing to realize a diversification in its revenue, both geographically and by access technology market. Revenues generated from sales regions outside of North America comprised 71.6% or \$17.9 million of total revenues in the current quarter, as compared to 62.1% or \$15.2 million in the third quarter of 2010. Non-cable access technology markets accounted for 81.7% or \$20.5 million of total revenues in the current quarter as compared to 79.6% or \$19.5 million in the third quarter of 2010.

The Company continues to generate a significant portion of its revenues from its reseller partners, also referred to as its "indirect channel". During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company realized 63.9% or \$16.0 million of its revenue through its indirect channel, compared to 53.2% or \$13.0 million during the third quarter of 2010. This was only the second quarter in Sandvine's history where resellers have generated the majority of revenue. Revenue generated through reseller partners is subject to quarterly fluctuation due to the variability associated with the timing of significant customer purchase decisions.

Service revenue decreased by \$0.3 million to \$5.6 million, as compared to \$5.9 million recognized during the third quarter of 2010, largely due to a \$0.5 million decrease in professional services revenue in the period, which can vary period to period based on the nature of customer engagements. Support and maintenance revenue recognized during the current quarter increased by \$0.2 million to \$4.2 million, as compared to \$4.0 million in the prior quarter.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

Revenues recognized during the fourth quarter of 2010 increased by \$6.0 million to \$25.0 million, as compared to \$19.0 million during the same period last year. Current quarter revenue attributable to the DSL market was \$6.9 million higher than the same period last year, while revenues associated with the cable, wireless and other access technology markets decreased a combined \$0.9 million over the period.

Service revenue increased by \$1.5 million to \$5.6 million, as compared to \$4.1 million recognized during the fourth quarter of 2009. The increase in service revenue is primarily related to an increase in support and maintenance revenue (\$0.9 million) and professional service engagements (\$0.7 million). The higher support and maintenance revenue largely relates to incremental support and maintenance revenue earned on incremental product sales since the comparative period, partially offset by customers who have decommissioned older hardware products as, generally, they begin to transition to a newer hardware platform or upgrade their network. The increase in professional services revenue is consistent with the growth in business related to the Company's non-traffic-optimization solutions, which often require consulting services for integration to adjacent business systems.

The majority of the Company's revenues are denominated in USD. The USD has depreciated significantly against the CAD over the past year. The depreciation of the USD from Q4 2009 to Q4 2010 negatively impacted the Company's Q4 2010 revenue by approximately \$0.7 million.

2010 compared to 2009

The Company's total revenues for the year ended November 30, 2010 have increased by \$24.9 million to \$93.8 million, as compared to \$68.8 million recognized during the same period last year. The current period increase relates to a \$21.3 million increase in revenue being derived from the DSL access technology market and a \$6.6 million increase attributable to the wireless access market, which are partially offset by a \$3.0 million reduction in revenue generated from cable and other access technology markets. Revenue in 2010 increased in all sales regions, most notably in APAC, where revenues were \$15.5 million higher than in 2009. Consistent with this growth, revenue generated through the Company's indirect channel (which focuses on markets outside North America) increased by \$23.2 million to \$47.3 million in 2010, as compared to \$24.1 million last year.

Service revenue in 2010 increased by \$3.0 million to \$19.9 million, as compared to \$16.9 million in 2009. The increase primarily related to increases in professional service engagements (\$2.4 million) and in support and maintenance revenue (\$0.8 million). The increase in professional services is consistent with the growth in business related to the Company's non-traffic-optimization solutions, which require greater integration to adjacent business systems. The higher support and maintenance revenue largely relates to incremental support and maintenance revenue earned on incremental product sales since the comparative period, partially offset by customers who have decommissioned older hardware products as, generally, they begin to transition to a newer hardware platform or upgrade their network, and by depreciation in the USD against the CAD.

The majority of the Company's revenues are denominated in USD. The USD has depreciated significantly against the CAD over the past year on a comparative basis. On a comparative basis, the depreciation of the USD negatively impacted the Company's 2010 revenue by approximately \$6.8 million as compared to 2009.

Effective December 1, 2009, the Company adopted EIC 175, *Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*. The new revenue guidance was applied only to revenue arrangements entered into on or after December 1, 2009. In general, the impact of EIC 175 will be to accelerate recognition of revenue in the event that an order has been partially delivered at the end of a reporting period. For the year ended November 30, 2010, reported revenue was \$3.7 million higher than it would have been under previous accounting standards.

Revenue by access technology

The breakdown of total revenue generated by customer access technology is outlined in the following table.

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 %	August 31 2010 %	November 30 2009 %	November 30 2010 %	November 30 2009 %
Cable	18.3	20.4	26.6	23.4	35.7
DSL	59.6	50.8	42.2	47.2	33.3
Fixed Wireless/Mobile/FTTx	22.0	28.6	31.0	29.3	30.3
Other*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The other category is primarily comprised of sales to partners (including resellers and solutions partners) who have purchased the product for their own internal use e.g. for interoperability testing.

In situations where a reseller or partner of the Company has purchased products for resale to an end customer, the Company has allocated such revenue based on the access technology of the end customer.

Revenue by sales channel

The Company continues to invest in the development of its indirect sales channel to utilize global third party network equipment vendors, regional value-added resellers and systems integrators to help market and sell its products. The breakdown of revenue by the direct and indirect sales channel is as follows:

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 %	August 31 2010 %	November 30 2009 %	November 30 2010 %	November 30 2009 %
Direct	36.1	46.8	63.2	49.5	65.0
Indirect	63.9	53.2	36.8	50.5	35.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

