

Sonus Networks, Inc.
Discussion of Non-GAAP Financial Measures
Quarter ended September 30, 2010

The attached tables include non-GAAP financial measures derived from our Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. These non-GAAP financial measures of Gross margin – product, Gross margin – service, Gross profit, Gross margin, Research and development expense, Sales and marketing expense, General and administrative expense, Restructuring, Operating expenses, Income (loss) from operations, Other income (expense), Net income (loss), Net income (loss) per share (diluted) and Gross profit to R&D spend ratio are not presented in accordance with, nor are they intended to be a substitute for, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). In addition, our presentations of these measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. The non-GAAP financial measures described below, and used in the attached tables, should not be considered alternatives for, or in isolation from, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP.

We use a number of different financial measures, both GAAP and non-GAAP, in analyzing and assessing the overall performance of our business, in making operating decisions, planning and forecasting future periods, and determining payments under compensation programs. We consider the use of these non-GAAP financial measures helpful in assessing the core performance of our continuing operations and liquidity, and when planning and forecasting future periods. We define continuing operations as the ongoing revenue and expenses of the business, excluding certain items. These items for the periods presented are Stock-based compensation expense, Amortization of intangible assets and Restructuring. We do not include any income tax effect of non-GAAP adjustments as we were unable to recognize a tax benefit on domestic losses incurred in any of the periods presented; accordingly, no adjustment to income taxes for non-GAAP items is required.

Investors are cautioned that there are material limitations associated with the use of non-GAAP financial measures as an analytical tool. In particular, many of the adjustments to the Company’s GAAP financial measures reflect the exclusion of items that are recurring and will be reflected in the Company’s financial results for the foreseeable future.

Note A – Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Stock-based compensation is different from other forms of compensation, as it is a non-cash expense. A cash salary or bonus has a fixed and unvarying cash cost. In contrast, the expense associated with the award of an option is generally unrelated to the amount of cash ultimately received by the employee, and the cost to us is based on a stock-based compensation valuation methodology and underlying assumptions that may vary over time. We believe that excluding non-cash stock-based compensation expense from our operating results enables the readers of our financial statements to more accurately compare our operating results to our historical results and to other companies in our industry.

Note B – Amortization of Intangible Assets

On January 15, 2010, we entered into an intellectual property asset purchase and license agreement with Winphoria, Inc. (“Winphoria”) and Motorola, Inc. (“Motorola”) to purchase certain of Winphoria’s software code and related patents and licensed certain other intellectual property from Winphoria and Motorola. The purchase price included an initial payment of \$2.0 million and future potential royalty payments dependent upon future sales of certain of our products over the next five to seven years that include the Winphoria technology that was purchased or licensed. In connection with this transaction we recorded identifiable intangible assets which we have classified as developed technology and that will be amortized on a straight-line basis over five years, the expected useful life of the technology. The amortization expense for these identifiable intangible assets is included in Amortization of intangible assets.

On April 13, 2007, we completed our acquisition of Zynetix Limited (“Zynetix”), a privately-held designer of innovative Global System for Mobile Communications infrastructure solutions located in the United Kingdom. In

connection with this acquisition we recorded intangible assets consisting of customer relationships, intellectual property and a trade name. A portion of the Intellectual property was allocated to the Sonus reporting unit. During the third quarter of fiscal 2008, we committed to a plan to sell Zynetix, and completed the sale transaction on November 26, 2008. The amortization expense for the intellectual property allocated to the Sonus reporting unit is included in Amortization of intangible assets.

We believe that excluding the non-cash amortization of intangible assets facilitates the comparison of our financial results to our historical operating results and to other companies in our industry and provides meaningful information regarding our liquidity.

Note C – Restructuring

We recorded \$1.1 million of restructuring expense in both the three and nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to a headcount reduction restructuring initiative, which reduced our workforce by 12 employees. In the three months ended September 30, 2009, we recorded \$1.5 million of restructuring expense related to our August 12, 2009 headcount reduction restructuring initiative, which reduced our then-current workforce by approximately 93 people, or 10% of our then-current employees worldwide. We recorded \$3.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 for three headcount reduction restructuring initiatives that occurred on August 12, 2009, March 9, 2009 and January 9, 2009, and which reduced our headcount by approximately 193 people in the aggregate, or approximately 20% in the aggregate of our then-current workforce. We believe that excluding these restructuring expenses facilitates the comparison of our financial results to our historical operating results and to other companies in our industry and provides meaningful information regarding our liquidity.

Note D – Gross Profit to R&D Spend Ratio – Trailing 12 Months

We are committed to supporting our customer-based R&D projects on a go-forward basis. However, we need to ensure that our R&D investments will generate acceptable return on investment in support of our objective of continuous improvement in our R&D efforts. Our Gross profit to R&D spend ratio is calculated by dividing non-GAAP gross profit by non-GAAP research and development expense. Due to the quarterly unevenness of our business, our gross profit to R&D spend ratio is most meaningful on a trailing 12-month, or four quarters, basis. We believe that this is an important metric when used internally to ensure that our R&D investments deliver appropriate returns.