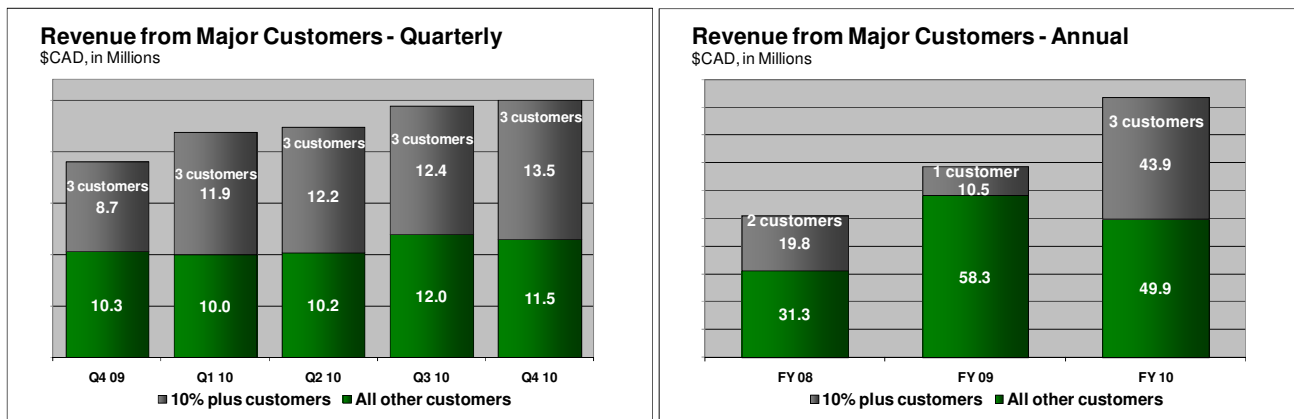
Revenue by geographic region

The Company evaluates its revenue performance based on four geographic regions. The proportion of total revenue attributable to each is outlined in the following table. In situations where a reseller has purchased equipment for resale to an end customer, the location of the end customer is used in allocating revenue to the various geographic regions.

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 %	August 31 2010 %	November 30 2009 %	November 30 2010 %	November 30 2009 %
North America	28.4	37.9	45.8	41.8	52.3
Caribbean and Latin America	11.6	8.6	12.2	8.9	8.4
Europe, Middle East and Africa	17.3	27.5	23.7	22.6	25.5
Asia Pacific	42.7	26.0	18.3	26.7	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Revenue derived from major customers

“Major Customers” are customers who represent more than 10% of total revenues in a given period. Currently, the Company’s quarterly revenues can be significantly impacted by the buying patterns of any individual large customer, which can also impact the Company’s revenue split by region, sales channel and/or access technology. The Company continues to expand its number of customers and the identity of the individual service providers or resellers who are Major Customers often changes between quarters.



The following summarizes revenue from Major Customers on a quarterly basis.

	Three month period ended				
	November 30 2010	August 31 2010	May 31 2010	February 28 2010	November 30 2009
Percentage of revenue	%	%	%	%	%
Major Customers	53.9	51.0	54.4	54.3	45.6
Other customers	46.1	49.0	45.6	45.7	54.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The following chart outlines the revenue generated from Major Customers during the fourth quarter of 2010, and their respective percentages from the previous four quarters.

	Three month period ended				
	November 30 2010	August 31 2010	May 31 2010	February 28 2010	November 30 2009
Huawei Technologies	12.0	21.6	7.4	21.6	20.3
Alcatel Lucent	13.1	14.9	0.1	0.2	0.2
Mitsubishi	28.8	9.1	15.5	7.7	12.2
Total	53.9	45.6	23.0	29.5	32.7

Huawei Technologies and Alcatel Lucent are global resellers of the Company’s solutions and Mitsubishi resells the Company’s solutions in Japan. In situations where a particular customer is a reseller who has purchased equipment for resale to an end user customer, the Company has aggregated all of the sales to that reseller in determining whether they represent more than 10% of the Company’s revenue for a particular period.

For the year ended November 30, 2010 three Major Customers represented 46.8% of total revenue respectively (2009 – one Major Customer, 15.3%):

	2010 %	2009 %
Huawei Technologies	15.7	15.3
Mitsubishi	15.6	8.8
Customer A*	15.5	7.1
	46.8	31.2

* it should be noted that the delineation of customer A does not necessarily correspond to such delineation in a previous MD&A. For example, “Customer A” in the current quarter is not necessarily the same customer as the one referenced as “Customer A” in any previous MD&A.

Deferred revenue

The Company enters into complex arrangements that may involve meeting customer-based specifications or multiple deliverable revenue arrangements. This may result in the deferral of revenue if the Company has not completed the customer-based specification requirements, or has not established that the delivered elements of a multiple deliverable revenue arrangement represent a separate unit(s) of accounting. Where the Company has sold post contract support, the resulting revenue is deferred and recognized rateably over the service period, which is typically one to three years. The Company does not recognize any revenue or deferred revenue related to initial support and maintenance or support and maintenance renewals until evidence of such an arrangement exists or cash in respect of such renewal is received.

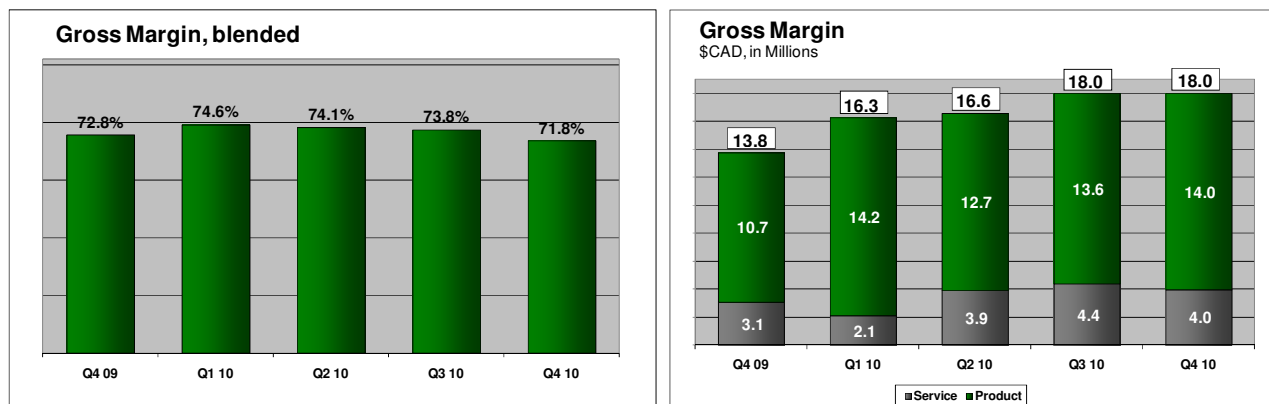
The breakdown of deferred revenue is as follows:

	November 30 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$
	<i>In thousands of dollars</i>		
Deferred revenue:			
Service	8,471	9,014	6,126
Product	2,781	1,516	2,177
Total	11,252	10,530	8,303
Reported as:			
Current	10,530	10,069	7,513
Non-current	722	461	790
Total	11,252	10,530	8,303

Fluctuations in deferred service revenue are primarily related to the timing of significant support and maintenance renewals. Service deferred revenue decreased from August 31, 2010 levels as fewer annual support and maintenance renewals were received in the current quarter. Product deferred revenue increased from August 31, 2010 levels, primarily due to several arrangements containing customer-based specifications and/or delivered elements that do not represent a separate unit of accounting for revenue recognition purposes.

The Company’s characterization of deferred revenue between current and non-current is based on management’s best estimate of when it expects to meet the criteria required to permit revenue recognition.

Gross margin



The following table outlines the Company's gross margin levels for the revenue categories indicated.

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 %	August 31 2010 %	November 30 2009 %	November 30 2010 %	November 30 2009 %
Product	71.8	73.7	72.1	73.8	72.3
Service	71.8	73.8	75.3	72.6	80.1
Blended	71.8	73.8	72.8	73.5	74.2

Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

The blended gross margin realized in the current quarter was two percentage points lower than in the third quarter of 2010, resulting from lower product and service gross margins. Product gross margin was 71.8% in the current quarter compared to 73.7% for the third quarter of 2010. The decrease was primarily due to a higher proportion of revenue being earned through the Company's indirect sales channel and a product mix that resulted in a lower gross margin, partially offset by a lower inventory provision. Service gross margin was 71.8% in the current quarter compared to 73.8% in the third quarter of 2010. The decrease related to certain lower-margin professional service contract engagements, partially offset by a higher gross margin on support and maintenance revenue.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

The blended gross margin realized in the current quarter was one percentage point lower than in the fourth quarter of 2009, primarily resulting from a lower service gross margin. The current quarter service gross margin was 3.5 percentage points lower than for the same period in 2009. The decrease was primarily the result of an increase in professional services revenue, which typically has lower gross margins than other services, partially offset by a higher gross margin on support and maintenance revenue.

2010 compared to 2009

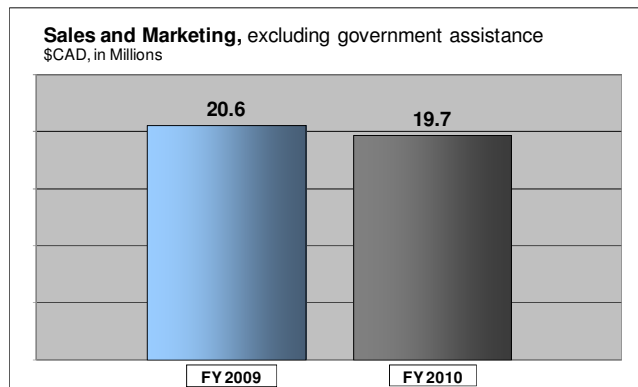
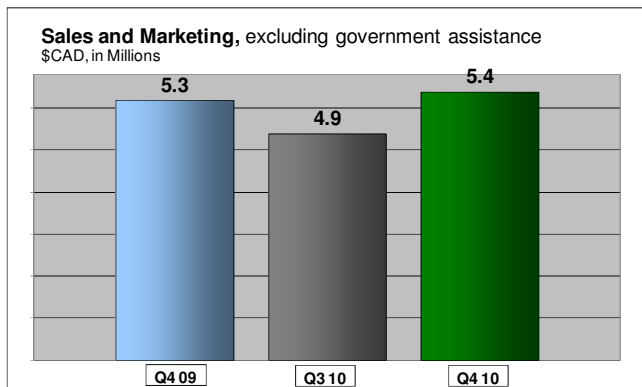
For the year ended November 30, 2010 the blended gross margins was 0.7 percentage points lower than last year. The decrease was the result a 7.5 percentage point decrease in service margins, primarily due to an increase in professional services revenue, which typically has lower gross margins than other services. This decrease was somewhat offset by a 1.5 percentage point increase in product gross margins, primarily due to a lower inventory provision during 2010.

Operating expenses

The following table provides analysis of the Company's operating expenses.

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2009 \$
	<i>Amounts in thousands</i>				
Revenue	25,048	24,447	19,032	93,762	68,848
Sales and marketing	5,438	4,865	5,271	19,714	20,584
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>21.7%</i>	<i>19.9%</i>	<i>27.8%</i>	<i>21.05</i>	<i>29.9%</i>
Research and development	7,115	6,682	6,646	27,402	28,162
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>28.4%</i>	<i>27.4%</i>	<i>35.0%</i>	<i>29.4%</i>	<i>40.9%</i>
General and administration	2,668	2,151	2,250	9,956	8,828
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>10.7%</i>	<i>8.8%</i>	<i>11.8%</i>	<i>10.6%</i>	<i>12.9%</i>
Net government repayments (assistance)	(189)	66	351	(2,865)	(481)
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>(0.8%)</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>	<i>(3.1%)</i>	<i>(0.7%)</i>
Stock based compensation	645	666	2,519	2,721	4,982
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>2.6%</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>13.2%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>
Amortization of intangible assets	353	328	560	1,625	2,130
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>2.9%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>3.1%</i>
Depreciation	1,260	1,150	1,246	4,441	4,691
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>5.0%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>6.5%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>	<i>6.8%</i>
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	2,425
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4.9%</i>
Intangible impairment	-	-	-	669	-
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>-</i>
Total operating expenses	17,290	15,908	18,843	63,663	71,321
<i>% of revenue</i>	<i>69.0%</i>	<i>65.1%</i>	<i>99.0%</i>	<i>67.9%</i>	<i>103.6%</i>

Sales and marketing expenses



Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

Exclusive of government assistance, sales and marketing expenditures during the fourth quarter of 2010 increased by \$0.5 million to \$5.4 million, which represents a 12% increase from the \$4.9 million incurred during the third quarter of 2010. The increase is primarily related to higher compensation costs and higher tradeshow expenses.

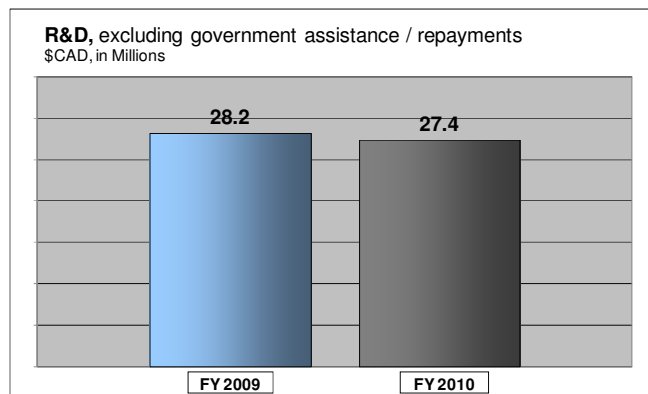
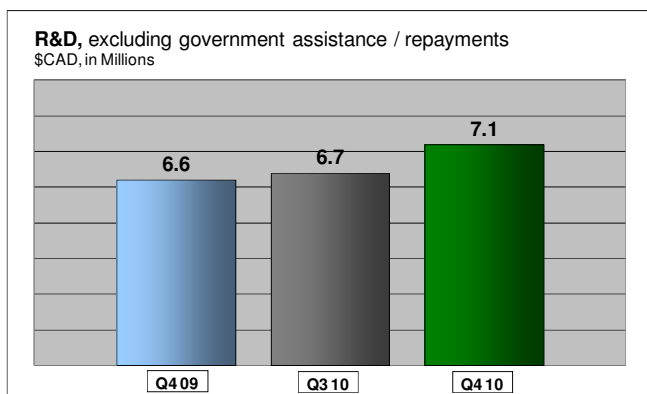
Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

Exclusive of government assistance, sales and marketing expenditures during the fourth quarter of 2010 increased by \$0.1 million to \$5.4 million, which represents a 3.2% increase from the \$5.3 million incurred for the same period last year.

2010 compared to 2009

Exclusive of government assistance, sales and marketing expenditures during year ended November 30, 2010 decreased by \$0.9 million to \$19.7 million, which represents a 4.2% decrease from the \$20.6 million incurred last year. Major factors contributing to the decrease include decreased costs associated with customer trials (\$0.6 million) and lower personnel costs (\$0.6 million), partially offset by higher variable compensation costs (\$0.8 million).

Research and development expenses



Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

Exclusive of government assistance and repayments, research and development expenses increased by \$0.4 million to \$7.1 million, which represents a 6.5% increase from the \$6.7 million incurred during the third quarter of 2010. Major factors contributing to the increase include higher: prototype costs (\$0.2 million), personnel costs (\$0.1 million) and outsourced development (\$0.1 million).

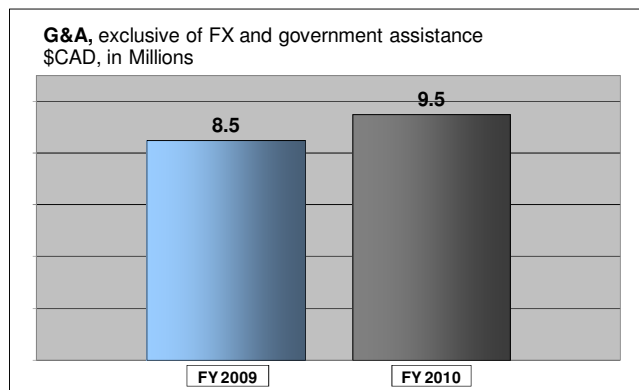
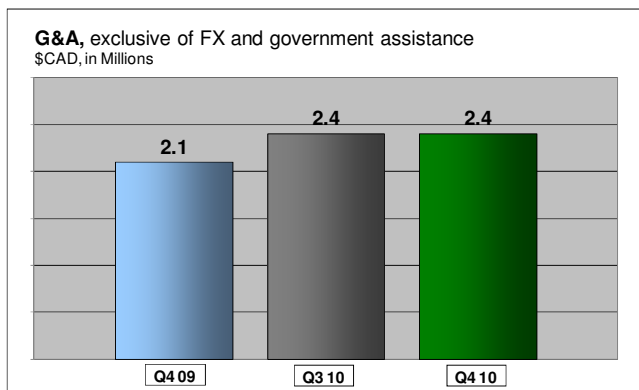
Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

Exclusive of government assistance and repayments, research and development expenses increased by \$0.5 million to \$7.1 million, which represents a 7.1% increase from the \$6.6 million incurred during the fourth quarter of 2009. Major factors contributing to the increase include higher: prototype costs (\$0.3 million) and outsourced development (\$0.3 million), partially offset by lower personnel costs (\$0.3 million) related to increased utilization of engineers working on revenue generating services.

2010 compared to 2009

For the year ended November 30, 2010, research and development expenses decreased by \$0.8 million to \$27.4 million, which represents a 2.7% decrease from the \$28.2 million incurred last year. Major factors contributing to this decrease include lower personnel costs (\$1.2 million) related to increased utilization of engineers working on revenue generating services and lower prototype costs (\$0.5 million). These decreases were partially offset by increased certification costs relating to the PTS 24000, as well as increases in travel costs, outsourced development and embedded software maintenance.

General and administrative



Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

Exclusive of government assistance and foreign exchange gains/losses (Q4 2010: \$0.2 million loss, Q3 2010: \$0.2 million gain) general and administrative expenditures during the current quarter were \$2.4 million, level with the prior quarter.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

For the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 general and administrative expenditures, exclusive of foreign exchange gains/losses (Q4 2010: \$0.2 million loss, Q4 2009: \$0.1 million loss), increased by \$0.3 million to \$2.4 million, which represents a 15.7% increase from the \$2.1 million incurred during the fourth quarter of 2009. The increase relates to a number of small increases to several different expense categories.

2010 compared to 2009

Exclusive of government assistance and foreign exchange losses (2010: \$0.5 million loss, 2009: \$0.3 million loss) general and administrative expenditures increased by \$1.0 million to \$9.5 million, which represents an 11.2% increase from the \$8.5 million incurred last year. The increase predominantly relates to personnel costs and a number of small increases to a several different expense categories.

Amortization of intangible assets

Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

In connection with an acquisition completed during fiscal 2007, the Company is amortizing certain acquired intangible assets. During the fourth quarter of 2010 the Company recorded \$0.2 million in amortization related to these acquired intangible assets, as compared to \$0.2 million during the prior quarter. See discussion below under “Intangible impairment” for further details. Also included within current quarter amortization of intangible assets is \$0.2 million of amortization related to computer software assets, compared to 0.1 million last quarter.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

During the fourth quarter fiscal 2010, the Company recorded \$0.2 million of amortization related to acquired intangible assets, as compared to \$0.4 million during the same period last year. See discussion below under “Intangible impairment” for further details. During the current quarter, computer software amortization of \$0.2 million was recorded, consistent with the same period last year.

2010 compared to 2009

During the year ended November 30, 2010, the Company recorded \$1.1 million of amortization related to acquired intangible assets, as compared to \$1.6 million last year. During the year ended November 30, 2010, computer software amortization of \$0.5 million was recorded, consistent with last year.

Goodwill impairment

Goodwill represents the excess, at the date of acquisition, of the cost of an acquired business over the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Goodwill is not amortized but is subject to an annual impairment test, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. The impairment test requires the identification of reporting units and a comparison of the estimated fair value of each reporting unit to the carrying value recorded on the Company’s consolidated financial statements, including goodwill. Based on the Company’s review, only one reporting unit has been identified for the purpose of performing the annual impairment test. If the carrying value of the Company exceeds its fair value, the Company performs the second step of the goodwill impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of the Company’s goodwill with its carrying amount to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination.

During the three months ended February 28, 2009, in connection with a sustained, significant decline of the Company’s market capitalization, as reflected by its publicly traded share price, at a level lower than the net book value of the Company, the Company concluded that an indicator of impairment was present. As a result, the Company tested goodwill for impairment in the first quarter of 2009. Under step one, the Company’s estimate of fair value is principally determined by reference to its publicly traded share price over a reasonable period of time prior to performing the impairment test. Based on the first step of the analysis, the Company determined that the carrying value of the reporting unit was in excess of its fair value. As a result, the Company performed the second step of the goodwill impairment test and determined that the fair value of the Company, including both recognized and unrecognized intangible assets, did not support the carrying amount of goodwill. Accordingly the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$2.4 million during the three months ended February 28, 2009.

Intangible impairment

The Company's capitalized intangible assets include acquired non-patented technology assets, which are amortized over their useful lives. Finite life intangible assets are required to be tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Recoverability of a long-lived asset is estimated based on undiscounted future cash flows directly associated with its use and eventual disposition. If the results of the recovery test indicate that the asset is impaired, it is written down to its fair value.

During the three months ended May 31, 2010, certain external factors resulted in changes to cash flow projections associated with a non-patented technology asset. As a result, the Company concluded that an indicator of impairment was present which required the Company to perform a recoverability test. The results of the recoverability test indicated that the non-patented technology asset (the "Asset") was not fully recoverable. The Company used a present value technique to discount a series of expected future cash flows in order to estimate the fair value of the Asset. Accordingly the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$0.7 million during the three months ended May 31, 2010.

Effective July 1, 2010, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement to sell the Asset. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company received the following non-cash consideration: preferred shares of the acquirer, the right to ongoing royalties associated with future revenues of the acquirer, and a perpetual license allowing the restricted use of the intellectual property associated with the Asset. The Company has determined that the fair value of the assets received is approximately equal to the carrying amount of the Asset, and accordingly no material gain or loss on disposal was recognized during fiscal 2010.

The Company does not expect a significant change to its revenues or operating costs as a result of this transaction.

Interest and other income

Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

For the fourth quarter of 2010, interest and other income was \$0.2 million, up from \$0.1 million last quarter, primarily due to a higher investment yield, partially offset by a lower investment balance over the period. During the current quarter the annualized yield earned on the Company's investment portfolio was approximately 1.3% compared to 1.0% during the third quarter of 2010.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

For the fourth quarter of 2010, interest and other income was \$0.2 million, up from \$0.1 million in the same period last year due to a higher investment yield, partially offset by a lower investment balance over the period. During the current quarter the annualized yield earned on the Company's investment portfolio was approximately 1.3% compared to 0.5% for the same period in 2009.

2010 compared to 2009

For the year ended November 30, 2010, interest and other income decreased by \$0.2 million to \$0.5 million as compared to \$0.7 million last year. The decrease primarily relates to a lower investment balance over the period. During the year ended November 30, 2010, the annualized yield earned on the Company's investment portfolio was approximately 0.84%, compared to 0.85% during 2009.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL

The Company has financed its operations and met its capital expenditure requirements primarily through the sale of equity securities.

	November 30 2010	November 30 2009
Key Balance Sheet Amounts and Ratios:	<i>Thousands of dollars, except balance sheet ratios and metrics</i>	
Cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities	90,287	85,764
Working capital	108,450	99,777
Working capital ratio	5.7:1	6.5:1
Days sales outstanding in accounts receivable	91 days	90 days
Pro forma days sales outstanding in accounts receivable	76 days	68 days
Inventory turnover	1.8 times	1.7 times
Pro forma inventory turnover	2.3 times	2.4 times

The Company uses working capital, working capital ratio, days sales outstanding in accounts receivable, pro forma days sales outstanding in accounts receivable, inventory turnover and pro forma inventory turnover as measures to enhance comparisons between periods. These terms do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP and are unlikely to be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other issuers. The calculation of each of these items is more fully described below.

Days sales outstanding (“DSO”) - The Company has calculated DSO’s based on the most recent three months annualized revenue and the average of the beginning and ending accounts receivable balance for such three-month period.

Pro forma days sales outstanding - The Company has calculated pro forma days sales outstanding in the same manner as DSO. However, the beginning and ending accounts receivable balances have been reduced for amounts which are also included in the Company’s deferred revenue balance (November 30, 2010 - \$4.2 million; August 31, 2010 - \$3.8 million; November 30, 2009 - \$5.0 million; August 31, 2009 - \$4.4 million).

Inventory turnover - The Company has calculated its inventory turnover using the annualized most recent three months product cost of sales and the average of the beginning and ending inventory balance for such three month period.

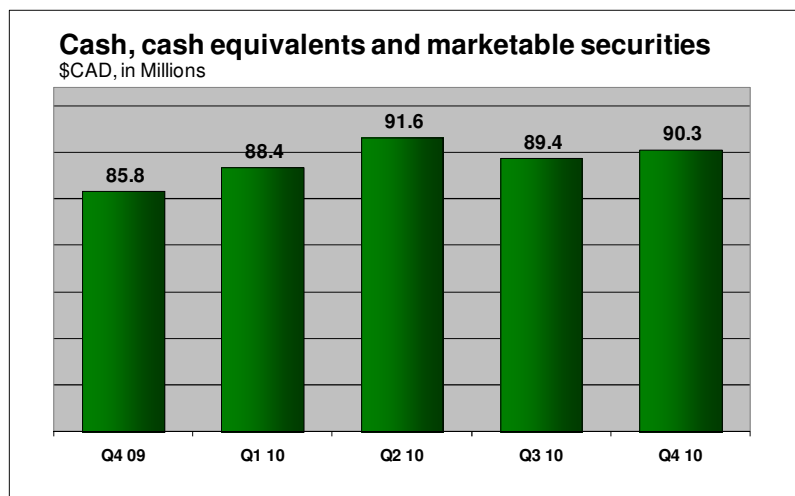
Pro forma inventory turnover - The Company has calculated its pro forma inventory turnover using the annualized most recent three months product cost of sales and the average of the beginning and ending inventory balances excluding demonstration inventory and deferred cost of sales inventory for such three month period (demonstration inventory: November 30, 2010 - \$1.9 million; August 31, 2010 - \$2.2 million; November 30, 2009 - \$2.4 million; August 31, 2009 - \$2.3 million) (deferred cost of sales: November 30, 2010 - \$0.6 million; August 31, 2010 - \$0.1 million; November 30, 2009 - \$0.8 million; August 31, 2009 - \$0.5 million).

Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks and short term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Marketable securities include debt securities maturing within twelve months of the balance sheet date. Marketable securities are measured at fair value, with the changes in fair value being recognized in other comprehensive income during the period.

Investments in cash equivalents and marketable securities are governed by the Company’s investment policy guidelines as approved by the Board of Directors. The policy stipulates that investments will at all times be based on the requirements for safety, liquidity and yield in that order of importance.

At November 30, 2010, the Company had \$90.3 million of cash on hand. The Company's short-term investment portfolio was nil.



At November 30, 2010, the Company had \$90.3 million of cash and cash equivalents, compared to \$89.4 million of cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities at August 31, 2010, an increase of \$0.9 million. The increase in the Company's cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities is primarily due to \$3.2 million provided by operating activities, partially offset by the use of \$2.5 million for capital asset and intangible software asset acquisitions during the period.

Working capital

Working capital represents the Company's current assets less its current liabilities. The Company's working capital balance increased to \$108.5 million at November 30, 2010 compared to \$99.8 million at the end of fiscal 2009. This increase primarily relates to increases in cash, accounts receivable and inventory, which was somewhat offset by an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and deferred revenue. The Company's working capital ratio (which is its current assets divided by its current liabilities) decreased to 5.7:1 compared to 6.5:1 at November 30, 2009.

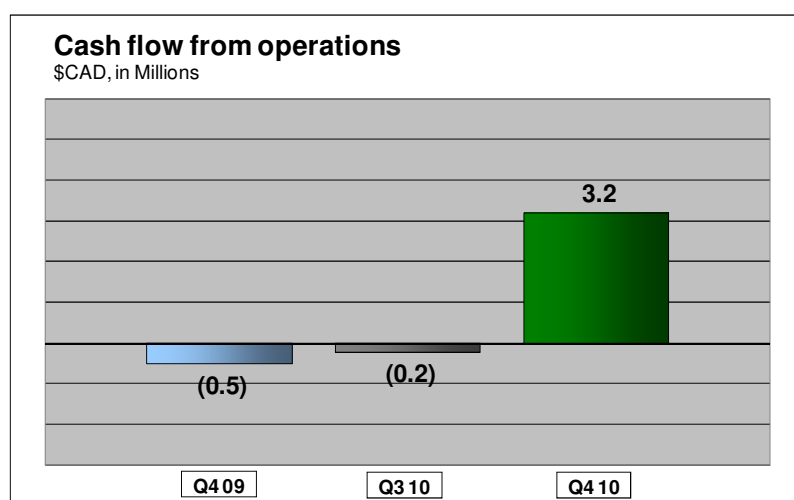
The Company's DSO's stayed relatively consistent at 91 days, compared to 90 days reported at the end of fiscal 2009. The Company's pro-forma DSO's were 76 days at November 30, 2010, compared to 68 days at the end of fiscal 2009. The Company expects that pro forma DSO's will typically be in the range of 60 – 75 days.

The Company's inventory turnover for the current quarter was 1.8 times per year, compared to 1.7 times per year for the fourth quarter of 2009. The Company also assesses its inventory turnover on a pro forma basis, which excludes demonstration inventory and deferred cost of sales inventory. The Company's pro forma inventory turnover was 2.3 times per year for the current quarter, compared to 2.4 times per year for the fourth quarter of 2009. The Company has historically carried relatively high levels of inventory as a result of variability in product mix, the need to secure supply of long lead time parts and a strategic decision to maintain inventory levels that permit the Company to minimize customer delivery times.

Cash flow

	Three month period ended			Twelve month period ended	
	November 30	August 31	November 30	November 30	November 30
	2010	2010	2009	2010	2009
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	<i>Amounts in thousands</i>				
Cash inflows and (outflows) by activity:					
Operating activities	3,175	(239)	(449)	11,420	(1,105)
Investing activities	81,794	(2,359)	59	75,853	(553)
Financing activities	228	212	63	673	127
Net (decrease) in cash	85,197	(2,386)	(327)	87,946	(1,531)

Cash provided by operating activities



Q4 2010 compared to Q3 2010

During the current quarter the Company generated \$3.2 million of cash from operating activities as compared to using \$0.2 million in the third quarter of 2010. The increase in cash flow from operations pertains primarily to the impact of changes in working capital, which can fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. During the current quarter, the Company had net income, adjusted for items not affecting cash, of \$3.4 million (Q3 2010: \$4.2 million) and used \$0.2 million (Q3 2010: used \$4.4 million) from changes in working capital balances.

Q4 2010 compared to Q4 2009

During the current quarter the Company generated \$3.2 million of cash from operating activities as compared to a use of cash of \$0.5 million for the fourth quarter of 2009. During the current quarter, the Company had net income, adjusted for items not affecting cash, of \$3.4 million (Q4 2009: net loss, adjusted for items not affecting cash, of \$0.5 million) and used \$0.2 million (Q4 2009: immaterial amount) from changes in working capital balances.

Purchase of capital and intangible software assets

Exclusive of government assistance (Q4 2010: \$0.1 million, Q4 2009: \$nil), additions to capital and intangible software assets were \$2.6 million during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, as compared to \$1.4 million for the same period last year. The current quarter additions primarily relate to costs incurred to date for a new enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) system (\$1.6 million). The remainder of the current period acquisitions were primarily related to continued investment in hardware equipment to support the Company’s research and development activities. Exclusive of government assistance (2010: \$0.7 million, 2009: \$nil), for the year ended November 30, 2010, capital and intangible software asset additions were \$8.3 million, as compared to \$5.8 million for the same period last year. The increase in additions primarily relate to costs incurred in 2010 for a new enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) system (\$2.8 million), which include \$0.4 million of internal personnel costs (2009: \$nil).

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company capitalized \$0.2 million of internally manufactured assets, as compared to \$0.4 million for the same period last year. These additions predominantly relate to continued investment in hardware equipment to support the Company’s research and development activities. For the year ended November 30, 2010, capitalized internally manufactured assets totaled \$2.0 million, as compared to \$1.9 million for the same period last year.

Liquidity and capital resource requirements

Given the items outlined above and the Company’s performance expectations, the Company believes that it has sufficient working capital to fund its current operating and working capital requirements for at least 12 months.

Contractual obligations

The following table summarizes the Company’s contractual commitments as of November 30, 2010 and the effect those commitments are expected to have on liquidity and cash resources.

Contractual Obligations (000’s)	Total	Beyond 5 years			
		Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Operating leases	1,062	728	334	-	-
Purchase obligations	630	630	-	-	-
Total	1,692	1,358	334	-	-

The Company is required to pay royalties on its revenue streams relating to the repayment of certain government assistance. A detailed discussion of these royalty obligations is included in Note 17 of the November 30, 2010 consolidated financial statements, a copy of which can be found at www.sedar.com.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Management of foreign exchange currency exposure is governed by the Company’s foreign exchange policy as approved by its Board of Directors. As at November 30, 2010 the majority of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were held in CAD. On December 1, 2010, the majority of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents were converted to USD. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company took steps to protect itself from incurring an economic loss relating to its Canadian dollar denominated cash and cash equivalents as a result of an appreciation in the USD against the CAD prior to the Conversion Date. The Company employed a “tunnel” hedging strategy, by purchasing a CAD call option, and selling a CAD put option, both with a notional value of \$72 million CAD. This strategy had the effect of ensuring the Company would receive a CAD/USD conversion rate between 1.023:1 and 1.064:1 as of the Conversion Date. This hedging strategy did not have a significant impact on the Company’s annual or fourth quarter financial statements as the spot rate at November 30, 2010 was between 1.023 and 1.064.

The following table summarizes the Company's commitments to buy and sell foreign currencies under foreign exchange contracts, all of which have a maturity date of less than one year, as at November 30, 2010:

Designation	Currency Sold	Currency Bought	Notional Amount Sold	Weighted Average Rate
2010				
Held for trading				
Call option (short)	CAD	USD	72,000	0.975
Put option (long)	CAD	USD	72,000	0.940
2009				
Held for trading	USD	CAD	9,580	1.0581
Held for trading; cash flow hedges	CAD	ILS	2,566	3.4175

Management estimates that there would not be a significant impact realized if these foreign exchange contracts were terminated on November 30, 2010.

The fair value of accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. At November 30, 2010, the Company had a significant concentration of credit risk with three customers representing 56.5% (22.4%, 20.1 and 14.0%) of the Company's accounts receivable (November 30, 2009; three customers representing 41.3% (17.3%, 13.3% and 10.7%)).

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

The Company has one class of shares consisting of an unlimited number of common shares. As of January 13, 2011, the Company has issued 136,993,123 common shares, one common share purchase warrant which entitles the holder to acquire 619,280 common shares and 10,325,425 common share options under the Company's stock option plan (as further described in note 13 of its November 30, 2009 consolidated financial statements).

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has entered into forward currency contracts (disclosed under "Financial Instruments" above), and letters of credit (disclosed under note 14 of the November 30, 2010 consolidated financial statements) which are considered "off-balance sheet" arrangements as that term is described in National Instrument 51-102F.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures for the Company. As such, the Company maintains a set of disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in filings is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Canadian Securities Administrators rules and forms. An evaluation of the design of and operating effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures was conducted as of November 30, 2010 under the supervision of the CEO and CFO as required by CSA Multilateral Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*. The evaluation included documentation, review, enquiries and other procedures considered appropriate in the circumstances. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. The Company's management, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO have evaluated whether there were changes to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the interim period ended November 30, 2010 that have materially affected, or are

reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting. No such changes were identified through their evaluation.

Management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that the Company's disclosure controls or internal controls over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud or will be effective under all future conditions. A control system is subject to inherent limitations and, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance that the control system objectives will be met.

The CEO and CFO have, using the framework and criteria established in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, evaluated the design and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting and concluded that, as of November 30, 2010, and subject to the inherent limitations described above, internal controls over financial reporting were effective to provide reasonable assurance over the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's unaudited operating results for each of the quarters ended on the date indicated:

Fiscal 2010 <i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	Three months ended				Fiscal year ended
	February 28 2010 \$	May 31 2010 \$	August 31 2010 \$	November 30 2010 \$	November 30 2010 \$
Revenue	21,863	22,404	24,447	25,048	93,762
Operating expenses	15,756	14,709	15,908	17,290	63,663
Net income	558	1,958	2,200	874	5,590
Basic earnings per share	0.004	0.014	0.016	0.006	0.041
Diluted earnings per share	0.004	0.014	0.016	0.006	0.040
Total assets	136,889	140,922	145,981	149,759	149,759

Fiscal 2009 <i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	Three months ended				Fiscal year ended
	February 28 2009 \$	May 31 2009 \$	August 31 2009 \$	November 30 2009 \$	November 30 2009 \$
Revenue	18,577	15,209	16,030	19,032	68,848
Operating expenses	19,050	17,252	16,176	18,843	71,321
Net loss	(4,795)	(5,635)	(4,358)	(4,729)	(19,517)
Basic loss per share	(0.035)	(0.042)	(0.032)	(0.035)	(0.144)
Diluted loss per share	(0.035)	(0.042)	(0.032)	(0.035)	(0.144)
Total assets	144,652	136,517	135,509	136,269	136,269

Historically, the Company's operating results have fluctuated on a quarterly basis and it is expected that quarterly financial results will continue to fluctuate in the future. Fluctuations in results relate to the growth in the Company's revenue, the timing of revenue being recognized and sales to reseller customers, which may place large single orders in any one quarter, and to the timing of staffing and infrastructure additions to support growth.

HISTORICAL U.S. DOLLAR DENOMINATED FINANCIAL RESULTS

As noted earlier, the Company adopted the US dollar as its functional and reporting currency effective December 1, 2010. In conjunction with adopting the US dollar as the Company's reporting currency, historical financial statements were restated into US dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate in effect at the end of the periods reported. Revenues, expenses and cash flows are translated at the average rates in effect throughout the period, or the rates in effect at the date of the transaction for significant transactions. Any exchange differences resulting from the translation are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income presented in Shareholders' equity. The unaudited USD reporting currency supplementary information has been provided for informational purposes only to assist readers in comparing such results with results to be reported after the Conversion Date.

Sandvine Corporation

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Expressed in USD, amounts in thousands

Unaudited

As at November 30

	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	87,949	2,218
Marketable Securities	-	79,027
Accounts Receivable	25,485	19,648
Inventory	11,268	9,230
Other	3,201	1,680
	<u>127,903</u>	<u>111,803</u>
Non current assets		
Plant and Equipment	12,341	12,340
Intangible Assets	5,125	4,946
Goodwill	-	-
Other	511	-
	<u>17,977</u>	<u>17,286</u>
	<u>145,880</u>	<u>129,089</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	12,005	10,166
Current Portion of Deferred Revenue	10,257	7,117
	<u>22,262</u>	<u>17,283</u>
Non current liabilities		
Deferred Revenue	703	748
	<u>703</u>	<u>748</u>
	<u>22,965</u>	<u>18,031</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	119,570	118,714
Contributed Surplus	10,007	7,680
Accumulated other comprehensive income	20,218	16,257
Deficit	(26,880)	(31,593)
	<u>122,915</u>	<u>111,058</u>
Total Liabilities & Equity	<u>145,880</u>	<u>129,089</u>

Sandvine Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
Expressed in USD, amounts in thousands
Unaudited

	Three months ended				Year ended
	Feb 28, 2010	May 31, 2010	Aug 31, 2010	Nov 30, 2010	Nov 30, 2010
Revenue					
Product	17,797	16,380	17,607	18,658	70,442
Service	2,895	5,162	5,660	5,500	19,217
	<u>20,692</u>	<u>21,542</u>	<u>23,267</u>	<u>24,158</u>	<u>89,659</u>
Cost of sales					
Product	4,390	4,234	4,628	5,274	18,526
Service	878	1,356	1,490	1,549	5,273
	<u>5,268</u>	<u>5,590</u>	<u>6,118</u>	<u>6,823</u>	<u>23,799</u>
Gross margin	<u>15,424</u>	<u>15,952</u>	<u>17,149</u>	<u>17,335</u>	<u>65,860</u>
Expenses					
Sales and marketing	4,377	4,392	4,628	5,285	18,682
Research and development	6,210	5,155	6,695	7,033	25,093
General and administrative	2,349	1,938	1,893	2,380	8,560
Stock based compensation	634	727	639	631	2,631
Amortization of intangible assets	477	426	315	345	1,563
Depreciation	926	1,033	1,104	1,232	4,295
Intangible impairment	-	643	-	-	643
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>14,973</u>	<u>14,314</u>	<u>15,274</u>	<u>16,906</u>	<u>61,467</u>
Income (loss) from operations	<u>451</u>	<u>1,638</u>	<u>1,875</u>	<u>429</u>	<u>4,393</u>
Interest and other income	<u>47</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>465</u>
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	<u>498</u>	<u>1,722</u>	<u>1,987</u>	<u>651</u>	<u>4,858</u>
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes					
Current	34	25	38	48	145
Future	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>34</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>145</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>464</u>	<u>1,697</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>4,713</u>
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic	0.003	0.012	0.014	0.004	0.035
Diluted	0.003	0.012	0.014	0.004	0.033
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	135,830	136,006	136,466	136,724	136,256
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	139,592	141,154	140,729	141,249	140,716

Sandvine Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
Expressed in USD, amounts in thousands
Unaudited

	Three months ended				Nov 30, 2009
	Feb 28, 2009	May 31, 2009	Aug 31, 2009	Nov 30, 2009	
Revenue					
Product	12,184	9,061	10,872	13,977	46,094
Service	3,027	4,159	3,629	3,843	14,658
	<u>15,211</u>	<u>13,220</u>	<u>14,501</u>	<u>17,820</u>	<u>60,752</u>
Cost of sales					
Product	3,097	2,637	3,125	3,903	12,762
Service	613	590	784	956	2,943
	<u>3,710</u>	<u>3,227</u>	<u>3,909</u>	<u>4,859</u>	<u>15,705</u>
Gross margin	<u>11,501</u>	<u>9,993</u>	<u>10,592</u>	<u>12,961</u>	<u>45,047</u>
Expenses					
Sales and marketing	4,253	4,443	4,209	4,946	17,851
Research and development	5,749	5,690	6,020	6,566	24,025
General and administrative	1,549	2,014	2,003	2,111	7,677
Stock based compensation	661	681	740	2,364	4,446
Amortization of intangible assets	403	442	483	526	1,854
Depreciation	850	979	1,088	1,169	4,086
Intangible impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill impairment	1,964	-	-	-	1,964
	<u>15,429</u>	<u>14,249</u>	<u>14,543</u>	<u>17,682</u>	<u>61,903</u>
Income (loss) from operations	<u>(3,928)</u>	<u>(4,256)</u>	<u>(3,951)</u>	<u>(4,721)</u>	<u>(16,856)</u>
Interest and other income	<u>269</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>559</u>
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	<u>(3,659)</u>	<u>(4,145)</u>	<u>(3,849)</u>	<u>(4,644)</u>	<u>(16,297)</u>
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes					
Current	38	17	24	66	145
Future	55	12	(22)	(237)	(192)
	<u>93</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(171)</u>	<u>(47)</u>
Net income (loss)	<u>(3,752)</u>	<u>(4,174)</u>	<u>(3,851)</u>	<u>(4,473)</u>	<u>(16,250)</u>
Earnings (loss) per share					
Basic	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.033)	(0.120)
Diluted	(0.028)	(0.031)	(0.028)	(0.033)	(0.120)
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	135,554	135,585	135,654	135,757	135,637
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	135,554	135,585	135,654	135,757	135,637

Sandvine Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Expressed in USD, amounts in thousands
Unaudited

	<u>Year ended</u> Nov 30, 2010	<u>Year ended</u> Nov 30, 2009
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the period	4,713	(16,250)
Add (deduct) non-cash items	-	-
Amortization	1,563	1,854
Depreciation	4,615	4,183
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	280	120
Stock-based compensation	2,631	4,446
Future income tax recovery		(193)
Goodwill impairment		1,964
Intangible impairment	643	-
	<u>14,445</u>	<u>(3,876)</u>
Changes in non-current balances	(45)	598
Change in non-cash working capital	<u>(3,630)</u>	<u>2,360</u>
	<u>10,770</u>	<u>(918)</u>
Investing activities		
Purchase of capital and intangible software assets	(7,313)	(5,027)
Purchase of Marketable Securities	(79,871)	(408,458)
Sale of Marketable Securities	<u>161,326</u>	<u>413,004</u>
	<u>74,142</u>	<u>(481)</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from the issuance of share capital	<u>652</u>	<u>115</u>
	<u>652</u>	<u>115</u>
		-
Effect of foreign exchange gain(loss) on cash and cash equivalents	<u>167</u>	<u>371</u>
		-
Net increase (decrease) in cash during the period	<u>85,731</u>	<u>(912)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of the period	<u>2,218</u>	<u>3,130</u>
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	<u>87,949</u>	<u>2,218</u>